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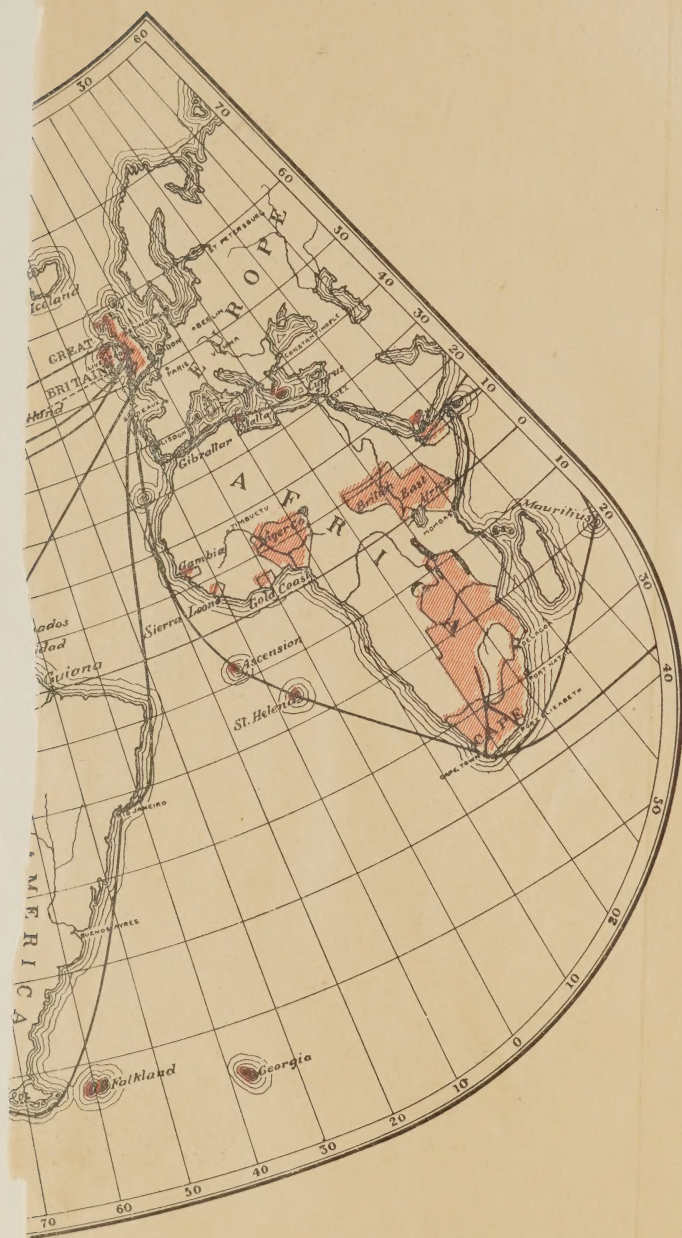




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THE  
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK  
OF CANADA

FOR

1894

Vol. 10

TENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



OTTAWA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1895



3832<sup>2</sup>  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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The Year-book for 1894, like that for 1893, consists of two parts, 1st, the "Record," and 2nd, the "Abstract."

The "Record" contains chapters on the Early History of Canada; the Constitution and Government of the Country; its Physical Features; Land and Land Regulations; Forest Wealth; Results of the Census, with a short history of early census-takings in Canada; an examination into (*a*) the development of Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries on the basis of output; (*b*) the relative positions of the Sexes engaged in those industries; (*c*) the relative positions of Capital and Labour, and (*d*) a comparison of the development of the Industries of Canada and the United States.

It also contains a chapter on Railways, being the second of a series "on subjects of importance to Canadians"; an account of the United States of America, being the second of a series on "Countries with which Canada does business"; and a chapter devoted to events of the year, such as the Colonial Conference, the Manitoba School Case, the Copyright Question, Expeditions to the outer edges of Canada, the National Council of Canadian Women, and short biographical notices of prominent public men of Canada who have died during the year.

The chapter on the Early History and that on the Constitution and Government have been expanded—the first by giving increased space to the early years and by enlarging very considerably the chronological statement of principal events; the second by (*a*) a carefully prepared statement of the acts done and the words said or written, which had their influence in preparing the way for the Confederation of the Provinces (the recent interesting publication of Confederation documents by Mr. Joseph Pope came too late to be of use in this connection), and (*b*) by a digest of all the treaties, made by the Mother Country with other countries, in which Canada is specially interested.

The "Record" part occupies more space in this issue than in that for 1893, the reasons being, 1st, that the Earl of Jersey's report on the Colonial Conference is given in full, and 2nd, that the Marquess of Ripon's replies have been published, though properly belonging to the year 1895. It was thought that it would be better to give the documents in full and together.

The "Abstract" is, as its name implies, a digest of the Blue-books issued by the federal and provincial executives. These digests are accompanied by such explanations and analyses as a very general and imperative demand for something more than statistical tables seemed to suggest as a needed accompaniment.

The classification of imports in the chapter on Trade and Commerce has been carried on, so that there is now an analysis for eighteen years, year by year and article by article. The five classes into which the imports have been grouped enable the student to perceive intelligently the incidence of taxation as associated with the customs duties.

In connection with the chapter on Minerals a digest of the mining laws of the several provinces has been made, frequent applications from abroad showing that the effort to focus all this information will be useful.

Many other changes have been effected with the object of making the book more useful to the general public as well as to the expert. A Map showing the British Possessions and the principal commercial routes is a new feature.

I desire to record my indebtedness to Messrs. J. Wilkins and J. Skead who, in the present as in former issues, have performed the work of compiling the tables in the "Abstract."

GEORGE JOHNSON, F.S.S. (hon.),  
*Statistician.*

Department of Agriculture,  
Statistics Division,  
Ottawa, May, 1895.

## ERRATA.

- Page 54, paragraph 60.—Read “to depart” instead of “of depart.”
- Page 55, paragraph 64.—Article 4.—Insert the following words after “His Most Christian Majesty:” “Cedes and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty.”
- Page 73, paragraph 120.—Third line, instead of “8,800” read “88,000
- Page 80, paragraph 132.—Insert “is” after “The Bay of Fundy.”
- Page 135, sec. 3.—Read “estimate might.”
- Page 149, 18th line.—Read “horses” instead of “houses.”
- Page 150, paragraph 242.—After “whole population” in fourth line, colon instead of comma.
- Page 156, paragraph 257, 4th line.—1891 should read 1881.
- Page 183.—In table, value of output Group 1, 1891, should be \$32,195,192, variation should read \$11,461,112, and per cent of variation should be 55.3.
- Page 194.—Value of output should be \$32,195,192.
- Page 254.—Index to Statutes, read “Deputy Speaker of the Senate, 444.”
- Page 387, paragraph 655.—In columns 1, 2 and 3 insert “tons.”
- Page 405, paragraph 714.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 408, paragraph 721.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 419, paragraph 730.—Read “bushels of potatoes, onions, flax-seed, and apples” instead of barrels.
- Page 444, paragraph 789.—New Brunswick increase “\$850,569” should be “\$950,569.”
- Page 478, paragraph 855.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 502, paragraph 903.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 511, paragraph 926.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 527, paragraph 952.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”
- Page 565, paragraph 986.—“Tobacco in manufactures” should be “un-manufactured.”
- Page 566, paragraph 986.—Coffee quantity should be — instead of +.
- Page 566, paragraph 986.—Salt quantity should be — instead of +.
- Page 566, paragraph 986.—Total food and drinks, actually more or less insert +.

Page 566, paragraph 986.—Yellow metal and zinc at quantity insert —.

Page 566, paragraph 986.—Other articles, quantity, price and actually more or less insert —.

Page 567, paragraph 986.—Paints and colours, actually more or less insert —.

Page 579, paragraph 999.—Opposite year 1887 in last column insert 11,489,771 and move figures now opposite 1887 and all subsequent years down one line.

Page 608, paragraph 1021.—Read “1883” instead of “1884,” and “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 609, paragraph 1023.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 611, paragraph 1025.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 612, paragraph 1025.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 646, paragraph 1095.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 663, paragraph 1113.—“To 1891” should be included in brackets.

Page 669, paragraph 1146.—Third line, read “\$3.01” instead of “\$301.”

Page 671, paragraph 1150.—Withdrawals “1864” should read “1894.”

Page 699, paragraph 1195.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 746, paragraph 1270.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 795, paragraph 1332.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 789, paragraph 1317.—“Value of money orders issued,” should read “Savings bank deposits.”

Page 789, paragraph 1317.—Insert “Value of money orders issued”:

1884	1894
\$10,067,049	\$13,245,990

Page 801, paragraph 1342.—Read “1894” instead of “1893.”

Page 816.—Lake Erie and Detroit Railway \$220,341 should be \$220,331.

Page 817.—3rd line from top \$3,488,176 should be \$3,485,176.

Page 818, paragraph 1386.—“Four years” should be “five”

Page 829.—New Brunswick 730,777 should be 730,877.

Page 834, paragraph 1399.—“The highest year was in 1882” should be “1883.”

Page 836 paragraph 1401.—Customs in 1878 should be 12,782,824.

Page 853.—1871 “increase or decrease” should be 52,178.

Page 858.—Peru should be 259,000,000.

Page 860,—1892 year “expenditure” should be 253,679.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1894.

\*Concise

†Including nest costs.

‡ Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, etc.

§ In the body of this work the yearly averages are given.

± Three months, to 30th June, 1

a. \$5,222,132 less than the figures shown in Trade and Navigation Return. Value of foreign goods and handstuffs re-exported, calculated at import value. (See Trade and Navigation Report, 1890, page 206.)

a. Not including coin and bullion.



# THE RECORD





## CHAPTER I.

Discovery of Canada.—Early History.—Division into Upper and Lower Canada.—Acadia, Early Political Divisions.—Creation of the Dominion.—Representative Institutions and Responsible Government.—Governors General before Confederation.—Principal Events.

1. British North America was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under commission from King Henry VII. of England, in 1497, in which year they arrived off the coast either of Labrador or of Cape Breton, authorities differing. In 1517 Sebastian Cabot, the King's "Grand Pilot," discovered Hudson Bay.

2. Jean Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, under commission from Francis I. of France, sailed along the shores of North America from Florida to Cape Breton in 1524, and claimed the coast from Nova Scotia to Carolina and all the regions lying beyond as possessions of Francis I. of France, under the name of "New France."

The rival claims thus originated were the chief grounds for the long and bloody conflict which, later on, was waged between Great Britain and France for the possession of this continent and for the maritime supremacy that went with it.

3. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, France, landed on July 1st (new style) 1534, at the Port of Brest in Esquimaux Bay, well within the Straits of Belle Isle, there first touching Canadian soil. From that point, by devious wanderings along the North Shore, thence to Newfoundland, thence to the Magdalen Islands, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and thence to Baie des Chaleurs, he pursued his exploratory cruise, which included three of the present provinces of Canada, reaching Gaspé Basin about the middle of the month. On the bold heights of the entrance of that picturesque sheet of water he planted the cross on the 24th July, and took formal possession of the country in the name of his Royal Master by attaching to the great emblem of Christianity a shield emblazoned with the *Fleurs de Lys*, and bearing the legend "*Vive le Roy de France*."

This accomplished, he bent the sails of his two 60-ton vessels and sailed for France to give report of his adventures to a delighted sovereign and court.

Cartier returned in 1535 and completed the explorations of the previous year by going up the St. Lawrence River through the Saguenay, the Canada and the Hochelaga regions. In the course of this cruise he learned that the chief town of the central region, where the fresh water began, was called Canada, and in the *Bref récit de la Navigation faite en 1536-37 par Capt. Jacques Cartier* the name first appears as applied to the whole country as then known.\*

---

\* In the second map of Ortelius published about the year 1572, New France, Nova Francia, is thus divided:—*Canada*, a district on the St. Lawrence above the river Saguenay; *Chiloga* (Hochelaga), the angle between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers; *Saguenai*, a district below the river of that name; *Moscosa*, south of the St. Lawrence and east of the river Richelieu; *Avacal*, west and south of Moscosa; *Norumbega*, name of New Brunswick; *Terra Cortrealis*, Labrador.—(*Parkman's Pioneers*.)

Nothing was done, either in this visit or the two subsequently made by Cartier in the way of permanent settlement, and the country remained a vast forest, the habitation of savages, till 1608, when, with the advent of Champlain, came the establishment of Quebec as the seat of his Government and the first permanent settlement on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

4. Champlain was the founder of Quebec and Three Rivers, and the discoverer of the River Richelieu, of Lakes Champlain, George, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron. When he died, the entire colony consisted of about 250 persons. The historian Charlevoix says that "Canada then comprised a fort at Quebec surrounded by a few miserable houses and barracks, two or three huts on the Island of Montreal, the same at Tadoussac and a few other places on the St. Lawrence, used for the fishing and peltry trade, together with the beginnings of a station at Three Rivers."

For a dozen years during Champlain's time and afterwards, during the Governorship of Champlain's successors (Montmagny, d'Ailleboust de Coulonge, Jean and Charles de Lauzon, d'Argenson and d'Avaugour) to 1663, the supreme control of the affairs of the colony was vested in a company established by Cardinal Richelieu, under charter given by the French Government and designated "The Society of 100 Associates."

The Jesuits, who came to Canada in 1625,\* used to send reports every year to the superiors of their order in France. These reports, known by the title of the "Relations of the Jesuits," contained information about the country, and the 100 Associates allowed them to be published. In consequence, a good many people were led to emigrate from France. Persons of good family embarked, bringing with them artisans, labourers and dependents. To such persons, the Associates granted tracts of land (seigneuries) along the St. Lawrence. During the regime of the Associates the foundations of Montreal, the future metropolis of Canada, were laid. In 1667, four years after the 100 Associates ceased to exist as a chartered company, the white population of New France was nearly 4,000.

5. In 1672 the Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor, and, next to Champlain, he is in every way the most conspicuous figure among the early holders of that office. The chief glory of his administration was the spirit of daring exploration and discovery by which it was characterized, the grandest achievement of all being the exploration of the Mississippi River and the great West under Joliette, Marquette, LaSalle and Hennepin.

In 1688 came the breaking out of war between France and England, leading to hostilities between the French and the New England colonies. After nine years of harrying, peace came, and by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the two nations restored to each other the conquests they had made. The peace lasted four years when the war of the Spanish succession again involved England and France in bloody strife, which, of course, had to be shared by their colonies, and thenceforward until 1713 tragic scenes were enacted from the shores of Acadia to the pathless forests of the West, in which French, English and Indian warriors outvied one another in lust for blood. During the long period of peace following the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the population of New France slowly increased. The cultivation of

\* They first came in 1611 to Port Royal, but abandoned the field after a short residence.

the soil was, however, greatly neglected for the seductive fur trade, which possessed for the adventurous *voyageur* and *coureur des bois* a fascination that even its enormous profits did not wholly explain.

In 1744 the war of the Austrian succession once more involved the Colonies in hostilities, which were chiefly remarkable for the capture of Louisbourg. The war terminated between the principals with the Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle (1748), but this truce was regarded by both nations as only a breathing spell to prepare for the coming struggle that would decide the possession of the continent.

In 1754 the expected conflict opened with a brush between a small body of troopers under Washington and a party of French soldiers under Jumonville, at Fort Duquesne. Washington took the initiative and, as Bancroft says, his command to fire "kindled the world into a flame." It precipitated the tremendous struggle which, fought out to the bitter end on the plains of India, on the waters of the Mediterranean and the Spanish main, on the gold coasts of Africa, on the ramparts of Louisbourg, on the heights of Quebec and in the Valley of the Ohio, resulted in the defeat of the French and the destruction of their sovereignty on the American Continent, and prepared the way for the foundation of the unique Empire which, unlike Russia and the United States, "equally vast but not continuous, with the ocean flowing through it in every direction, lies, like a world-Venice, with the sea for streets—Greater Britain."

6. The era of the French regime in Canada lasted till 1760, when France gave up the contest with England for supremacy on the American Continent, and New France with its population of 70,000 became the Canada whose progress is set forth in the pages following.

7. In 1774 what was known as the "Quebec Act" was passed by the British Parliament. It extended the bounds of the Province from Labrador to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the water-shed of Hudson Bay. It established the right of the French to the observance of the Roman Catholic religion without civil disability, and confirmed the tithes to the clergy. It restored the French civil code and established the English administration of law in criminal cases. This Act continued to be the rule of government of the province for seventeen years.

8. Soon after the passing of the Quebec Act the "War of Independence" began, one of the first steps taken by the secessionists being to capture Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain. Other forts along the gateway followed, and on the 12th November, 1775, Montreal, then having a population of 10,000, succumbed; but the tide turned when, flushed with their first success, the Americans essayed the capture of Quebec, two daring attempts resulting in disastrous failure.

9. By the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Paris, September 3rd, 1783, Canada lost the region lying between the Mississippi and the Ohio, and was divided from its southern neighbour by the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 49th parallel of north latitude and the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix Rivers.



10. In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed by the British Parliament. It divided Canada, then having a population of 161,311, into two provinces, known as Canada East and Canada West, or Upper Canada and Lower Canada. Each province received a separate Legislature, consisting of a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Assembly elected by the people, and a Governor appointed by the Crown and responsible only to it.

11. In 1812-14 Canada was called upon to undergo a severe ordeal caused by the United States declaring war against Great Britain. The United States selected Canada as the first point of attack, but though Canada had less than 6,000 troops to defend 1,500 miles of frontier and a population under 300,000 to match itself against the eight million people of the United States, the Canadians, rallying as one man to the loyal support of their Government, so bore themselves throughout the two years' struggle which ensued, that, when it ended, the advantage lay clearly upon their side and the victories of Queenston Heights and Chateauguay are to-day pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the Englishman takes in Waterloo or the Frenchman in Austerlitz.

12. When the war was over, the people of Canada turned their attention to domestic matters and began their agitation for Responsible Government, which they never relaxed until in 1840 the Home Government, acting upon the suggestions contained in the report of Lord Durham on the state of the Canadas, determined upon the union of the two provinces and the acknowledgment, in the new Constitution of 1841, of the principle of Responsible Government.

13. The new agitation sprung out of the more rapid growth of population in Upper Canada compared with Lower Canada. It was a demand in Canada West for representation by population. It culminated in 1867 in the Union Act by which the Province of Canada was divided into two provinces (Ontario and Quebec) and, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, became the Dominion of Canada.

14. The first attempt to colonize Acadia (Nova Scotia) was made by the French in 1598. It was unsuccessful. A second and a third attempt in 1599 and 1600 proved abortive. In 1605 Baron de Poutrincourt, a French gentleman-adventurer, established Port Royal\* (now Annapolis Royal), the first actual settlement by Europeans within the boundaries of what is now the Dominion of Canada. Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1713. Under its first name, La Cadie (afterwards Acadia), Nova Scotia included a considerable portion of New Brunswick. In 1785 the latter was made a separate province. Prince Edward Island, previously named St. John's Island, annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, was constituted a distinct colony in 1770. Cape Breton, separated politically from Nova Scotia in 1784, was re-annexed to the mother colony in 1820. Vancouver Island,

\* The little colony here established, after a fitful existence of several years was destroyed by the English under Argall, the bitter strife between the French and English nations, which disturbed the continent for one hundred and fifty years, there finding its beginning and making Port Royal famous to this day as the most frequently assaulted spot on this continent.

which was a separate colony till 1866, was united in that year to the mainland colony.

The North-west Territories were acquired by purchase in 1870. Other provinces joined subsequently. The islands and territory of Northern British America were transferred to the Dominion by the British Government in 1880, and the Confederation as it exists to-day was completed, Newfoundland alone, of all the British North American group, remaining outside.

15. Representative institutions were granted by the British Government to Nova Scotia in 1758, to Prince Edward Island in 1770, and to New Brunswick in 1785. Vancouver Island received them in 1849 by Impl. Stat. 12 and 13 Vic., chap. 48, the first Legislature meeting in 1856; the mainland was granted them in 1858 by Impl. Stat. 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 99. Responsible government was given by the Imperial Parliament to the Province of Canada in 1841, but not definitely established till 1847; to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1848; to Prince Edward Island in 1851, and to British Columbia in 1871. The North-west Territories were governed at first under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; then by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council nominated by the Dominion Government (Act of 1880); then by a Lieutenant-Governor and by a Council, part elected and part nominated; then, in 1888, by a Lieutenant-Governor and Elective Assembly. In the Session of 1890 the Federal Parliament provided for the adoption of responsible government.

16. Appended is a list of the Governors General and Governors of the several provinces before Confederation, together with the years of office.

# GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

FRENCH.	FRENCH.
1534. Jacques Cartier, Captain General.	1663. Chevalier de Saffray de Mésy.
1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.	1665. Marquis de Tracy. <sup>1</sup>
1598. Marquis de la Roche.	1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1600. Capitaine de Chauvin (Acting).	1672. Count de Frontenac.
1603. Commandeur de Chastes.	1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1607. Pierre du Guast de Monts, Lt.-General.	1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1608. Comte de Soissons, 1st Viceroy.	1689. Count de Frontenac.
1612. Samuel de Champlain, Lt.-General.	1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1633. do do 1st Gov. Gen'l.	1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort (Administrator).	1714-16. Comte de Ramsay (Acting).
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.	1716. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1648. Chevalier d'Ailleboust de Colonge.	1725. Baron (1st) de Longueuil (Acting).
1651. Jean de Lauzon.	1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1656. Charles de Lauzon-Charny (Admr.)	1747. Count de la Galissonnière. <sup>2</sup>
1657. D'Ailleboust de Coulonge.	1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.	1752. Baron (2nd) de Longueuil.
1661. Baron Dubois d'Avaugour.	1752. Marquis Duquesne-de-Menneville.
	1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

1. Marquis de Tracy was the King's Lieut. General in America, and during the period he was in Canada, 30th June, 1665, to 28th August, 1667, he was virtually Governor of Canada.

2. Acting during captivity of La Jonquière.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA—*Continued.*

ENGLISH.	ENGLISH.
1760. Gen. Jeffrey Amherst. <sup>3</sup>	1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1764. Gen. James Murray.	1828. Sir James Kempt.
1768. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton. <sup>4</sup> (Lord Dorchester).	1830. Lord Aylmer.
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.	1835. Lord Gosford.
1786. Lord Dorchester.	1838. Earl of Durham.
1797. Major General Prescott.	1839. Sir John Colbourne (Lord Seaton).
1807. Sir James Craig.	1839. Hon. C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham)
1811. Sir George Prevost.	1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (Acting).	1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1816. Sir John Coape Sherbrooke.	1845. Earl Cathcart.
1818. Duke of Richmond.	1847. Earl of Elgin.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (Acting).	1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
	1861. Lord Monck.

3. Although Amherst's name is usually placed first on the list of English Governors of Canada it is well known that at the capitulation of Montreal he divided the Provinces into three Governments or Districts for each of which he appointed a Governor, and that he himself very shortly afterwards left the country and did not return. The Governors of these three Districts during what is commonly called the period of Military Rule, from 8th September, 1760, to 10th August, 1764, were:—

District of Quebec: Gen. James Murray, September, 1760, to August, 1764.

District of Three Rivers: Col. Ralph Burton, September, 1760, to May, 1762; Col. Fred. Haldimand, May, 1762, to March, 1763; Col. Ralph Burton, March, 1763, to October, 1763; Col. Fred. Haldimand, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

District of Montreal: Gen. Thos. Gage, September, 1763, to October, 1763; Col. Ralph Burton, October, 1763, to August, 1764.

4. Sir Guy Carleton was Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor General from 24th September, 1766, to 25th October, 1768.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.<sup>1</sup>

AT PORT ROYAL.	AT HALIFAX.
1603. Pierre de Monts.	1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1610. Baron de Poutrincourt.	1752. Col. Peregrine Hopson.
1611. Charles de Biencourt.	1753. Col. C. Lawrence.
1623. Charles de la Tour.	1760. J. Belcher (Acting).
1632. Isaac de Razily.	1763. Montagu Wilmot.
1641. Chas. d'Aunay Charnisay.	1766. Michael Franklin.
1651. Chas. de La Tour.	1766. Lord William Campbell.
1657. Sir Thomas Temple. <sup>2</sup>	1773. F. Legge.
1670. Hubert de Grandfontaine.	1776. Mariot Arbuthnot.
1673. Jacques de Chambly.	1778. Sir Richard Hughes.
1678. Michel de la Vallière.	1781. Sir A. S. Hamond.
1684. François M. Perrot.	1782. John Parr.
1687. Robineau de Menneval.	1791. Richard Bulkeley.
1690. M. de Villebon.	1792. Sir John Wentworth.
1701. M. de Brouillan.	1808. Sir G. Prevost.
1704. Simon de Bonaventure.	1811. Sir John Sherbrooke.
1706. M. de Subercase.	1816. Earl of Dalhousie.
1710. Col. Saml. Vetch.	1820. Sir J. Kempt.
1714. Gen. Francis Nicholson.	1828. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1720. Col. Richard Philips.	1832. Thomas Jeffrey.
1725. Lawrence Armstrong.	1834. Sir C. Campbell.
1739. John Adams.	1840. Lord Falkland.
1740. Major Paul Mascarene.	1846. Sir J. Harvey.
	1852. Sir John G. le Marchant.
	1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
	1864. Sir Richard G. Macdonnell.
	1865. Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams.

1. From 1786 to 1867 the Governor at Quebec held a commission also as Governor of each of the Maritime Provinces, and (from 1791 to 1841) of Upper Canada, the Government of these provinces being administered by a Lieut.-Governor, except during the presence of any province of the Governor General.

2. Acadia was held by the English from 1654 to 1670, for although the Treaty of Breda (1667) provided for its restoration to France it was not actually surrendered till July, 1670.

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton.	1824. John M. Bliss.
1803. Gabriel Ludlow.	1824. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1808. Edward Winslow	1829. William Black.
1808. Lt.-Col. George Johnstone.	1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1809. Gen. Martin Hunter.	1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1811. Gen. William Balfour.	1841. Col. Sir W. Colebrooke.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracy Smyth.	1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1813. Gen. Sir Thos. Saumarez.	1854. Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
1816. Lt.-Col. Harris W. Hailes.	1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1817. Gen. George S. Smyth.	1866. Major-Gen. Hastings-Doyle (Acting).
1823. Ward Chipman.	

GOVERNORS OF LOWER CANADA.

1766. Guy Carleton,	1790. A. Clarke.
1775. H. C. Cramahé.	1797. R. Prescott.
1785. Henry Hamilton.	1797. R. S. Milnes.
1785. Henry Hope.	1808. Sir F. N. Burton.

GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

1792. Col. John G. Simcoe.	1818. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1796. Peter Russell (Administrator).	1828. Sir John Colborne.
1799. Peter Hunter.	1836. Sir Francis Bond Head.
1805. Alex. Grant (Administrator).	1838. Sir George Arthur.
1806. Francis Gore.	

GOVERNORS OF CAPE BRETON.

1784. Major J. F. W. Desbarres.	1800. Gen. Despard (Administrator).
1787. Lt.-Colonel Macormick.	1807. Brig.-Gen. Nepean “
1795. D. Mathews (Administrator).	1813. “ “ Swayne “
1898. General Ogilvie “	1816-20. Major-Gen. Anslie.
1799. Brig.-Gen. Murray “	

In 1820 Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Capt. Walter Patterson.	1837. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1775. P. Callbeck (Administrator).	1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1779. Thomas DesBrisay “	1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1786. Lt-Gen. Edmund Fanning.	1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.	1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1812. W. Townshend.	1859. George Dundas.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.	1868. Sir Robert Hodgson.
1824. Col. John Ready.	1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.
1831. Sir Aretas W. Young.	
1834. George Wright (Administrator).	
1836. Sir John Harvey.	

GOVERNORS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

1850. Richard Blanshard.
1851. James Douglas.
1864. Arthur E. Kennedy.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Mainland.)

1859. Sir James Douglas.
1869. Capt. F. Seymour
(Became 1st Governor of the United Province.)

GOVERNORS OF UNITED PROVINCE.

1866. Capt. F. Seymour.
1869. Anthony Musgrave.



## 17. Principal events in the History of Canada are :—

1497. June 24. Cabot discovered Cape Breton.  
 1500. Gasper Cortereal entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence.  
 1517. Sebastian Cabot discovered Hudson Bay.  
 1524. Verrazano explored the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.  
 1534. July 1. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay. First landing on Canadian soil.  
 1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.  
     August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.  
 1540. Third visit of Cartier.  
 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.  
 1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.  
 1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.  
 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.  
 1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.  
 1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.  
 1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.  
 1615. Lakes Huron, Ontario and Nipissing discovered by Champlain.  
     Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.  
 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.  
 1621. First mention of the name "Nova Scotia" in a Grant of the Province to Sir W. Alexander by James I. First code of laws promulgated at Quebec.  
 1624. Nova Scotia first settled by the English.  
 1627. Canada granted to the Company of 100 Associates by the King of France.  
 1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.  
 1632. Canada, Cape Breton and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. First school opened in Canada at Quebec.  
 1634. July 4. The Town of Three Rivers founded. August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.  
 1635. Sillery founded Jesuits' College in Quebec. Lake Michigan discovered by Nicolet. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.  
 1639. Ursuline Convent founded at Quebec.  
 1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.  
 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.  
 1654. Acadia taken by the English.  
 1659. M. de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, arrived from France. Lake Superior discovered.  
 1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Royal Government established. First Courts of Law.  
 1667. Acadia restored to France by Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.  
 1670. May 13. (N.S.) Hudson's Bay Company founded.  
 1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.  
 1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.  
 1674. Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.  
 1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians.  
 1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir William Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.  
 1692. Population of New France, 12,431.  
 1697. Treaty of Ryswick; mutual restoration of places taken during war.  
 1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.  
 1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.  
 1709-10-11. Canada invaded by the English. Port Royal (Annapolis) taken by Nicholson (1710).  
 1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.  
 1715. First ships built at Quebec.  
 1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.



1721. January 27. Mail stages established between Quebec and Montreal.  
 1722. Division of settled country in Canada into Parishes.  
 1739. Population of New France, 42,701.  
     First forge erected in Canada—at St. Maurice.  
 1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.  
 1747. Militia rolls drawn up for Canada—Courts of Justice constituted in Nova Scotia.  
 1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.  
 1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax; 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis.  
 1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.  
 1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.  
 1758. First meeting of Nova Scotian Legislature.  
     July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.  
 1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.  
     July 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.  
     September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.  
     September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.  
     September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townsend.  
 1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.  
 1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First English settlement in New Brunswick.  
 1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."  
     Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.  
 1764. \*June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*. In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.  
 1768. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.  
 1769. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Patterson for the first Governor. The first meeting of an elected House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.  
 1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England. North-west coast of British Columbia explored by Vancouver and Cook.  
 1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.  
 1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.  
 1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*. This paper is still published.  
 1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Versailles and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 43rd parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.  
 1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.) Fredericton, N. B., founded. Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia politically.  
     British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included).  
 1784. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000.

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\*This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

- The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence, and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N. B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Sydney, C. B., founded by Lieutenant-Governor Desbarres.  
August 16. New Brunswick made a separate province; population, 11,457.  
Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1787. First Colonial See established in the British Empire, in connection with the Church of England in Nova Scotia.
1788. Western Canada (now Ontario) divided into five districts, and English law introduced. King's College (N. S.) founded.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.  
December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada. Upper and Lower Canada separated from the Church of England See of Nova Scotia and founded into a separate See. Toronto founded as York. Rocky Mountains crossed by McKenzie.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1800. Jesuits' Estates taken possession of by the Government. King's College, N. B., granted a royal charter.
1805. Founding of the *Quebec Mercury*.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French. Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.  
August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.  
October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.  
November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.  
June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.  
September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.  
October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.  
November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane and defeat of the Americans.  
December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
1818. Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.  
October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
1827. Amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Trading Company.  
Guelph founded by John Galt. Treaty of London. McGill College received its charter. It was founded in 1811.
1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William" left Quebec for Pictou, N.S., discharged cargo and coaled, leaving Pictou on 18th Aug. for Gravesend, Eng., at which port she arrived after a stormy passage during which she disabled one of her engines. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railway from Laprairie to St. Johns—the first railway in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by the British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due. Quebec and Montreal incorporated. Montreal daily *Advertiser* founded. First daily journal in Canada.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
- Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
- May 17. Land slide from the Citadel rock, Quebec; 32 persons killed.
- June 13. Opening of the first United Parliament, at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1843. Victoria, B.C., founded by James Douglas.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the city of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty.
1847. Grand Trunk Railway begun. Navigation laws repealed.
- Electric telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railway in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.:—3 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.
- Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
- Young Men's Christian Association organized in Montreal; first in America.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.
- May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
- Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserve question.
- June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council of the province of Canada was made an elective chamber. Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
- April. Gold found in British Columbia.
- September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.
1859. New Westminster founded by Colonel Moody.
1860. Winnipeg founded.
- First Provincial Synod of the Church of England held in Montreal.
- August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
- September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Dominion Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1894, of \$4,979,242.
- Art Association founded in Montreal.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1864. Quebec Conference held. Resolutions passed in favour of Confederation of British North American provinces. Raid from St. Albans into Canada.
1866. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation with Canada.
- Great fire in Quebec, 2,129 houses burned in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburb



1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.  
 June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.  
 June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.  
 June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary on the part of the Province of Canada to effect the Confederation of the provinces were passed.  
 November 17. Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia proclaimed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.  
 July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.  
 Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.  
 July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories.  
 Uniform rate of 3 cents for letters throughout the Dominion adopted.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-west Territories.  
 October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Red River Rebellion.  
 November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.  
 September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.  
 May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.  
 July 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was created out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. Post Cards issued.  
 May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.  
 July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.  
 Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.  
 November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation. Dominion archives established.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.  
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1875. Rupert's Land and North-west Territories placed under jurisdiction of a Lieutenant-Governor separate and distinct from Manitoba.  
 Presbyterian Church in Canada formed by the union of all the Presbyterian Churches.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.  
 June 5th. Supreme Court of Canada first session. Legislative Council of Manitoba abolished. District of Keewatin created by Act of Parliament.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.  
 November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.  
 All British possessions on North America continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council from 1st Sept., 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council.  
 Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquis of Lorne.  
 October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.  
 May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska created.  
 May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.  
 June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.  
 August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.
1883. Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.  
 First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton.



1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of English Privy Council and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.  
 April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.  
 April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.  
 April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.  
 May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.  
 May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.  
 July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.  
 July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.  
 November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.  
 June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.
1887. Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec. At this Conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President. Twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed—one declaring in favour of unrestricted reciprocity in trade with the United States.  
 April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.  
 June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.  
 November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.  
 August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed by Imperial Statute.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,232.  
 October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.  
 Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for its opinion important questions of law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to education and any other matters.  
 April 29. The first of the new C.P.R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days and 17 hours from Vancouver.  
 June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.  
 May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.  
 September 28. Legislative Council of New Brunswick abolished.  
 December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion. Sir John S. D. Thompson called upon to form a Government.
1893. Legislative Council and Assembly of Prince Edward Island merged into one body.  
 April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courceel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), Sir John Thompson (Canada), John M. Harlan and J. P. Morgan (United States), Marquis Visconti Venosta (Italy), and M. Gram (Norway and Sweden.)  
 October 30. Death of Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott.  
 June 8. First steamer of the new Australia-Canada line arrived at Victoria, B.C. Title "Honourable" as conferred by the Queen in the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, No. 164, of 24th July, 1868, explained by Earl Ripon to extend to all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. See *Official Gazette* (Canada) August 5, 1893.
1894. June 28. Opening at Ottawa of the Colonial Conference to discuss matters of interest to the Empire. The Imperial Government, New South Wales, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland and Canada were represented.  
 July 23. Canadian readjusted Customs Tariff assented to by Governor General.  
 August 27. United States Congress Tariff Bill becomes law without the signature of President Cleveland.  
 December 12. Death of Right Hon. Sir John Thompson in Windsor Castle.

## CHAPTER II.

The Canadian Constitution.—Subjects assigned to Federal Parliament and to Provincial Legislatures.—Senate and House of Commons.—Franchise.—Elections.—Standing Committees.—Local Legislatures.—Municipal Institutions.—Judiciary.—Unorganized Territory.—Genesis of Confederation.—List of Governors General since Confederation.—List of Members of Privy Council.

18. The system of government established in Canada under the Union Act of 1867 is a Federal Union (the first of the kind in the British Empire), having a general or central government, controlling all matters essential to the general development, the permanency and the unity of the whole Dominion, and a number of local or provincial governments having the control and management of certain matters naturally and conveniently falling within their defined jurisdiction, while each Government is administered in accordance with the British system of parliamentary institutions. By this Act the Imperial Parliament practically gave to the Dominion Parliament the largest possible rights which can be exercised by a dependency of legislating on all matters of importance to the Union generally.

The position that Canada consequently occupies is that of a semi-independent power. The powers vested in the Parliament of Canada are set forth in the 91st section of the Confederation Act, which provides that the Queen, with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, may “make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces”; and for greater certainty it is declared that “the executive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter mentioned,” that is to say:—

1. The public debt and property.
2. The regulation of trade and commerce.
3. The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation.
4. The borrowing of money on the public credit.
5. Postal service.
6. The census and statistics.
7. Militia, military and naval service and defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and shipping.
11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.
12. Sea coast and inland fisheries.
13. Ferries between a province and any British or foreign country, or between two provinces.
14. Currency and coinage.
15. Banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money.
16. Savings banks.

17. Weights and measures.
18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of invention and discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians and the lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization of aliens.
26. Marriage and divorce.
27. Criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
28. The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.
29. Such cases of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

19. In the 92nd section the Act defines the powers of the local legislatures, which in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the constitution of the province, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Direct taxation within the province, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.

3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon.

6. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.

7. The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province.

9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.

10. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:—

a. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraph or other works and undertakings connecting the provinces with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province.

b. Lines of steamships between the provinces and any British or foreign country.

c. Such works as, although wholly situated within the province, are, before or after their execution, declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

11. The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.
  12. The solemnization of marriage in the province.
  13. Property and civil rights in the province.
  14. The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in these courts.
  15. The imposition of punishment, by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.
  16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.
20. Section 93 provides that in and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions :—
- a. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union.
  - b. All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada (now Ontario) on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.
  - c. Where in any province a system of separate or dissenting schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.
  - d. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General in Council under this section.
21. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are public health, agriculture and immigration, respecting which the general Parliament may make laws for any or all of the provinces, and each legislature may do the same for the province over which it has jurisdiction, provided that no provincial Act is repugnant to any Dominion Act.



22. Either the English or French language may be used in the debates in Parliament and in the legislatures of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and both languages are to be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses, and in the publication of the laws of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of Canada, and in Quebec and Manitoba.

23. The seat of government of Canada is fixed at Ottawa until the Queen otherwise directs.

24. The chief executive government and authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, in whom is also vested the chief command of the militia and of all naval and military forces of or in Canada. Her Majesty is represented by a Governor General, appointed by the Queen in Council, but paid by Canada, whose term of office usually lasts five years. The Governor General's salary is fixed at £10,000 sterling, and forms the third charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission, which instrument was revised in 1878, and can only exercise such authority as is expressly intrusted to him. He governs under the advice of a Council or Ministry, known as the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament. The Governor General, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament, and assents to or reserves Bills in the name of Her Majesty, but, in the discharge of these and other executive duties, acts entirely by and with the advice of his Council; even in matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada, he consults with his Council and submits their views to the authorities in England.

The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now administered, as in England, pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

25. As the members of the Council hold office only while they retain the confidence of the House of Commons, the majority necessarily sit in that branch, though there is always a certain representation in the Senate; at the present time, there are three members of the Government in the Senate.

An administration, when defeated on an appeal to the country, usually retires without waiting for the assembling of Parliament.

The Governor General has authority to appoint a deputy or deputies to whom he may delegate such of his functions as he may deem expedient.

26. Following the British model as closely as circumstances permit, the Parliament of Canada consists of the Queen, an Upper House called the Senate, and a Lower House styled the House of Commons. The privileges and immunities of the two Houses are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but must not exceed those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons at the time of the passing of the Act by the Canadian Parliament defining such privileges and immunities.

27. The sittings are annual, but may be oftener. Senators are appointed by the Governor General under the Great Seal, upon the recommendation

of his Council. They hold office, under certain prescribed conditions, for life, and must be of the full age of thirty years, and have real and personal property worth \$4,000, over and above all liabilities.

The Senators from the Province of Quebec must reside in the electoral divisions for which they are appointed, or have their property qualifications therein; in the case of other provinces, Senators are only required to reside and have their property qualifications within the provincial limits. They must be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, or become naturalized.

During the session of Parliament the Senate holds a daily session, unless it is otherwise ordered.

The Senate is presided over by a Speaker, who must be a Senator. He is appointed by the Governor in Council by commission under the Great Seal. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, constitute a quorum. Questions are always decided by a majority of votes, the Speaker always having a vote, and when the voices are equal, the decision is deemed to be in the negative.

Every Senator and every member of the House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislatures must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. No Senator can hold a seat in the House of Commons, nor can he sit in any Legislature of the several provinces, excepting in the case of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

Bills can originate in the Senate, excepting revenue or money Bills, in which cases the action of the Senate is confined by usage to their rejection, a rejection justified only by extraordinary circumstances.

The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of eighty-one members, twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, ten each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, four each from Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, three from British Columbia, and two from the North-west Territories.

28. The House of Commons, which is elected by the people for a term of five years, consists at the present time of 215 members. This number is fixed under the provisions of the Act of Confederation, and the representation is rearranged after every decennial census by Act of Parliament, the basis being that Quebec is always to have sixty-five representatives, and each of the other provinces such a number as will give the same proportion of representatives to its population as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec, as ascertained by the census. British Columbia, by the terms of admission into the Confederation, however, is never to have less than six members.

After the census of 1891 a readjustment became necessary and an Act was passed in the session of 1892 to take effect at the next general election.

29. The proportionate representation of each province, and the number of representatives now and after the dissolution of the present Parliament, are given in the following table :—

PROVINCE.	NO. OF REPRESENTATIVES.		POPULATION TO EACH MEMBER.	
	Now.	Under new Act.	Now.	Under new Act.
Ontario.....	92	92	22,982	22,982
Quebec.....	65	65	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia.....	21	20	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick.....	16	14	20,080	22,947
Manitoba.....	5	7	30,501	21,786
British Columbia.....	6	6	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island.....	6	5	18,180	21,815
North-west Territories.....	4	4	16,730	16,700
	215	213	22,477	22,688

The varying franchises for the several provinces were adopted by the Federal Parliament for the election of members of the House of Commons previous to 1885, but in that year an Electoral Franchise Act was passed for the Dominion. The franchise, though somewhat complicated in its details, is so broad as practically to be almost manhood suffrage. In addition to those of age and citizenship the further qualifications of electors are set forth in the following statement :—

#### QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
<i>Real Property Franchise.</i>		
(1.) Owner—	Ownership prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	Cities, \$300 ; towns, \$200 ; other places, \$150.
(a.) In his own right....		
(b.) In right of wife....		
(c.) His wife owner.....		
(2.) Occupant—		—
(a.) In his own right....		
(b.) In right of wife.....		
(c.) His wife occupant....		
(3.) Farmer's son—	Both occupation and residence for one year next before :—(1) The date of his being placed upon the voters' list ; or (2) The date of the application for the placing of his name on the list of voters.	Farm or other real property is equally divided among the father and sons, or if mother owner, among the sons sufficient according to above values to give each a vote.
(a.) Father owner.....		
(b.) Mother owner.....		
(4.) Owner's son—		
(a.) Father owner.....		
(b.) Mother owner.....		

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS—*Concluded.*

Title of Voter.	Occupation of Premises or Residence in the Electoral District.	Value.
<i>Real Property Franchise.</i>		
(5.) Tenant—	.....	
(6.) Tenant farmer's son—	.....	
(a.) Father tenant.....	.....	\$2 monthly, or \$6 quarterly, or \$12 half yearly, or \$20 yearly.
(b.) Mother tenant.....	.....	
(7.) Fisherman (owner)...	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' lists.	\$150 land, boats and fishing tackle.
(8.) Indian.....	.....	Possessed of land on a reserve with improvements valued at \$150 and upwards, and those outside of reserve on same conditions as white.
(9.) Income franchise.....	Prior to or at the date of the revision of the voters' list and one year's residence in Canada.	
(a.) Income.....	.....	\$300 a year.
(b.) Annuitant.....	.....	\$100 a year.

Persons specially disqualified are (1) aliens not naturalized, (2) convicts, (3) lunatics, (4) judges of the various courts, (5) revising and returning officers and election clerks, counsel, agents and attorneys, and clerks employed either before or during the election and who have received or expect to receive any sum of money, fee, office, place, or employment from any candidate. (These are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.) (6) Indians outside of the four original provinces of the Dominion, (7) Mongolians or Chinese.

Voting in elections is by ballot. The North-west Territories, previously to 1894, had open voting; Chap. 15 of Acts 1894 changed that mode to to the one adopted in all the other provinces.

No property qualification is demanded from a member of the Commons, nor is he limited to a residence in the district for which he is elected.

Electors having votes in different electoral districts can exercise their privilege in one or all.

General elections are simultaneous throughout the Dominion of Canada.

30. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable on such days as the Governor General shall determine and are addressed to such persons as the Governor General appoints, such persons to be the returning officers at the elections to which the writs relate. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ each returning officer must post up at each polling place in the electoral district for which he is appointed a proclamation setting forth dates for the days of nomination and polling, and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places. Such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed in the writ for nomination. The polling day is the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided.

On the assembling of a new parliament a Speaker for the Commons is elected by the members from among themselves.



31. Members of both Houses are paid an indemnity at the rate of \$10 a day if the Session is less than thirty days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 if more than thirty days, \$8 a day being deducted for each day of absence (beyond a certain number of days fixed at each session), if the House is sitting, unless the absence is caused by illness after he has been in attendance. They also receive a mileage allowance of ten cents a mile going and coming.

The salary of each Speaker is \$4,000 annually.

32. Members of the House of Commons, when called to the Government as heads of departments, must at once resign their seats and seek re-election, an exception being made when an exchange of offices takes place.

All officers of the public service and contractors with the Government are forbidden to sit in Parliament, except in the case of officers in the militia service.

33. The laws enacted for the preservation of the independence of Parliament and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections are contained in chapters 10 and 11, Revised Statutes of Canada, and provide for the appointment of a commission of inquiry in cases where the judges report corrupt practices. The statute provides severe penalties on persons who are disqualified sitting as members.

Since 1874 the House of Commons has given up its jurisdiction over the trial of controverted elections. Instead of special committees, the courts in the several provinces are now the tribunals for the trial of all contested elections. The election expenses of candidates must be published by their agents after the election. A candidate may be disqualified from sitting in the Commons or voting or holding any office in the gift of the Crown for seven years on conviction of personal bribery.

34. The administration of the several subjects set apart by the Confederation Act for the Federal authorities to deal with is carried on by means of departments, presided over by members of the Privy Council, whose functions are regulated by statute. At present there are twelve heads of departments. These are (1) the President of the Privy Council, (2) the Minister of Public Works, (3) Minister of Railways and Canals, (4) Minister of Trade and Commerce, (5) Minister of Militia and Defence, (6) Minister of Agriculture, (7) Secretary of State, (8) Minister of Justice, (9) Minister of Finance, (10) Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (11) Postmaster General, (12) Minister of the Interior. Customs and Inland Revenue, which are under the general control of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, have at the head of each a Controller who is a member of Parliament, but is not in either case a member of the Privy Council. The Solicitor General, who is attached to the Department of Justice, is also a member of Parliament without a seat in the Cabinet. The Secretary of State is head of the Department of Public Printing. The Minister of the Interior has under his charge the Departments of the Geological Survey and of Indian Affairs, and the President of the Privy Council is head of the Mounted Police.

35. The fullest discussion is allowed in the Parliament of Canada, and the Houses have never been compelled, through obstruction, to resort to closure of debate.

36. The Standing Committee of the Commons include (1) the Committee on Public Accounts, (2) the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization (3), the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and (4) Committees to which are referred all private Bills respecting banking and commerce, navigation and shipping, railways and canals, telephone and telegraph lines, bridges, insurance and incorporation of companies for other purposes.

There are also two committees on which members from the two Houses sit, to consider the printing of documents and the management of the Library.

The publication of the Debates of the House of Commons is under the control of a special committee of the House. The Debates have been published daily during the session since 1875, when, on motion of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., now High Commissioner for Canada in England, the Canadian "Hansard" was first adopted.

The Committees are appointed by a committee of selection, on which the Government has a majority, and both sides of the house are fully represented.

37. At the general elections for the House of Commons held in March, 1891, the total number of electors on the voters' lists (excluding the North-west Territories, where there are no lists) was 1,132,201, an increase of 13·9 per cent over the number in 1887.

In the general elections of 1887 the total number on the lists amounted to 993,914, an increase of 23·62 per cent over the number in 1882.

In 1887, the proportion of persons voting to the total number on the lists was 72·9 per cent, and in 1891 the proportion was 64·5 per cent.

The new voters' lists (1895) show that the number of electors is 1,353,735, an increase of 19·56 per cent over the number in 1891.

#### NUMBER of Voters on the Electoral Lists by Provinces.

—	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	B. Columbia.
1882.....	406,096	229,067	65,885	54,003	*20,042	23,533	.....	4,961
1887.....	495,514	272,564	79,077	68,294	21,462	39,051	10,315	7,637
1891.....	568,799	301,658	90,045	70,521	24,065	46,669	16,044	14,400
1895.....	650,021	351,076	111,124	91,697	25,245	65,684	20,878	38,010

\*No voters' lists in 1882; figures approximate.

38. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was:—

United Kingdom .....	56,431
Canada .....	22,477
Victoria .....	12,000
New South Wales .....	8,279
Queensland .....	5,471
South Australia .....	5,955
Tasmania .....	4,074
New Zealand .....	8,838
Western Australia .....	1,661
United States .....	170,016

39. The constitutions of the four provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which composed the Dominion in 1867 (when the Act of Confederation was passed), are the same in principle and details, excepting that Ontario and New Brunswick have only one chamber, a Legislative Assembly.

With respect to the provinces admitted since 1867, it may be said that the provisions of the Act of Confederation that applied to the original provinces were, as far as possible, made applicable to them. Manitoba was given a constitution similar to the other provinces, and it was expressly provided in the terms of the union with British Columbia that the Government of Canada would consent to the introduction of responsible government into that province, and that the constitution of the Legislature should be amended by making a majority of its members elective. Immediately after the union with Canada these reforms were carried out, and the province was placed on the same footing as all the other provinces.

The North-west Territories were governed at first as explained in paragraph 15. The powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly are the same as those conferred upon the other provinces by the 92nd section of the Union Act of 1867, excepting the borrowing of money on the sole credit of the Territories.

40. All the local or provincial constitutions are now, therefore, practically on an equality so far as the executive, legislative and all essential powers of self-government are concerned, and all of them have authority under the organic law to amend their constitutions, except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor. British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick\* and the North-west Territories have only one House, which is elected by the people. In Prince Edward Island, which had two Houses until 1893, the two were in January, 1894, merged into one, but in that one certain members sit as Councillors, being elected by one set of electors, and certain other members sit as Assembly men, being elected by two sets of electors. The arrangement being peculiar, the following explanation is offered:—

Under the old law there were two Houses, one called the Legislative Council, and the other the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of thirteen members elected from certain large constituencies. The House of Assembly consisted of thirty members elected from smaller constituencies. The Legislative Councillors were elected by voters who owned freehold or leasehold property to the value of \$324. The members of the House of Assembly were elected practically by manhood suffrage, that is to say, there were a number of qualifications for the electors, such as property, occupation of land, and performance of statute labour, and taken altogether they practically amounted to manhood suffrage.

The change made by the statute passed in 1893 was to amalgamate these two Houses, and there is now one House, called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of thirty members. These thirty members were returned for fifteen constituencies, each constituency returning two members. One of these members, who is called a Councillor, is returned by the votes of men who own property, freehold or leasehold, to the value of \$324, which is the same qualification as that for a member of the old Legislative Council. The

\*The Legislative Council of New Brunswick ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature.



other member, called an Assemblyman, is elected by the general vote, the same men being able to vote for him as under the old law could vote for a member of the House of Assembly. After they are elected, both Councillor and Assemblyman stand in the same position. They have the same voting power, and the effect of this is to make simply an amalgamation of the two Houses. The protection supposed to be given to property holders by the Legislative Council still exists.

41. In all the provinces at the present time there is a very complete system of local self-government administered under the authority of the Confederation Act, and by means of the following machinery :—

(1.) A Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, holding office during pleasure, but not removable in any of the provinces (not including the Territories) within five years from the date of his appointment, except for cause assigned, which, under the constitution must be communicated to Parliament. He is, therefore, an officer of the Dominion as well as the head of the provincial or local executive. He acts in accordance with the rules governing the relations between the Governor General and his advisers. He appoints his Executive Council, and is guided by their advice, so long as they retain the confidence of the Legislature. The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, which are paid from the Dominion Treasury, vary from \$7,000, given in the smaller provinces, to \$10,000 paid in the great central provinces of Ontario and Quebec. These officers are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, and on appointment must take the oath of allegiance.

(2.) An Executive or Advisory Council, responsible to the Legislature, which Council varies in the number of its members in the several provinces : Ontario and Quebec having at present eight each, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seven each, Manitoba and British Columbia five each, while Prince Edward Island has six (three without portfolio), and the North-west Territories, four.

All the members of the Executive Council holding departmental and salaried offices must vacate their seats if in the Legislative Assembly, and be re-elected on accepting office, as in the case of the Dominion Ministry. The principle of ministerial responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Legislature is observed in the fullest sense.

(3.) A Legislature consisting of an elective House of all cases, with the addition of an Upper Chamber appointed by the Crown in two provinces—Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Legislatures have a duration of four years (in Quebec five), unless sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. They are governed by the constitutional principles which obtain in the general Government at Ottawa. The Lieutenant-Governor opens and prorogues the Legislative Council and Assembly in Quebec and Nova Scotia, or the Assembly, in the other provinces, with the usual formality of a "speech." A Speaker is elected by a majority in each Assembly, or is appointed by the Crown in the Upper Chamber. The rules and usages do not differ in any material respect from the procedure in the Dominion Parliament. The rules respecting private Bill legislation are equally restrictive. The same provisions of law apply to the Speakership of the Assemblies as obtain respecting the Speakership of the House of Commons.



The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, like the Dominion Parliament, must sit once every twelve months, the Act of Confederation containing the proviso for an annual session, apart from the usage of voting supplies for one year only.

Members of the Legislative Council, where such exist, have property qualifications, but the members of the Assemblies need only be citizens of Canada of full age. They are elected in Ontario on a franchise which is manhood suffrage, qualified only by residence and citizenship. The conditions are practically the same in the other provinces, excepting in Quebec, where the restrictions are somewhat greater.

Members are paid an indemnity which varies from \$800 in Quebec to \$160 in Prince Edward Island, with a mileage rate in some provinces, or actual travelling expenses in others.

The laws providing for the independence of the Legislatures and for the prevention of bribery and corruption are fully as strict as those which are in force for Dominion elections. In all cases the courts are the tribunals for the trial of controverted elections. Dual representation is illegal, except in the case of the Quebec Legislative Council, a member of which may hold a seat in the Senate.

The Act of Union gives the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the Governor General, the power to "reserve," also to "veto," a Bill when it comes before him.

As respects the revenues of the provinces, they are largely derived from certain annual subsidies receivable from the general Government. The Dominion at the union assumed the debts of the several provinces, agreeing at the same time to pay them an annual subsidy equal to 80 cents per head of the four original provinces, parties to the Confederation pact, as ascertained by the census of 1861, except in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which it arranged that the subsidy should be increased after each decennial census until the population in each province reached 400,000. Besides this subsidy there is given to each province an annual allowance for government and also an annual allowance of interest on the amount of the debt allowed, where the province has not reached the limit of the authorized debt.

Under various readjustments, and under the arrangements by which other provinces entered the Confederation, the provincial debts assumed are as under :

Province of Canada.....	\$62,500,000
Nova Scotia.....	8,000,000
New Brunswick .....	7,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :

Nova Scotia (readjustment of 1869) .....	1,186,756
The Old Province of Canada (readjustment of 1873). ....	10,506,089
Province of Ontario .....	2,848,289
do Quebec .....	2,549,214
do Nova Scotia .....	2,343,059
do New Brunswick .....	1,807,720
do Manitoba .....	3,775,606
do British Columbia .....	2,029,392
do Prince Edward Island .....	4,884,023

Total Provincial debts assumed.....	\$109,430,148
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The subsidies paid by the Federal Government to the provinces amount to a total sum of \$4,244,623, which is apportioned as under :

Ontario.....	\$1,339,287
Quebec.....	1,086,714
Nova Scotia.....	432,814
New Brunswick.....	483,570
Manitoba.....	437,601
British Columbia.....	243,585
Prince Edward Island.....	221,052

Under chap. 46, sec. 5, R. S. C., Manitoba is entitled to have a readjustment of her per capita allowance every  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, instead of once every 10 years, as is the case in the other provinces.

The provinces retain possession of the lands belonging to them before entering the Union ; Manitoba, having no public lands at the time of its creation, has since received a gift of swamp lands from the general Government.

(4.) A Provincial Judiciary, to which reference is made in paragraph 44.

(5.) A Civil Service with officers appointed by the Provincial Government holding office, as a rule, during pleasure, and not removable for political reasons.

(6.) A municipal system by means of which the provinces enjoy local self-government, enabling the people in every local division, whether it be a village, a town, township, parish, city or county, to manage their own internal affairs in accordance with the liberal provisions of the various statutory enactments which are the result of the wisdom of the several legislatures of the different provinces within half a century. It is in the great province of Ontario that we find the system in its complete form. While this system is quite symmetrical in its arrangement, it is also thoroughly practical and rests upon the free action of the ratepayers in each municipality. The whole organization comprises :

(a.) The minor municipal corporations, consisting of townships being rural districts of an area of eight or ten square miles, with a population of from 3,000 to 6,000.

(b.) Villages with a population of over 750.

(c.) Towns with a population of over 2,000. The council of every town consists of the mayor and of three councillors for each ward, where there are less than five wards, and of two for each ward, where there are five or more wards. Such of these as are comprised within a large district, termed a county, constitute :

(d.) The county municipality, which is under the government of a council composed of the heads of the different minor municipal divisions in such counties as have already been constituted in the province.

(e.) Cities are established from the growth of towns when their population exceeds 15,000, and their municipal jurisdiction is akin to that of counties and towns combined. The council of every city consists of the mayor and three aldermen for each ward.

The townships and villages are administered by a reeve and councillors ; the towns by a mayor and councillors. The governing body of the county municipality is composed of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships, villages and towns within the county ; one of these, who presides, being called the warden of the county.

The councils have power to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade, manufactures and railways. They have powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, and for all other objects falling within the legitimate scope of local municipal requirements. The exemptions from taxation comprise all government and public property, places of worship, and lands connected therewith, and a great number of buildings occupied by scientific, educational and charitable institutions. The official incomes of the judiciary and of all Dominion officers are also exempt from taxation.

The mayors, reeves, aldermen and councillors are elected annually by ballot by the ratepayers. The warden and all the other municipal officers are appointed by the councils. The persons elected must be natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen, reside within the municipality and be possessed of certain legal or equitable freehold or leasehold, varying from \$400 in townships to \$1,500 in cities for freehold, and from \$800 to \$3,000 for leasehold.

Manitoba has adopted the municipal system of Ontario in its entirety.

In the province of Quebec the municipal divisions consist of villages, towns, parishes or townships, and counties. The parish is necessarily recognized in the general law provided for the municipal organization of the province. When a canonical parish has been formed by the proper ecclesiastical authority, acting under statute law, it may at any time be erected into a municipality by civil authority.

The county council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county in which these officials have been elected. The councillors elect one of their number to be mayor of the local municipality, and the warden is chosen by the county council. The cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and their mayors and councils are elected by the people.

In Nova Scotia the county councils consist of a warden and councillors, the first-named officer being elected from among themselves by the councillors. The municipal officials are appointed by the councils, whose powers are similar to those exercised by councils in Ontario. Cities and towns are incorporated by special Acts, and the mayors and aldermen are elected by the duly qualified electors.

The basis of local self-government in New Brunswick is the parish. In other respects the municipal system is the same as that of Nova Scotia.

The province of Prince Edward Island has not adopted a complete municipal system, the legislature being practically the governing body in all matters of local improvement. Some of the cities and towns have special Acts of incorporations.

In British Columbia and the North-west Territories liberal provisions exist for the establishment of municipal corporations on the basis of those existing in Ontario. In British Columbia a number of municipalities have been established within the past two years.

42. By Act of Confederation it is provided that the Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts (except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province. There is a

similar limitation of the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick until such time as the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform, provisions for which, under the Act of the Union of 1867, can be made by the Dominion Parliament, subject to the proviso that any Act of Parliament for that purpose shall only have effect when adopted and enacted as law by the several provincial legislatures interested.

The administration of justice in each province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also including procedure in civil matters in those courts, is left to the Provincial Government. The highest court within Canada is known as the Supreme Court of Canada. It was constituted in 1875 in accordance with the 101st section of the Union Act, 1867. It has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. It has also an appellate jurisdiction in cases of controverted elections and may examine and report upon any private bill or petition for the same. It has jurisdiction in cases of controversies between the Dominion and the provinces, and between the provinces themselves, on condition that the legislatures pass an Act agreeing to such jurisdiction. Under Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1891, the Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon any matter which he deems advisable in the public interest. Either House of Parliament may refer to the court any private bill for its report thereon.

The court is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, at least two of whom must be appointed from the bench or bar of the province of Quebec, and all of whom must reside at, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May, and October. From the decision of the Supreme Court an appeal always lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, the court of last resort for the Empire, excepting in criminal cases; in these the judgment of the Supreme Court is made absolutely final by an Act passed in 1887.

43. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada. This court is also a colonial court of admiralty (the Admiralty Act, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 29), having such jurisdiction throughout Canada and its waters, whether tidal or non-tidal, naturally or artificially navigable, and such rights and remedies in all matters connected with navigation, shipping, trade and commerce, as may be had or enforced in any colonial court of admiralty, under the Imperial "Colonial Court of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the Exchequer Court, have been established under the above Act (Admiralty Act, 1891), for the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the "Toronto



Admiralty District," the limits of which last are fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

44. The Superior Courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows:—"Ontario"—The Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions called respectively the High Court of Justice for Ontario and the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The first division is again divided into three parts, having concurrent jurisdiction, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, the first two of which are presided over by a chief justice and two judges for each, and the third of which is composed of a chancellor and three judges. *Quebec*—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court and twenty-nine puisne judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. *Nova Scotia and New Brunswick*—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity and five and four puisne judges respectively. *Manitoba*—The Chief Justice and three puisne judges. *British Columbia*—The Chief Justice and four puisne judges. *Prince Edward Island*—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the North-west Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

45. There are also County Courts with variously limited jurisdiction in all the provinces, but not in the North-west Territories. Police magistrates and justices appointed by the Provincial Governments have their place in the administration of justice.

The Mounted Police Force in the North-west Territories constitute a tribunal of justice, the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner having all the powers of a stipendiary magistrate, and the Superintendents being *ex-officio* justices of the peace.

46. Part of the unorganized territories came into the possession of Canada by virtue of the Queen's Order of 23rd June, 1870 (see Statutes of Canada, 1872, p. lxiii.) and part by virtue of the Queen's Order of the 21st July, 1880 (see Statutes of Canada, 1881, pp. ix, x.)

As to the portion of the unorganized territory which was by the Queen's Order of June 23rd, 1870, transferred to the Dominion, it may be taken that the law of England as it stood on the 2nd May (O.S.), 1670—the date of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter—applies, subject only to such ordinances as were enacted in reference thereto by the Hudson's Bay Company.

With respect to the other unorganized territories, the title to which was acquired under the Queen's Order of 21st July, 1880, the Order itself states that such territory shall become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the Dominion in so far as they be applicable to such territories.

47. As the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America is the great event of recent times in Canada, the history of the genesis and development of the idea is here given:—

ORDER.	ACTION.	DATE.
1st.	Sir Francis Nicholson propounded the idea for this continent. (His project was to unite all the Anglo-American Colonies in a union, the object of which was the defence of these colonies against the encroachment of the French on the north, and against the hostile Indians on the borders.) . . . .	1690

2nd.	Pownal, Hutchinson and Franklin proposed confederation for the British possessions in North America.	1754-55
3rd.	William Smith proposed a plan of Union but was banished and came to Canada as a refugee Loyalist. He became Chief Justice of Canada and was the grandfather of confederation.	1775
4th.	Colonel Morse proposed a Union of all British North America "for the preservation of the fragments of British power on this Continent."	1784
5th.	R. J. Uniacke, in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, advocated a Federal Union.	1809
6th.	Chief Justice Sewell propounded to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent a scheme for a Federal Union of the Provinces. [The Chief Justice's proposal included a general representative assembly to consist of 30 members. In his reply to the Chief Justice, His Royal Highness (our Queen's father) suggested that there should be but two divisions for local government purposes, one to consist of the two Canadas and the other of the four Maritime Provinces, which should, he thought, be formed into one union as preliminary to the greater union. The Duke was the first to suggest a Maritime union. The Capital of the two Canadas for local purposes should be Montreal, he thought, and that of the four Maritime provinces, either Annapolis Royal or Windsor, as would prove most convenient. Quebec city was, of course, to be the capital of the Federation.]	1814
7th.	Chief Justice Sewell and Messrs. Robinson & Strachan prepared and presented, in pamphlet, to the British Government, a scheme for a Federal Union of the Provinces. (Chief Justice Sewell married a daughter of Chief Justice Smith, and was largely influenced by Smith).	1822
8th.	Neilson's <i>Gazette</i> , May 11th, 1824, published a rumour in circulation in Quebec that His Majesty's Ministers proposed to submit to Parliament a union of all the British Provinces in North America. The <i>Canadian Spectator</i> , Nov. 6, mentions that a letter had been received from England, stating that "a system of Confederation of the B. N. A. provinces is on the anvil."	1824
9th.	Mr. McCollogh, then publishing the <i>Montreal Free Press</i> , advocated in its columns a Federal Union as a "Stock" subject for Editorial work.	1825
10th.	Robert Gourlay wrote, in advocacy of a Federal Union, a pamphlet. (Gourlay was in prison in London owing to an assault on a Member of Parliament in connection with grievances against Canada. He wrote from "House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, London.")	1825
11th.	The <i>New York Albion</i> of 25th Nov., 1826, announced that H. M. Government had formed a plan for uniting the Provinces of B. N. America into one confederate system.	1826
12th.	Wm. Lyon McKenzie advocated a Union of the provinces in a speech.	1831
13th.	The British Imperial Parliament passed a resolution in favour of Union.	1837
14th.	The Upper Canada Assembly and Legislative Council recommended a Federal Union.	1838
15th.	Rev. Dr. Strachan wrote in favour of Union.	1838
16th.	The Legislature of Nova Scotia voted against the plans proposed in the Upper Canada Legislature, on the ground that they had not been submitted to the N. S. Legislature.	1839
17th.	Lord Durham prepared his Report on Canada, proposing a Union of the Colonies, distinguishing between a Federal and a Legislative union, and thus divided the Unionists into two Camps, the Federalists and the Legislative Unionists.	1839
18th.	George R. Young, of Nova Scotia, wrote a pamphlet in favour of Union of all the Provinces.	1840
19th.	Simond's Magazine, published in London, England, gave extracts from several colonial newspapers showing growth of the sentiment of Union.	1844
20th.	Major C. Warburton, M.P., wrote "Hochelaga or England in the New World" (1846) and "The Conquest of Canada" (1849). In the former work he said, "I should rejoice to see all the British North American Provinces, Newfoundland included, united under a central colonial government and represented in a common legislature, each, however, retaining its own Assembly for local purposes. It would have the effect of nationalizing England in the new world as distinct from America."	1846
21st.	Major Robinson and Captain Henderson in their report on the Intercolonial Railway advocated union on military grounds.	1848
22nd.	Lord Elgin discussed union in a despatch in connection with the Intercolonial Railway project.	1848
23rd.	The Legislative Council of Canada in an address advocated union.	1849
24th.	The British North American League adopted confederation as a plank in their platform in confederation assembled. (Hon. Mr. Morris states that	

- "the league was composed for the most part of young and enthusiastic members of the Conservative party belonging to the advanced wing that rallied round the banner of John A. Macdonald." ..... 1849
- 25th. Meeting held in Montreal in which a resolution was passed urging union, attended by Hon. John A. Macdonald. .... 1851
- 26th. Henry Sherwood published a pamphlet advocating a general Government, two Chambers and a Viceroy, and for each Province a Provincial Legislature. .... 1851
- 27th. The Earl of Derby, in the Imperial Parliament, urged "a prompt action and a liberal course of action which would cement a closer union between our North American Colonies." ..... 1851
- 28th. Hon. Hamilton Merritt introduced a resolution into the Canadian Legislature looking to a Convention of fifty persons from the several provinces to frame a Constitution to be submitted to the several provincial legislatures. .... 1851
- 29th. Colonel Rankin advocated union in the Canadian legislature. .... 1851
- 30th. Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, leader of the Conservative party, advocated legislative union in the Nova Scotian legislature. "I wish to see such a union as would unite all the parts into one homogeneous whole, and make a people worthy of the sources from whence they sprung, and perpetuate for all time to come the character, name, honour and institutions of the country of which we are all proud to form a part." ..... 1854
- 31st. P. S. Hamilton, Nova Scotia, wrote a pamphlet in which he advocated Legislative Union. ("The time has now arrived when British America must cease to walk in leading strings. . . . She has now attained her national majority and possesses a degree of strength and vigour which entitles her to stand beside the mother country. . . . British America may then become a member of another confederation upon the vast and widely scattered territories of which 'the sun never sets'—a Confederation the greatest that the world ever saw"—*The Confederation of the British Empire*.) ..... 1855
- 32nd. Hon. J. H. Grey, in the New Brunswick legislature, supported federal union. ("It would become necessary to check the republicanism of the one section in the Province of Canada and the radicalism of the other by an infusion of the determined loyalty of the truly British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by means of a Federal Union of all the North American Provinces.") ..... 1856
- 33rd. J. C. Taché wrote in support of Union. Mr. Taché wrote a series of articles in the "Courrier du Canada" in 1857, and these were reproduced in 1858 in a pamphlet in French and English. .... 1857
- 34th. Hon. A. T. Galt advocated federal union in speeches delivered in Toronto and Sherbrooke. .... 1859
- 35th. Hon. A. T. Galt advocated federal union in the Canadian legislature. .... 1858
- 36th. Hon. T. D. McGee supported Mr. Galt in favour of a federal union, in the legislature of Canada. .... 1858
- 37th. Governor General Sir Edmund Head, in closing the session of the Canadian legislature, said "I propose during the recess to communicate with Her Majesty's Government and with the Governments of the sister colonies. . . . I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles on which a bond of a federal character, uniting the Provinces of British North America, may perhaps hereafter be practical." ..... 1858
- 38th. Messrs. Cartier, Ross and Galt sent to England as a delegation to urge the home government to appoint delegates from all the provinces to discuss the union. .... 1858
- 39th. Hon. Alexander Morris delivered a lecture in Montreal in advocacy of a federal union. It was published under the title *Nova Britannia or British North America*, its extent and future. The *Canadian Nature* says, "the lecturer sees in the future a fusion of races, a union of all the existing provinces with new provinces to grow up in the West, and a railway to the Pacific." ..... 1858
- 40th. James Anderson published a letter in the *Montreal Gazette*, during 1858, under the nom de plume "Obiter dictum," urging Union of the Provinces. In it, referring to Sir John A. Macdonald, he says, "the primary mind of the Canadian Legislative Assembly was long ago prepared for the incorporation of the British American Provinces." ..... 1858
- 41st. Nova Scotian delegates, in an interview with Mr. Labouchere, then Colonial Secretary, were informed that the Imperial Government would interpose no obstacles to the union. M. Labouchere himself thought a union of the Maritime Provinces would be highly beneficial. .... 1858



- 42nd. Bristol (England) merchants urged upon the Imperial Government the importance of the Intercolonial Railway with a view to advance the Union question. . . . . 1859
- 43rd. Liberal Convention held in Toronto in November, 1859, passed a resolution against the union of the Provinces. . . . . 1859
- 44th. The *Halifax Reporter* published editorials favouring Federal Union. An elaborate one appeared in the issue published on the day the Prince of Wales landed in Halifax, and elicited from His Royal Highness an expression of approval. . . . . 1860
- 45th. The Canadian Legislature discussed the question of Union in connection with the question of a fixed seat of Government. . . . . 1860
- 46th. Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Chas., Bart.) delivered a lecture in favour of Confederation, in St. John, N. B. . . . . 1860
- 47th. Sir John A. Macdonald, in an address to the electors of Kingston, said "The Government will not relax its exertions to effect a Confederation of the British North American Provinces." . . . . 1861
- 48th. Hon. Joseph Howe moved a resolution in the Nova Scotian Assembly requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, the Governor General and the several Lieutenant-Governors, in order to ascertain their views. . . . . 1861
- 49th. Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch to the Governor General, said, "If a union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed with the consent of all the provinces to be united, I am sure the matter will be weighed in this country by the public, by the Parliament and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than an anxiety to discern and promote any course most conducive to the prosperity, the strength and the harmony of the British communities in it." . . . . 1862
- 50th. Hon. George Brown, from a committee of the Canadian Legislature, reported in favour of a Federal Union. . . . . 1864
- 51st. Delegates from the Maritime Provinces, under authority of Mr. Howe's resolution, met at Charlottetown to consider maritime union. Hon. Mr. Tupper for Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Tilley for New Brunswick and Hon. Mr. Pope for Prince Edward Island were instrumental in having a resolution passed by the several legislatures, authorizing the appointment of delegates. . . . . 1864
- 52nd. Delegates from the Province of Canada appeared at the Conference in Charlottetown and applied for admission. Those delegates were Messrs. John A. Macdonald, George Brown, G. E. Cartier, A. T. Galt, T. D'Arcy McGee, H. L. Langevin, Wm. McDougall and Alexander Campbell. . . . . 1864
- 53rd. From the representations of the Canadian delegates came the adjournment of the discussion and the meeting of delegates at an Interprovincial Conference held in Quebec. . . . . 1864
- 54th. The following are the names of delegates usually called the "fathers of Confederation":—

## CANADA.

- Hon. Sir Etienne P. Taché, Premier.  
 " John A. Macdonald, Attorney General, West.  
 " Geo. E. Cartier, Attorney General, East.  
 " Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary.  
 " Geo. Brown, President of Council.  
 " A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.  
 " Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
 " Oliver Mowat, Postmaster General.  
 " H. L. Langevin, Solicitor General, East.  
 " T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture.  
 " J. Cockburn, Solicitor General, West.  
 " J. C. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

- Hon. Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary.  
 " W. A. Henry, Attorney General.  
 " J. McCully.  
 " A. G. Archibald.  
 " R. B. Dickie.



NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary.  
 " J. M. Johnston, Attorney General.  
 " P. Mitchell.  
 " Charles Mitchell.  
 " E. Chandler.  
 " W. H. Steeves.  
 " J. H. Gray.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hon. Col. Grey, President of Council.  
 " E. Palmer, Attorney General.  
 " W. H. Pope, Provincial Secretary.  
 " G. Coles.  
 " T. H. Haviland  
 " E. Whalen.  
 " A. A. McDonald.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hon. F. B. S. Carter, Speaker House of Assembly.  
 " Ambrose Shea.

55th.	Hon. Joseph Cauchon wrote a Pamphlet in favour of Confederation.....	1865
56th.	Union resolutions carried in Canadian Legislature in the Council by 45 to 15; in Assembly by 91 to 33. The 91 who voted for union comprised 54 from Upper Canada and 37 from Lower; 25 from Lower Canada and 8 from Upper Canada composed the minority in the Legislative Assembly.....	1865
57th.	The Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia referred the subject to the Imperial Government.....	1866
58th.	Delegates from all the Provinces—Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces, proceeded to England and organized in London, with Sir John A. Macdonald as chairman.....	1866
59th.	Union Act, as framed by the Conference, passed by the Imperial Parliament and received the Queen's assent, March.....	1867
60th.	Royal Proclamation of the Union issued from Windsor Castle, May 22nd....	1867
61st.	The Union proclaimed throughout the four Provinces which thus became the Dominion of Canada, July 1st.....	1867
62nd.	Imperial Order in Council issued transferring Rupert's Land and the North-west Territories to the Dominion, the franchises of the Hudson's Bay Company being purchased by Canada for £300,000 (money consideration) and other considerations.....	1870
63rd.	Manitoba created a Province by Act of Canadian Parliament, 15th July....	1870
64th.	British Columbia joined the Union, 20th July..	1871
65th.	Fortifications and Military lands, excepting Halifax and Victoria, B.C., transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, by Order in Council.....	1870-71-72
66th.	Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation, 1st July.....	1873
67th.	North-west Territories made a government separate from Manitoba, October.	1876
68th.	Islands of the Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by the Imperial Government, 1st September.....	1880
69th.	Boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba defined by decision of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England.....	1884
70th.	North-west Territories given representation in Federal Parliament. Act...	1886
71st.	North-west Territories given Elective Assembly. Act.....	1888
72nd.	Northerly, westerly and easterly boundaries of Ontario defined by Imperial Parliament.....	1889
	(See Dominion Acts 1890).	
73rd.	Right of appeal from decision of the Supreme Court of North-west Territories to Her Majesty in Privy Council granted by Order in Council, 30th July.....	1891
74th.	Right of appeal from decision of Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, to Her Majesty in Privy Council, granted by Imperial Order in Council, 26th November.....	1892
	(See Order in Council in Dominion Statute, 1894).	

48. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments :

#### GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Appointment .	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G. ....	June, 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G., (Sir John Young)...	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c. ....	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B. ....	May 1, 1888.	June 11, 1888
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. ....	May 22, 1893.	Sept. 18, 1893

\*Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

49. The succeeding tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

##### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF ABERDEEN.

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1895.

Premier and President of Council. ....	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.
Postmaster General. ....	" Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries. ....	" John Costigan.
" Finance. ....	" Geo. E. Foster.
" Justice. ....	" Sir Charles H. Tupper, K.C.M.G.
" Railways and Canals. ....	" John Haggart.
" Public Works. ....	" J. A. Ouimet.
" Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. ....	" T. Mayne Daly.
" Agriculture. ....	" W. B. Ives.
" Trade and Commerce. ....	" A. R. Dickey.
" Militia. ....	" W. H. Montague.
Secretary of State. ....	" Sir Frank Smith.
Without portfolio. ....	" D. Ferguson.

The above form the Cabinet.

##### *Members of the Government, but not of the Cabinet or Privy Council.*

Solicitor General . . . . .	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.
Controller of Inland Revenue. ....	" John F. Wood, Q.C.
" Customs. ....	" N. Clarke Wallace.

MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE  
CABINET.\*

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.  
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Peter Mitchell.  
 James Cox Aikins.  
 Théodore Robitaille.  
 Hugh McDonald.  
 Edward Blake  
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.  
 David Laird.  
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.  
 Téléphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).  
 William Ross.  
 William B. Vail.  
 David Mills.  
 Richard William Scott. ✓  
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.  
 Wilfred Laurier.  
 Alfred G. Jones.  
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).  
 Louis F. R. Masson.  
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).  
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.  
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner).  
 C. C. Colby.  
 George A. Kirkpatrick (Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario).  
 Wm. Miller.  
 George W. Allan.  
 Sir Alex. Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).  
 Edgar Dewdney (Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia).  
 Joseph A. Chapleau (Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec).  
 A. R. Angers.

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\*Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

NO. OF PARLIAMENTS.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament .....	*1st .....	Nov. 6, 1867..	May 22, 1868..	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd .....	April 15, 1869..	June 22, 1869..	
	3rd .....	Feb. 15, 1870..	May 12, 1870..	
	4th .....	" 15, 1871..	April 14, 1871..	
	5th .....	April 11, 1872..	June 14, 1872..	
2nd Parliament .....	†1st .....	March 5, 1873..	Aug. 13, 1873..	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd .....	Oct. 23, 1873..	Nov. 7, 1873..	
3rd Parliament .....	1st .....	March 26, 1874..	May 26, 1874..	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd .....	Feb. 4, 1875..	April 8, 1875..	
	3rd .....	" 10, 1876..	" 12, 1876..	
	4th .....	" 8, 1877..	" 28, 1877..	
	5th .....	" 7, 1878..	May 10, 1878..	
4th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 13, 1879..	May 15, 1879..	} May 18, 1882.
	2nd .....	" 12, 1880..	" 7, 1880..	
	3rd .....	Dec. 9, 1880..	March 21, 1881..	
	4th .....	Feb. 9, 1882..	May 17, 1882..	
5th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 8, 1883..	May 25, 1883..	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd .....	Jan. 17, 1884..	April 19, 1884..	
	3rd .....	" 29, 1885..	July 20, 1885..	
	4th .....	Feb. 25, 1886..	June 2, 1886..	
6th Parliament .....	1st .....	April 13, 1887..	June 23, 1887..	} Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd .....	Feb. 23, 1888..	May 22, 1888..	
	3rd .....	Jan. 31, 1889..	" 2, 1889..	
	4th .....	" 16, 1890..	" 16, 1890..	
7th Parliament .....	1st .....	April 29, 1891..	Sept. 30, 1891..	
	2nd .....	Feb. 25, 1892..	July 9, 1892..	
	3rd .....	Jan. 26, 1893..	April 1, 1893..	
	4th .....	March 15, 1894..	July 23, 1894..	
	5th .....	April 18, 1895..	" 22, 1895..	

\* Adjourned from 21st Dec., 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.

† Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

50. There have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each session has been 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks and 4 days; the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

51. There have been but two changes of Government and six ministries since Confederation; and with the exception of the period from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John Macdonald was at the head of the Government from 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on



the 6th June, 1891. There have been five Premiers—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Hon. Sir John Abbott, Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson and Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

52. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier .....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney General .....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir John Rose.....	Nov. 30, 1867
	“ Sir Francis Hincks.....	Oct. 9, 1869
	“ Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. W. McDougall.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Hugh McDonald.....	“ 1, 1873
Minister of Customs .....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	July 1, 1867
	“ C. Dunkin.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster General .....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1867
	“ John O'Connor.....	“ 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell.....	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue...	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	July 1, 1867
	“ A. Morris.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	July 2, 1872
	“ John O'Connor.....	March 4, 1873
	“ T. M. Gibbs.....	July 1, 1873
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1873
President of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Joseph Howe.....	Jan. 30, 1869
	“ Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	“ John O'Connor.....	July 2, 1872
	“ Hugh McDonald.....	June 14, 1873
Receiver General.....	Hon. Ed. Kenny.....	July 1, 1867
	“ J. C. Chapais.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Theodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State .....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	“ J. C. Aikins.....	Dec. 9, 1869

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Secretary of State for the Provinces .....	Hon. A. G. Archibald .....	July 1, 1867
	“ Joseph Howe .....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ T. M. Gibbs .....	June 14, 1873
Without office .....	Hon. J. C. Aikins .....	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier .....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie .....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works .....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie .....	“ 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney General .....	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Télesphore Fournier .....	July 8, 1874
	“ Edward Blake .....	May 19, 1875
	“ Rodolphe Laflamme .....	June 8, 1878
Minister of Finance .....	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright .....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence .....	Hon. Wm. Ross .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Wm. B. Vail .....	Sept. 30, 1874
	“ A. G. Jones .....	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs .....	Hon. Isaac Burpee .....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture .....	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ C. A. P. Pelletier .....	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster General .....	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Télesphore Fournier .....	May 19, 1875
	“ Lucius S. Huntington .....	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries .....	Hon. Albert J. Smith .....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Inland Revenue .....	Hon. Télesphore Fournier .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Félix Geoffrion .....	July 8, 1874
	“ Rodolphe Laflamme .....	Nov. 9, 1876
	“ Joseph Cauchon .....	June 8, 1877
	“ Wilfred Laurier .....	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior .....	Hon. David Laird .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ David Mills .....	Oct. 24, 1876
President of Council .....	Hon. L. S. Huntington .....	Jan. 20, 1874
	“ Joseph Cauchon .....	Dec. 7, 1875
	“ Edward Blake .....	June 8, 1877
Receiver General .....	Hon. Thomas Coffin .....	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State .....	Hon. David Christie .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott .....	Jan. 9, 1874
Without office .....	Hon. Edward Blake .....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott .....	“ 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

## THIRD MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier .....	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. . .	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney General .....	Hon. James McDonald .....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell .....	May 20, 1881
	“ Sir J. S. D. Thompson .....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley .....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan .....	Dec. 10, 1885
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Jan. 27, 1887
	“ George E. Foster .....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Public Works .....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper .....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ Sir Hector L. Langevin .....	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper .....	May 20, 1879
	“ John H. Pope .....	Sept. 25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. .	Nov. 28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson .....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell .....	Jan. 16, 1880
	“ Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.....	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs .....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.....	Oct. 19, 1887
Minister of Agriculture .....	Hon. J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ John Carling .....	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmaster General .....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin .....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ Sir A. Campbell .....	May 20, 1879
	“ John O'Connor .....	Jan. 16, 1880
	“ Sir A. Campbell .....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ John O'Connor .....	May 20, 1881
	“ John Carling .....	“ 23, 1882
	“ Sir A. Campbell .....	Sept. 25, 1885
	“ A. W. McLelan .....	Jan. 17, 1887
	“ John G. Haggart .....	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. C. Pope.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	July 10, 1882
	“ G. E. Foster .....	Dec. 10, 1885
	“ C. H. Tupper.....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue .....	Hon. L. F. G. Baby.....	Oct. 26, 1878
	“ J. C. Aikens .....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ John Costigan.....	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior.....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. .	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson .....	“ 17, 1883
	“ Thomas White .....	Aug. 5, 1885
	“ Edgar Dewdney .....	“ 3, 1888
President of Council.....	Hon. John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ Hon. L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	“ Joseph A. Mousseau.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. .	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby .....	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver General.....	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell .....	Nov. 8, 1878

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Secretary of State .....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ John O'Connor.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ Joseph A. Mousseau.....	May 20, 1881
	“ J. A. Chapleau.....	July 29, 1882
Without office .....	Hon. R. D. Wilmot.....	Nov. 8, 1878
	“ Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	“ Frank Smith.....	July 29, 1882
	“ J. J. C. Abbott.....	May 13, 1887

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Premier and President of the Council .....	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.....	June 16, 1891
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	May 20, 1879
	“ Joseph A. Ouimet.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell .....	Oct. 19, 1879
	“ Joseph A. Chapleau .....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia.....	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ Mackenzie Bowell .....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John Carling.....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Inland Revenue ...	Hon. John Costigan .....	May 23, 1882
Secretary of State.....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau .....	July 29, 1882
	“ James C. Patterson.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson.....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Geo. E. Foster .....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries .....	Hon. C. H. Tupper .....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs .....	Hon. Edgar Dewdney .....	Aug. 3, 1888
	“ T. M. Daly.....	Oct. 17, 1892
Postmaster General.....	Hon. J. G. Haggart.....	Aug. 3, 1888
	“ Sir A. P. Caron.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. J. G. Haggart.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Without office .....	Hon. Frank Smith.....	July 29, 1882

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed; consequently, the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

Sir John Abbott resigned (from ill-health) on the 5th December, 1892.



LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

## FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier .....	Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Justice and Attorney General .....	Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Trade and Commerce .....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell .....	Dec. 5, 1892
Postmaster General .....	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G. ....	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State. ....	Hon. John Costigan .....	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Finance .....	Hon. G. E. Foster .....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G. ....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. John G. Haggart .....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Public Works. ....	Hon. J. A. Ouimet. ....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Militia .....	Hon. J. C. Patterson. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs ....	Hon. Thos. M. Daly .....	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture. ....	Hon. A. R. Angers .....	Dec. 5, 1892
President of the Council. ....	Hon. W. B. Ives .....	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio .....	Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
“ .....	Hon. Sir Frank Smith .....	July 29, 1882
<i>Not in the Cabinet.</i>		
Solicitor General .....	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue. .	Hon. John F. Wood, Q.C. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Customs .....	Hon. N. Clarke Wallace .....	Dec. 5, 1892

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson died on 12th December, 1894, in Windsor Castle.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

## SIXTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier .....	Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Justice and Attorney General .....	Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.C.M.G. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Trade and Commerce .....	Hon. W. B. Ives. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
Postmaster General. ....	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G. ....	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State. ....	Hon. A. R. Dickey. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Finance. ....	Hon. Geo. E. Foster. ....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. John Costigan. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. J. G. Haggart. ....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Public Works. ....	Hon. J. A. Ouimet. ....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Militia. ....	Hon. J. C. Patterson. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. ....	Hon. Thos. M. Daly. ....	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture*. ....	Hon. A. R. Angers. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio. ....	Hon. Sir Frank Smith. ....	July 29, 1882
“ .....	Hon. W. H. Montague. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
“ .....	Hon. D. Ferguson. ....	Dec. 21, 1894
<i>Not in the Cabinet.</i>		
Solicitor General. ....	Hon. Jno. J. Curran, Q.C. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Inland Revenue. ....	Hon. Jno. F. Wood, Q.C. ....	Dec. 5, 1892
Controller of Customs. ....	Hon. N. Clarke Wallace. ....	Dec. 5, 1892

\*Hon. Mr. Angers resigned in July, 1895.

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

Subsequently Hon. J. C. Patterson resigned and Hon. A. R. Dickey became Minister of Militia, and Hon. W. H. Montague, Secretary of State.

The list of the Senators and Members of the Commons will be found in the Appendix at end of book.

53. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of the opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation and the names of the present members of each Government.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE  
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario.....	Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.....	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.....	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson.....	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.....	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.....	May 30, 1892
Quebec.....	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.....	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.....	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.....	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887
Nova Scotia.....	" J. A. Chapleau, P.C.....	Dec. 5, 1892
	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting).....	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C.....	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.....	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey.....	" 4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C.....	" 9, 1888
	" Malachy Bowes Daly.....	" 11, 1890
New Brunswick.....	Major-General C. H. Doyle.....	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.....	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.....	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C.....	Oct. 31, 1885
	" John Boyd.....	Sept. 21, 1893
Manitoba.....	" John A. Fraser.....	Dec. 20, 1893
	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.....	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C.....	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE  
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
British Columbia.....	Hon. J. W. Trutch.....	July 5, 1871
	“ Albert Norton Richards.....	June 27, 1876
	“ Clement F. Cornwall.....	“ 21, 1881
	“ Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1887
	“ Edgar Dewdney.....	Nov. 1, 1892
Prince Edward Island.....	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873
	“ Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.....	Nov. 22, 1873
	“ Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879
	“ Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884
	“ Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 2, 1889
The Territories .....	“ Geo. William Howlan.....	Feb. 21, 1894
	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 10, 1870
	“ Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	“ Alexander Morris, P.C.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	“ David Laird, P.C.....	Oct. 7, 1876
	“ Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881
	“ Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
	“ C. H. Mackintosh.....	Oct. 31, 1893



# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P.C.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1895.

Attorney General.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	“ A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
do Public Works.....	“ William Harty.
Secretary and Registrar.....	“ John M. Gibson, LL.B.
Treasurer.....	“ Richard Harcourt, Q. C.
Minister of Education.....	“ G. W. Ross, LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture.....	“ John Dryden.
Without portfolio.....	“ E. H. Bronson.

### LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867..	March 4, 1868..	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd.....	Nov. 3, 1868..	Jan. 23, 1869..	
	3rd.....	“ 3, 1869..	Dec. 24, 1869..	
	4th.....	Dec. 7, 1870..	Feb. 15, 1871..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 7, 1871..	March 2, 1872..	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 8, 1873..	“ 29, 1873..	
	3rd.....	“ 7, 1874..	“ 24, 1874..	
	4th.....	Nov. 12, 1874..	Dec. 21, 1874..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 24, 1875..	Feb. 10, 1876..	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd.....	Jan. 6, 1877..	March 2, 1877..	
	3rd.....	“ 9, 1878..	“ 7, 1878..	
	4th.....	“ 9, 1879..	“ 11, 1879..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	J n. 7, 1880..	March 5, 1880..	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd.....	“ 13, 1881..	“ 4, 1881..	
	3rd.....	“ 12, 1882..	“ 10, 1882..	
	4th.....	Dec. 13, 1882..	Feb. 1, 1883..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 23, 1884..	March 25, 1884..	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd.....	“ 28, 1885..	“ 30, 1885..	
	3rd.....	“ 28, 1886..	“ 25, 1886..	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 10, 1887..	April 23, 1887..	} April 26, 1890.
	2nd.....	Jan. 25, 1888..	March 23, 1888..	
	3rd.....	“ 24, 1889..	“ 23, 1889..	
	4th.....	“ 30, 1890..	April 7, 1890..	
7th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 11, 1891*..	May 4, 1891..	} May 30, 1894.
	2nd.....	“ 11, 1892..	April 14, 1892..	
	3rd.....	April 4, 1893..	May 27, 1893..	
	4th.....	Feb. 14, 1894..	“ 5, 1894..	
8th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 21, 1895..	April 15, 1895..	

\*Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, P.C.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1895.

Premier and Treasurer.....	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	“ L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	“ E. J. Flynn.
Commissioner of Public Works.....	“ G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary.....	“ L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney General.....	“ T. C. Casgrain.
President of Council.....	“ F. M. Hackett.
Member without office.....	“ Thos. Chapais.
“ “ .....	“ A. W. Morris.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature .....	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867..	Feb. 24, 1868..	} May 27, 1871.
	2nd.....	Jan. 20, 1869..	April 5, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Nov. 23, 1869..	Feb. 1, 1870..	
	4th.....	“ 23, 1870..	Dec. 24, 1870..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1871..	Dec. 23, 1871..	} June 7, 1875.
	2nd.....	“ 7, 1872..	“ 24, 1872..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 4, 1873..	Jan. 28, 1874..	
	4th.....	“ 3, 1874..	Feb. 23, 1875..	
3rd Legislature .....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1875..	Dec. 24, 1875..	} March 22, 1878.
	2nd.....	“ 10, 1876..	“ 28, 1876..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 19, 1877..	March 9, 1878..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	June 4, 1878..	July 20, 1878..	} Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd.....	“ 19, 1879..	Oct. 31, 1879..	
	3rd.....	May 28, 1880..	July 24, 1880..	
	4th.....	April 28, 1881..	June 30, 1881..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	March 8, 1882..	May 27, 1882..	} Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1883..	March 30, 1883..	
	3rd.....	March 27, 1884..	June 10, 1884..	
	4th.....	“ 5, 1885..	May 9, 1885..	
	5th.....	April 8, 1886..	June 21, 1886..	
6th Legislature .....	1st.....	Jan. 27, 1887..	May 18, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	May 15, 1888..	July 12, 1888..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 9, 1889..	March 21, 1889..	
	4th.....	“ 7, 1890..	April 2, 1890..	
7th Legislature .....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1890..	Dec. 30, 1890..	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 26, 1892..	June 24, 1892..	
	2nd.....	Jan. 12, 1893..	Feb. 27, 1893..	
	3rd.....	Nov. 9, 1893..	Jan. 9, 1894..	
	4th.....	“ 20, 1894..	“ 12, 1895..	

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1895.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary .....	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney General and Commissioner of Crown Lands .....	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines .....	" Charles E. Church.
Member without office .....	" Thomas Johnson.
" .....	" G. H. Murray.
" .....	" A. H. Comeau.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	DATE OF		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature .....	*1st .....	Jan. 30, 1868..	Sept. 21, 1868..	} April 17, 1871.
	2nd .....	April 29, 1869..	June 14, 1869..	
	3rd .....	Feb. 17, 1870..	April 18, 1870..	
	4th .....	" 2, 1871..	" 4, 1871..	
2nd Legislature .....	1st .....	Feb. 22, 1872..	April 18, 1872..	} Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd .....	" 27, 1873..	" 30, 1873..	
	3rd .....	March 12, 1874..	May 7, 1874..	
3rd Legislature .....	1st .....	March 11, 1875..	May 6, 1875..	} Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd .....	Feb. 10, 1876..	April 4, 1876..	
	3rd .....	" 15, 1877..	" 12, 1877..	
	4th .....	" 21, 1878..	" 4, 1878..	
4th Legislature .....	1st .....	March 6, 1879..	April 17, 1879..	} May 23, 1882.
	2nd .....	Feb. 26, 1880..	" 10, 1880..	
	3rd .....	March 3, 1881..	" 14, 1881..	
	4th .....	Jan. 19, 1882..	March 10, 1882..	
5th Legislature .....	1st .....	Feb. 8, 1883..	April 19, 1883..	} May 20, 1886.
	2nd .....	" 14, 1884..	" 19, 1884..	
	3rd .....	" 19, 1885..	" 24, 1885..	
	4th .....	" 25, 1886..	May 11, 1886..	
6th Legislature .....	1st .....	March 10, 1887..	May 3, 1887..	} April 21, 1890.
	2nd .....	Feb. 23, 1888..	April 16, 1888..	
	3rd .....	" 21, 1889..	" 17, 1889..	
	4th .....	" 20, 1890..	" 15, 1890..	
7th Legislature .....	1st .....	April 2, 1891..	May 19, 1891..	} Feb. 15, 1894.
	2nd .....	March 3, 1892..	April 30, 1892..	
	3rd .....	Jan. 19, 1893..	" 28, 1893..	
	4th .....	" 4, 1894..	Feb. 12, 1894..	
8th Legislature .....	1st .....	Jan. 31, 1895..	March 20, 1895..	

\*Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN JAMES FRASER.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1895.

Premier and Attorney General .....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary .....	“ James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works .....	“ Henry R. Emmerson.
Surveyor General .....	“ Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor General .....	“ A. S. White.
Member without office .....	“ Chas. H. La Billois.
“ “ “ .....	“ A. T. Dunn.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868..	March 23, 1868..	} June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	March 4, 1869..	April 21, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870..	April 7, 1870..	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871..	Feb. 22, 1871..	} May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871..	May 17, 1871..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	
	4th.....	“ 27, 1873..	“ 14, 1873..	
	5th.....	“ 12, 1874..	“ 8, 1874..	
3rd General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875..	April 10, 1875..	} May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	“ 17, 1876..	“ 13, 1876..	
	3rd.....	“ 8, 1877..	March 16, 1877..	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877..	Sept. 5, 1877..	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878..	April 18, 1878..	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879..	April 15, 1879..	} May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	March 9, 1880..	“ 23, 1880..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881..	March 25, 1881..	
	4th.....	“ 16, 1882..	April 6, 1882..	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883..	March 3, 1883..	} April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883..	May 3, 1883..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884..	April 1, 1884..	
	4th.....	“ 26, 1885..	“ 6, 1885..	
	5th.....	“ 25, 1886..	“ 2, 1886..	
6th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 3, 1887..	April 5, 1887..	} Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd.....	“ 1, 1888..	“ 6, 1888..	
	3rd.....	“ 7, 1889..	“ 17, 1889..	
7th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 13, 1890..	April 23, 1890..	} Sept 28, 1892.
	2nd.....	“ 11, 1891..	“ 16, 1891..	
	3rd.....	“ 3, 1892..	“ 7, 1892..	
8th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 9, 1893..	April 15, 1893..	
	2nd.....	“ 15, 1894..	“ 21, 1894..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 31, 1895..	March 5, 1895..	



## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1895.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner.....	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney General and Provincial Lands Commissioner.....	“ Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works.....	“ Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.....	“ John D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer.....	“ Dan'l H. McMillan.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st. ....	March 15, 1871..	May 3, 1871..	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd ....	Jan. 16, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1872..	
	3rd ....	Feb. 5, 1873..	March 8, 1873..	
	*4th....	Nov. 4, 1873..	July 22, 1874..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	March 31, 1875..	May 14, 1875..	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd ....	Jan. 18, 1876..	Feb. 4, 1876..	
	3rd ....	“ 30, 1877..	“ 28, 1877..	
	4th ....	“ 10, 1878..	“ 2, 1878..	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st....	Feb. 1, 1879..	June 25, 1879..	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880..	Feb. 14, 1880..	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd ....	Dec. 16, 1880..	Dec. 23, 1880..	
	3rd ....	March 3, 1881..	May 25, 1881..	
	4th ....	April 27, 1882..	“ 30, 1882..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	May 17, 1883..	July 7, 1883..	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd ....	March 13, 1884..	June 3, 1884..	
	3rd ....	“ 19, 1885..	May 2, 1885..	
	4th ....	“ 4, 1886..	“ 28, 1886..	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887..	June 10, 1887..	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd ....	Jan. 12, 1888..	May 18, 1888..	
7th Legislature.....	†1st....	Aug. 28, 1888..	Oct. 16, 1888..	} June 27, 1892.
	§2nd....	Nov. 8, 1888..	March 5, 1889..	
	3rd ....	Jan. 30, 1890..	“ 31, 1890..	
	4th ....	Feb. 26, 1891..	April 18, 1891..	
	5th ....	March 10, 1892..	“ 20, 1892..	
8th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 2, 1893..	March 11, 1893..	
	2nd ....	Jan. 11, 1894..	“ 2, 1894..	
	+3rd....	Feb. 14, 1895..	June 28, 1895..	

\* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874. + Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. ‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888. § Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889. || Adjourned to March 10, 1891. + Adjourned on March 29th to May 9th, 1895.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1895.

Premier, Minister of Finance and Agriculture. . . . . Hon. John H. Turner.  
 President of the Council. . . . . " Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C.  
 Attorney General. . . . . " D. M. Eberts, Q.C.  
 Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of  
 Education and Immigration and Clerk of Executive  
 Council. . . . . " James Baker.  
 Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. . . . . " G. B. Martin.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	Feb. 16, 1872.	April 11, 1872..	} Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd . . . .	Dec. 17, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd . . . .	" 18, 1873..	March 2, 1874..	
	4th. . . .	March 1, 1875..	April 22, 1875..	
2nd Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	Jan. 10, 1876..	May 19, 1876..	} April 12, 1878.
	2nd . . . .	Feb. 21, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	
	3rd . . . .	" 7, 1878..	" 10, 1878..	
3rd Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	July 29, 1878..	Sept. 2, 1878..	} June 13, 1882.
	2nd . . . .	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879..	
	3rd . . . .	April 5, 1880..	May 8, 1880..	
	4th. . . .	Jan. 24, 1881..	March 25, 1881..	
	5th. . . .	Feb. 23, 1882..	April 21, 1882..	
4th Legislature . . . . .	1st. . . . .	Jan. 25, 1883..	May 12, 1883..	} June 3, 1886.
	2nd . . . .	Dec. 3, 1883..	Feb. 18, 1884..	
	3rd . . . .	Jan. 12, 1885..	March 9, 1885..	
	4th. . . .	" 25, 1886..	April 6, 1886..	
5th Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	Jan. 24, 1887..	April 7, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd . . . .	" 27, 1888..	" 28, 1888..	
	3rd . . . .	" 31, 1889..	" 6, 1889..	
	4th. . . .	" 23, 1890..	" 26, 1890..	
6th Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	Jan. 15, 1891..	April 20, 1891..	} June 5, 1894.
	2nd . . . .	" 28, 1892..	" 23, 1892..	
	3rd . . . .	" 26, 1893..	" 12, 1893..	
	4th. . . .	" 18, 1894..	" 11, 1894..	
7th Legislature. . . . .	1st. . . . .	Nov. 12, 1894..	Feb. 21, 1895..	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEORGE WILLIAM HOWLAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—1895.

Premier and Attorney General.....Hon. Fred. Peters.  
 Commissioner of Public Works....." J. R. McLean.  
 Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands....." Angus McMillan.

*Without Portfolio.*

Hon. Peter Sinclair. Hon. James Richards.  
 " Donald Farquharson. " George Forbes.  
 Hon. Alexander Laird.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Sessions	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 5, 1874..	April 28, 1874..	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd.....	" 18, 1875..	" 27, 1875..	
	3rd.....	" 16, 1876..	" 29, 1876..	
2nd General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 15, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	} March 12, 1879.
	2nd.....	" 14, 1878..	" 18, 1878..	
	3rd.....	Feb. 27, 1879..	March 11, 1879..	
3rd General Assembly.....	1st.....	April 24, 1879..	June 7, 1879..	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd.....	March 4, 1880..	April 26, 1880..	
	3rd.....	" 1, 1881..	" 5, 1881..	
	4th.....	" 8, 1882..	" 8, 1882..	
4th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 20, 1883..	April 27, 1883..	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd.....	" 6, 1884..	" 17, 1884..	
	3rd.....	" 11, 1885..	" 11, 1885..	
	4th.....	April 8, 1886..	May 14, 1886..	
5th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 29, 1887..	May 7, 1887..	} Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 22, 1888..	April 28, 1888..	
	3rd.....	" 14, 1889..	" 17, 1889..	
6th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 27, 1890..	May 7, 1890..	} Nov. 18, 1893.
	2nd.....	April 23, 1891*.	July 15, 1891..	
	3rd.....	March 23, 1892..	May 5, 1892..	
	4th.....	" 8, 1893..	April 20, 1893..	
7th General Assembly.....	1st.....	March 28, 1894..	May 9, 1894..	
	2nd.....	" 21, 1895..	April 19, 1895..	

\* Adjourned to 16th June.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. CHARLES HERBERT MACKINTOSH.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1895.

Frederick W. G. Haultain.

Hillyard Mitchell.

John Ryerson Neff.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1888.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	DATE OF		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature .....	1st.....	Oct. 31, 1888..	Dec. 11, 1888..	} By effluxion of time.
	2nd .....	" 16, 1889..	Nov. 22, 1889..	
	3rd.....	" 29, 1890..	" 29, 1890..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 10, 1891..	Jan. 25, 1892..	} Oct. 1, 1894.
	2nd.....	Aug. 2, 1892..	Sept. 1, 1892..	
	3rd. ....	Dec. 7, 1892..	Dec. 31, 1892..	
	4th.....	Aug. 17, 1893..	Sept. 16, 1893..	
	5th.....	" 2, 1894..	" 7, 1894..	

The list of M. P's. and M.P.P's. will be found in the appendix at the end of the book.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

## PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.....	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.....	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.....	May 23, 1888.

54. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, having accepted the position of Minister of Finance, which office he resigned in May, 1888, on being reappointed High Commissioner.

55. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the



oldest ruler, for the Bey of Tunis and the King of Denmark are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1895.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria .....	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	“ .....		Empress of India.....	1877
Afghanistan .....	Abdul Rahman Khan.....		Ameer of Afghanistan .....	1880
Argentina .....	Senor Uriburn .....		President.....	1895
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.....	1830	Emperor of Austria.....	1848
	“ .....		King of Hungary and Bohemia	1867
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	1835	King of the Belgians .....	1865
Brazil .....	Prudente de Moraes Bairos.	1844	President of the United States of Brazil.	1894
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince.....	1887
China .....	Isaitien Konangsu....	1871	Emperor of China.....	1875
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	1818	King of Denmark.....	1863
Egypt.....	Abbas Hilmi.....	1874	Khedive of Egypt.....	1892
France.....	Félix Faure.....		President of the French Republic.	1895
German Empire...	William II.....	1859	German Emperor.....	1888
	“ .....		King of Prussia.....	1888
Greece.....	George I .....	1845	King of the Hellenes.....	1864
Holland.....	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	1880	Queen of the Netherlands.....	1890
	Emma.....		Queen Regent .....	1890
Italy.....	Humbert.....	1844	King of Italy.....	1878
Japan .....	Mutsuhito .....	1852	Mikado of Japan.....	1867
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.....		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	†1892
Montenegro.....	Nicholas I.....	1841	Prince of Montenegro.....	1860
Morocco.....	Mulai Abd-el Aziz.....	1881	Sultan of Morocco .....	1894
Persia.....	Nâsir ed-din.....	1831	Shah of Persia .....	1848
Peru.....	General Caseres.....		President of the Republic of Peru.	1894
Portugal.....	Dom Carlos I.....	1863	King of Portugal.....	1889
Roumania.....	Carol I.....	1839	King of Roumania.....	1881
	“ .....		Czar of Russia.....	1894
Russia.....	Nicholas II.....	1868	King of Serbia .....	1889
Servia.....	Alexander I.....	1876	King of Spain .....	1886
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII .....	1886	Queen Regent .....	1885
	Maria Christina.....	1858	King of Sweden and Norway..	1872
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.....	1829		
Switzerland.....	Joseph Zemp.....		President of the Swiss Confederation.*	1892
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pasha .....	1817	Bey of Tunis.....	1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	1842	Sultan of Turkey.....	1876
United States.....	Grover Cleveland.....	1837	President of the United States.	1892
Zanzibar .....	Seyyid Ali.....	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar .....	1890

\*Elected annually. †Present term. Was first elected in 1876.

## TREATIES.

56. The treaties made by the mother country are frequently referred to in Parliament and by the Government.

The following is a list of treaties made by our Sovereigns with those of other countries relating to Canada :—

## GENERAL, BOUNDARY, &amp;c.

57. *1629. Treaty of Susa.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article II. provides that no restitution should be made of anything taken during the war.

Article III. provides that anything taken within two months after the signing of the treaty should be restored.

58. *1632. Treaty of St. Germain en Laye.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

By Article 3 Great Britain agreed to render and restore to France “all the places occupied in New France, Acadia and Canada by subjects of His Britannic Majesty, who should be made to retire from said places.”

59. *1655. Treaty of Westminster.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain (under Cromwell) and France.

By Article XXV. the claim of France to Pentagoet, St. John, Port Royal and Lahave in Acadia was referred to a proposed commission. Under this article commissaries were appointed, at the instance of France, but nothing was effected.

60. *1667. Treaty of Breda.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

By Article X. Great Britain agreed to restore Acadia to France.

By Article XI. inhabitants of Acadia wishing to remain under the dominion of Great Britain were allowed a year of depart and dispose of their lands, slaves and goods.

61. *1697. Treaty of Ryswick.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article VII. provides for the restoration by both of all lands held by the other before the declaration of war.

Article VIII. provides for the appointment of commissioners on both sides to examine and determine the rights and pretensions of both countries to the places situated in Hudson's Bay, but the possession of those places which were taken by the French during the peace that preceded the war and were retaken by the English during the war, is left to the French by virtue of Article VII.

62. *1713. Treaty of Utrecht.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article X. provides that France should restore to Great Britain the Bay and Straits of Hudson with all lands, seas, sea coasts and rivers situated on the said Bay and Straits.

Article XI. provides that France should compensate the Hudson Bay Company.

Article XII. yielded Nova Scotia or Acadia with its ancient boundary and Port Royal or Annapolis to Great Britain, so "that French subjects should thereafter be excluded from all kinds of fishing."

Article XIII. provides as follows :—"The island called Newfoundland with the adjacent islands shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Britain, and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up \* \* \* to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish ; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche."

Article XIII. also provides that "the island called Cape Breton, as also all others both in the mouth of the river of St. Lawrence and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French," with liberty of fortifying.

Article XIV. provides that French becoming British subjects should "enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the Church of Rome, as far as the laws of Great Britain do allow the same."

63. 1748. *Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, &c.

Article IX. provides that "Isle Royal, called Cape Breton, shall be restored by Great Britain to France."

64. 1763. *Treaty of Paris*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France and Spain.

Article IV. renounces all pretensions of France to Nova Scotia or Acadia.

Article IV. also provides as follows :—"His most Christian Majesty in full right Canada with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton and all the other islands and coasts in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and in general everything that depends on the said countries \* \* \* His Britannic Majesty on his side agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada ; he will consequently give the most precise and effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rules of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

Article V. provides that "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of

Newfoundland such as is specified in the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence) and his Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain as well as those of the continent and those of the island situated in the said Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia and everywhere else out of the said Gulf shall remain on the foot of former treaties."

Article VI. provides that the King of Great Britain cedes the "Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings on them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

Article VII. "In order to establish peace on solid and durable foundations, and to remove forever all subjects of dispute with regard to the limits of the British and French Territories on the Continent of America, it is agreed that for the future the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of his most Christian Majesty, in that part of the world shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the River Mississippi, from its source to the River Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of the river, and the Lakes Mauropas and Pont Chartran, to the sea; and for this purpose the most Christian King cedes in full right and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty the river and port of the Mobile, and everything which he possesses or ought to possess, on the left side of the River Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans and the Island in which it is situated, which shall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the River Mississippi shall be equally free, as well to the subjects of Great Britain as to those of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, and expressly that part which is between the said Island of New Orleans and the right bank of that river, as well as the passage both in and out of its mouth. Is further stipulated that the vessels belonging to the subjects of either nation shall not be stopped, visited or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. The stipulation inserted in the IVth article in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, shall also take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article."

Article XIX. Great Britain restores to Spain its conquests in Cuba.

Article XX. Spain cedes and guarantees to Great Britain "Florida with Fort St. Augustin and the Bay of Pensacola as well as all that Spain possesses on the continent of North America to the east or to the south-east of the River Mississippi."

Same stipulation for Roman Catholics as in Article IV.



65. *1783. Treaty of Versailles.*—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and France.

Article IV. provides that the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, excepting the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present Treaty to his most Christian Majesty.

Article V. provides that "to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France" the right of fishing should be given up by France between Cape Bonaventure and Cape St. John, the right being extended to Cape Ray.

Article VI. provides that with regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the French should continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

In a declaration of the same date as the treaty, the British plenipotentiaries say: "In order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels."

"The XIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishing shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, not injuring their scaffolds during their absence."

"The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishing between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel."

66. *1783. Treaty of Paris.*—Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States. <sup>1</sup>

Article I. recognizes the independence of Thirteen States.

Article II. provides that the boundary should be generally as at present to the North-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence west to the river Mississippi, thence along the middle of the Mississippi to the 31 N. lat., thence east by that parallel to the River Apalachicola, by that river to its junction with the Flint River, and thence to the head of the St. Mary River and along it to the Atlantic Ocean.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes quoted as the Treaty of Versailles, being of the same date, September 3rd, 1783, as the Treaty with France signed at Versailles, but the Treaty with the United States was signed at Paris.

Article III. continued right of United States to fish on Banks of Newfoundland, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c., also to fish on such part of coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure fish on the island); also to fish on all the coasts, bays and creeks of the British dominions in America and to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, but not after settlement.

Article VIII. provided for the free navigation by British subjects of the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean.<sup>1</sup>

67. 1794. *Jay's Treaty, London.*—Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great Britain and United States. (Marten's, vol. 5, p. 644.)

Article III. runs as follows:—

"It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only accepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States in the seaports, harbours, bays or creeks of His Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in His Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. Nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The River Mississippi<sup>2</sup> shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on the eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of His Majesty in Great Britain."

"All goods and merchandise whose importation into His Majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the

<sup>1</sup> A note (page 1237) to the "Treaties and Conventions" published by the United States Secretary of State says:

"After the conclusion of the Treaty of Ghent it was claimed by Great Britain that the rights which the Americans had enjoyed in the British fisheries before the war, under the Treaty of 1783, had been lost through the abrogation of the treaty in consequence of the war. John Quincy Adams, who was the United States Minister at London, at that time, contended that the Treaty of 1783 was not one of those which by the common understanding and usage of civilized nations is or can be considered as annulled by a subsequent war between the same parties." Lord Bathurst replied, "To a position of this novel nature Great Britain cannot accede. She knows of no exception to the rule that all treaties are put an end to by a subsequent war between the same parties." During the negotiations which followed Great Britain never abandoned that position, and the United States may be said to have acquiesced in it. By it they secured the exclusion of Great Britain from the Mississippi, the free and open navigation of which was granted to the subjects of Great Britain forever by the treaty which Lord Bathurst set aside. The political department of the Government of the United States assumed the same position during the Mexican war. President Polk, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1847, said: "A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity."

<sup>2</sup> See note to Treaty of Paris, 1783.

purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by His Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner all goods and merchandise whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by His Majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duty than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the said territories respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid."

"No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land or inland navigation into the said territories respectively." Indians passing with their *bona fide* effects were also exempt from any impost or duty. Discriminating tolls or rates of ferriage were not to be allowed, nor duties on goods carried over portages or carrying places, if re-embarked and not sold or exchanged during their passage.

The concluding paragraph of the article says :—

"As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein." <sup>1</sup>

Articles IV. and V. make arrangements for determining the boundaries at Lake of the Woods and St. Croix River.

Article IX. provides that the people of either country might hold and devise land in the other.

Article XII. ran as follows :— <sup>2</sup>

"His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to convey to any

<sup>1</sup> In the convention of commerce, 1815, Art. II provided (*inter alia*) that "the intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of the rights with respect to such intercourse." This convention was binding for four years; in 1818 it was extended indefinitely, but terminable at one year's notice after 1828. In 1830, Congress passed an Act enabling the President, whenever he had evidence that Great Britain would open to United States vessels the ports of her possession in the West Indies, South America, the Caicos, the Bahamas and the Bermudas, to make a proclamation opening the ports of the United States to British vessels from those possessions and also from the islands, provinces and colonies of Great Britain on or near the North American Continent and north or east of the United States. On October 5, 1830, the President made this proclamation, and on November 5, the British Government, by order in council, revoked previous orders excluding United States vessels and allowed them to import from the United States into the British possessions abroad goods the produce of those States and to export goods from the British possessions abroad to foreign countries. It is under this arrangement of 1830 that United States vessels are allowed entry into Canadian and West Indian ports, and reciprocally.

<sup>2</sup> This article was suspended by the following additional article, being an amendment by the United States Senate by its resolution advising ratification, and accepted by Great Britain :—

"It is further agreed between the said contracting parties that the operation of so much of the 12th article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended."



of His Majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States in their own vessels, not being above the burden of seventy tons, any goods or merchandises, being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States, and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the article if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

"And His Majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away in their said vessels to the United States, from the said islands and ports, all such articles being the growth, manufacture or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation, to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

"Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared that, during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying of any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton in American vessels, either from His Majesty's islands or from the United States to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands or of the United States respectively, which now may by the laws of the said States be so imported or exported. And the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the said articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

"It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing contained therein, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which His Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years from and after the date of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, by which the same may be terminated."

"And it is further agreed that at the expiration of the said term the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect, according to the situation in which His Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become so. But in the meantime their conduct towards each other in these respects shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects.

68. 1814. *Treaty of Ghent*.—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and United States.

Article I. provides that all territory should be restored as before the war.



Articles IV., V., VI. and VII. provide for commission to determine possession of islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and Bay of Fundy, the boundary of New Brunswick, and the water boundary along the great lakes, and to Lake of the Woods.

69. *1815. Treaty of London.*—Convention to regulate commerce and navigation between Great Britain and United States.

Freedom of navigation and commerce arranged between the British territories in Europe and the United States, no discriminating duties being allowed. It was, however, stipulated that the intercourse between the United States and the British possessions in the West Indies or on the Continent of North America should not be affected by these provisions, but each party should remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. The convention was binding for four years.

70. *Correspondence of 1817.*—Arrangement between the United Kingdom and the United States as to the naval force to be respectively maintained on the American lakes.

“Washington, April, 1817.

“Mr. Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in a note addressed to Mr. Rush, acting Secretary of State for the United States on April 28, 1817, acceded on behalf of the Prince Regent to the proposition of the United States made on the second of August, 1816, that the naval force to be maintained on the American lakes by His Majesty and the Government of the United States should be confined to the following vessels on each side :

“On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon.

“On the upper lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burthen each and armed with like force.

“On the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like force.”

It was also agreed that all other armed vessels on those lakes should be forthwith dismantled and that no other vessels of war should be there built or armed.

It was further agreed that if either party should desire to annul this stipulation it should cease to be binding after six months from notice.

Mr. Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, on April 29, 1817, acknowledged the receipt of this note, and on behalf of the United States government repeated the above agreement in identical terms.

71. *1818. Treaty of London.*—Convention respecting fisheries, boundaries, &c., between Great Britain and United States.

It was agreed that fishermen of the United States should have the liberty in common with British fishermen to catch any kind of fish on the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, and from Cape to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, &c., from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northward indefinitely along the coast, “without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the

Hudson Bay Company," and that United States fishermen should have the right to dry and cure fish on the unsettled parts of Labrador and the southern coast of Newfoundland. The United States renounced any liberty of their fishermen to take, dry and cure fish on or within three miles of the coast of British North America, but has the right to enter bays or harbours for shelter, for wood and water or for repairs.

Article II. provides that the international boundary should be along the 49th parallel of north latitude from the north-western point of the Lake of the Woods (or a line drawn north or south from it) to the Stony or Rocky Mountains.

Article III. provides that country west of the Rocky Mountains, claimed by either party, should be free and open to the people of both nations for 10 years.

The terms of the convention of 1815, was extended for 10 years.

72. *1825. Treaty of St. Petersburg.*—Convention between Great Britain and Russia.

Articles I. and II. provide that the subjects of both nations should not be molested in navigating or fishing in any part of the Pacific Ocean, or landing on unoccupied parts of the coasts to trade with the natives, but where either nation had an establishment subjects of the other must obtain permission to land.

Articles III. and IV. define the boundary of Alaska<sup>1</sup> from the south end of Prince of Wales Island (left to Russia) up Portland Channel to 56 N. lat., then along the mountains parallel to the coast (but not more than 10 leagues distant) to 141 W. longitude, and along that meridian to the Frozen Ocean.

Article VI. provides that British subjects should have free navigation of all rivers and streams crossing the coast strip of Alaska.

This convention was confined and continued by the Treaties of 1843 and 1859.

73. *1827. Treaty of London.*—Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to territory west of Rocky Mountains.

The provision of Article III of the Treaty of London, of 1818 (see above), was extended for an indefinite period with right to abrogate after a year's notice.

74. Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the boundaries.

75. Arrangements were made as to the cases and documents to be submitted to arbitration under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent. (New Brunswick Boundary.)

76. *1842. Ashburton Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty to settle and define boundaries between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article I defines the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, as now existing.

<sup>1</sup> Under these articles a convention providing for a joint or concurrent survey of the territory adjacent to this line was concluded at Washington on the 22nd, ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 25th and by the President of the United States on the 29th July, 1892. Her Majesty ratified it on 5th August, 1892. (See paragraph 82.)

Article III. defines the boundary from Georgian Bay to the Rocky Mountains, as now existing.

Article III. gives free use of the river St. John to products of the forest and farm on the Maine tributaries of the river.

77. *1846. Oregon Boundary Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty between United Kingdom and the United States.

Article I. From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Article II. From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall remain free and open to the Hudson Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall, in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers British subjects with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

78. *1854. Reciprocity Treaty, Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and United States, as to the fisheries and commerce of North America.

Article I. gives fishermen of the United States the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shellfish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, &c., of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and adjacent islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and to land for the purpose of drying nets and curing fish. The salmon and shad fisheries were not made free.

Article II. gives British fishermen similar rights on the eastern coasts of the United States north of the 36th parallel.

Article III. admits reciprocally free of duty certain goods, the growth and produce of the colonies named above or of the United States. The list included the unmanufactured produce of the farm (including animals) the forest, the fisheries and the mine.

Article IV. makes free to the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence and its canals, subject only to the same tolls, &c., as British subjects.

Article VI. extends these provisions to Newfoundland when accepted by that colony.

79. *1870. Treaty of London.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States as to naturalization.

Reciprocal arrangements as to naturalization and renunciation of naturalization.

80. *1871. Treaty of Washington.*—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Article XII. provides for the reference to commissioners of all claims by individuals, or corporations of the two countries, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property, between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Article XVIII. provides that United States fishermen, in addition to the liberty secured to them by the convention of London, 1818, should, in common with British subjects, have the liberty, for ten years, with two years further after notice of abrogation, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, &c., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with adjacent islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land, to dry nets and cure fish. The salmon and shad fisheries were not included.

Article XIX. provides for similar liberty to British fishermen on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of 39°.

Article XXI. provides for the reciprocal admission free of duty of fish oil and fish (except those of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil) the produce of the fisheries of Canada and the United States.

Article XXII. &c., provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine the amount of compensation (if any) to be paid by the United States for the greater value of the privileges granted by Article XVIII, than of those granted by Articles XIX. and XXI.

Article XXVI. provides for the free navigation, by the United States, of the St. Lawrence from 49° north latitude to the sea, and also for the free navigation, by British subjects, of the Yukon, Porcupine and Stikkeen.

Article XXVII. engages the British Government "to urge upon the Canadian Government to secure to United States citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion." On the other hand it engages the United States Government to allow the British subjects the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with United States citizens, and further, engages the United States government "to urge upon the States government to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use of the several States canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States."

Article XXVIII. provides for the free navigation, by British subjects, of Lake Michigan for ten years, and further for two years after notice of abrogation.



Article XXIX. provides for transit in bond of imported goods from United States ports to Canada, and from Canadian ports to the United States without payment of duties for ten years, and further for two years after notice.

Article XXX. provides that British subjects might carry, duty free, in British vessels, goods from one place in the United States on St. Lawrence waters to another, provided that part of the transportation be through Canada by land carriage in bond ; it also provided a reciprocal right for United States citizens. The United States might suspend the right in case Canada imposed duties on such goods or deprived United States citizens of equal use of the canals.

Article XXXI. provides for free passage for lumber or timber cut on the Maine tributaries of the River St. John.

Article XXXII. provides for the accession of Newfoundland to the treaty.

Article XXXIV. left for the arbitrament of the Emperor of Germany the determination of the boundary between Vancouver Island and the United States.

Under article XXXIV. the German Emperor awarded that the boundary should be through the Haro Channel, leaving St. Juan Island to the United States.

Under article XXII. the commissioners, after prolonged investigation and argument at Halifax, on November 22, 1877, awarded \$5,500,000 compensation, the award being signed by His Excellency Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington, nominated by the Emperor of Austria, and by Sir. A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner, the Hon. E. H. Kellogg, the United States Commissioner, dissenting.

81. 1892. *Behring Sea Treaty, Washington*.—Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States respecting arbitration as to Behring's Sea seal fishing.

Article I. provides for the appointment of seven arbitrators, two named by each power, and one by France, Italy, Sweden and Norway.

Article VI. provides that the arbitrators should give their decision on the following five points:—

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring's Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring's Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825, between Great Britain and Russia ; and what rights, if any, in the Behring's Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States

in Behring's Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

Article VII. provides that the arbitrators should determine the regulations necessary for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal, and that the contracting powers should secure the co-operation of other powers.

Article VIII. provides for the determination by the arbitrators of questions of fact as to claims for damages, the question of liability to be the subject of future negotiation.

The arbitrators held many sittings at Paris, and on August 15, 1892, they made their award.

As to the five points in Article VI. the decision was in favour of the British and against the United States contention, allowing no jurisdiction in Behring's Sea outside the three-mile limit to Russia before the cession, nor to the United States after it.

As to the regulations under Article VIII. they forbade seal hunting within 90 geographical miles of the Pribyloff Islands, make a close season from 1st of May to 31st July in the Pacific north of 35° north latitude, and east of 180° longitude and the boundary between Russia and Alaska; only sailing vessels and their boats, to be licensed, to carry a distinguishing flag and keep full log-books; fire-arms not to be used in Behring's Sea, and vessels only to fit out men for purposes of sealing.

82. 1892. *Convention as to Boundaries, Washington.*—Convention between United Kingdom and United States as to Alaskan boundary and that in Passamaquoddy Bay.

Article I. provides for a coincident or joint survey by commissioners for the boundary line between Canada and Alaska.

Article II. provides for the appointment of commissioners to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport in the State of Maine.

83. 1893. *Treaty with France, Paris.*—Commercial agreement between the United Kingdom (on behalf of Canada) and France.

Article I. provides that still wines less than 26 per cent alcohol shall be exempt from the surtax or *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. That the duty of common and castile soaps shall be reduced one-half, and the duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums by one-third.

Article II. provides that tariff advantages granted by Canada to a third power shall be enjoyed by France, Algeria and French colonies.

Article III. provides that certain goods of Canadian origin shall be subject only to the minimum duty in France, Algeria and French colonies, viz.: canned milk, condensed milk, fresh water fish, fresh lobsters and crawfish preserved in their natural forms, apples and pears, fresh or dried, preserved fruit, building timber, wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, shaving extract, common paper, prepared skins, boots and shoes, common furniture except chairs, flooring of soft wood and wooden ships.

Any tariff advantage to other powers is to be extended to Canada.

## BRITISH TREATIES OF COMMERCE AFFECTING CANADA.

84. *1825. Argentine Confederation.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

85. *1876. Austria-Hungary.*—Reciprocal most-favoured stipulations. Applicable to British colonies and foreign possessions. Terminable one year after notice.

86. *1862. Belgium.*—Reciprocal and most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies.

Article XV. provides that articles, the produce and manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. Terminable one year after notice, but by Article XXV. the high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the treaty by common consent any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

87.—*1840. Bolivia.*—Reciprocal most-favored nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

88. *1854. Chili.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

89. *1866. Columbia.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

90. *1883. Corea.*—Article X. stipulates that the government, public officers and subjects shall participate in all privileges, immunities and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the government, public officers or subjects of any other power. Applicable to British colonies unless excepted by notice. May be modified one year after notice.

91. *1849. Costa Rica.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British territories and dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

92. *1660-61. Denmark.*—Confirmed 1814. Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

92. *1860. Dominican Republic.*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable on notice.

93. *France.*—See special treaty. The general treaty of 1882 excepts colonial produce from most-favoured nation treatment.

94. *1865. Germany (Zollverein).*—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations.

Article VII. runs: "The stipulations of the preceding articles, I. to VI., shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those colonies and possessions the produce of the states of the

Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the like kind, nor shall the exportation from those colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." Terminable one year after notice.

95. *Hawaii*.—See Sandwich Islands.

96. *1848. Liberia*.—Reciprocal most-favored nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

97. *1865 and 1883. Madagascar*.—Special stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

98. *1856. Morocco*.—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

99. *1891. Muscat*.—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of British subjects, and duties not to exceed 5 per cent. Applicable to British colonies and possessions. Canada was excepted but acceded by Order-in-Council, February 6th, 1893. May be revised and amended after twelve years, on one year's notice.

100. *1841 and 1857. Persia*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

101. *Portugal*.

(Imperial Blue Book Com. No. 17, 1893, says that the treaties of 1842 and 1882 have expired, but British trade continues to enjoy most-favoured nation treatment in Portugal.)

102. *1859. Russia*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, except Sweden and Norway. Applicable to British dominions. Terminable one year after notice.

103. *1851. Sandwich Islands*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations, with the following proviso :—"Gratuitously if the concession in favour of the other state shall have gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional." (Article III.) Applicable to British dominions and territories. Terminable one year after notice.

104. *1885. Siam*.—Most-favoured nation clause in favour of any part of the British dominions for spirits, beer, wines, &c. Applicable to British dominions for spirits, beer, wines and spirituous liquors. Terminable after six months' notice.

105. *1884. South Africa Republic*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations with provisions as follows :—"Those provisions do not prelude the consideration of special arrangements as to import duties and commercial relations between the South African Republic and any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions." Applicable to British dominions, with proviso as above. No term fixed.



106. 1892. *Spain*.—By Royal Order of June 29, 1892, Spain ordained that so long as the United Kingdom granted the most-favoured nation treatment, British goods imported into Spain should enjoy the benefit of being subject to the duties of the second column of the tariff. By Royal Order of June 30, 1892, this provision was extended to Cuba and Porto Rico.

107. 1826. *Sweden and Norway*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies. Terminable one year after notice.

108. 1855. *Swiss Confederation*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British territories. Terminable one year after notice.

109. 1875. *Tunis*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies. May be revised by common consent.

110. 1885. *Uruguay*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British colonies and possessions with exceptions. Canada was excepted but acceded. Terminable one year after notice.

111. 1825 and 1834. *Venezuela*.—Reciprocal most-favoured nation stipulations. Applicable to British dominions. No term fixed.

112.—*British treaties of commerce, from which Canada was excepted, unless by consent.*

Egypt, 1889. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, September 7, 1891.

Ecuador, 1880. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, November 10, 1882.

\* Greece, 1886. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, November 24, 1887.

Italy, 1883. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, September 15, 1883.

Mexico, 1888. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, May 22, 1889.

Montenegro, 1882. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, March 1, 1883.

† Muscat, 1891. Canada acceded. Order-in-Council, February 6, 1893.

Paraguay, 1884. Canada declined to accede. December 27, 1886.

Roumania, 1892. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, May 8, 1893.

Salvador, 1886. Canada declined to accede. Order-in-Council, December 27, 1886.

Servia, 1893. Canada declined to accede. March 9, 1894.

† Uruguay, 1895. Canada acceded. Order-in-Council, December 27, 1886.

† Zanzibar, 1886. Canada did not accede.

\* The Imperial Blue Book. Commercial No. 17, 1893. Reply not yet received from Canada.

† Particulars of the treaties with Muscat and Uruguay, to which Canada has acceded, will be found in the list of Treaties of Commerce now applicable to Canada.

‡ No notification of the treaty with Zanzibar was, apparently, received from the Imperial authorities.

## EXTRADITION TREATIES.

113. Extradition proceedings in Canada are governed by "The Extradition Act," chapter 142, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

This Act applies to any foreign state with which there is an extradition arrangement, but so as not to contravene such arrangement.

If the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870 is made subject to any limitation by such arrangement, this Act shall be subject to the same limitations.

Judges of the Superior and County Courts, and commissioners appointed for the purpose, have power to act.

A warrant being issued for the fugitive, the judge is to receive evidence as to the charges and as to whether the offence is not an extradition crime or of a political character, for which he cannot be surrendered. After committal the fugitive may be surrendered after fifteen days.

In case of the extradition of a Canadian fugitive by a foreign state, he cannot be prosecuted or punished for any prior offence not of a nature included in the extradition arrangement with the state in question.

The extradition crimes contained in a schedule to the act are: Murder, or attempts, and manslaughter; counterfeiting and forging, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining value under false pretences, crimes against bankruptcy or insolvency law, criminal frauds by agents, trustees, &c.; rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, false imprisonment, burglary, arson, robbery, threats to extort, perjury and subordination; piracy, and various other crimes at sea. Criminal accessories are included.

The Imperial authorities, by Order-in-Council, exempt Canada from the operation of the Imperial Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, so long as this Canadian Extradition Act remains in force.

The following are the countries with which the United Kingdom has extradition arrangements which apply to Canada:—

Argentine Republic.....	May	22, 1889
Austria-Hungary.....	Dec.	3, 1873
Belgium.....	May	20, 1876
“.....	July	23, 1877
“.....	April	21, 1887
Brazil.....	Nov.	13, 1872
Colombia.....	Oct.	27, 1888
Denmark.....	March	31, 1873
*Ecuador.....	Sept.	20, 1880
France.....	Augt.	14, 1876
Germany.....	May	14, 1872
Guatemala.....	July	4, 1885
Hayti.....	Dec.	7, 1874
Italy.....	Feby.	5, 1873
“.....	May	7, 1873
Liberia.....	Dec.	16, 1892
Luxemburg.....	Nov.	24, 1880
Mexico.....	Sept.	7, 1886
Monaco.....	Dec.	17, 1891
Netherlands (India only).....	June	19, 1874
Orange Free State.....	June	20, 1890
Portugal.....	Nov.	30, 1892
Roumania.....	March	21,(9)1893
Russia.....	Nov.	24, 1886
Salvador.....	June	23, 1881
Spain.....	June	4, 1878
“.....	Feby.	19, 1889

\*Ratifications exchanged, February 19th, 1886.

EXTRADITION TREATIES—*Continued.*

Sweden and Norway.....	June 26, 1873
Switzerland.....	Nov. 26, 1880
†Tonga.....	Nov. 29, 1879
Tunis.....	Dec. 31, 1889
United States, Art. X.....	Augt. 9, 1842
“ “.....	July 12, 1889
Uruguay.....	March 26, 1884
“ “.....	March 20, 1891

114. 1894. *Treaty with Japan*.—This treaty has not yet been accepted by Canada, but a digest of its provisions is here given on account of its importance.

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan  
signed at London, July 16th, 1894.

Article I. gives the subjects of each power liberty to enter, travel or reside in the possessions of the other.

Article III. provides for reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Article V. No import duty to be imposed by either power on the produce of the other, higher than in the case of other powers.

Article VI. Similar stipulations as to export duties.

Article VII. provides for exemption from transit duties and equality of treatment with native subjects.

Article VIII. provides for reciprocally equal treatment of imports and exports in vessels of the two countries.

Article XI. excepts the coasting trade, left to the laws of the respective countries, but part of cargo may be landed at different ports. British vessels may continue to carry cargoes between the open ports of Japan.

Article XIX. excepts Canada (among other colonies) from the operation of the treaty, unless notice of acceding to it is given within two years of ratification.

Article XX. gives up the jurisdiction of British courts in Japan from the time the treaty comes into force.

Article XXI. provides that the treaty shall not take effect for at least five years, on a year's notice being given by Japan, not less than four years after the signature. The treaty is to remain in force for twelve years after going into operation. After a year's notice, given in not less than eleven years, it may be terminated by either party.

Article XXII. provides for the ratification of the treaty at Tokio, as soon as possible, and not later than six months after signature.

Annexed to the treaty is a tariff from five to fifteen per cent *ad valorem* to which British goods shall be subject in Japan a month after the ratification of the treaty, not being postponed, like the treaty itself, for five years.

This is the first treaty to recognize formally Japan's status as a member of the family of civilized nations.

†Tonga subjects escaping to British Territories only.

### CHAPTER III.

Physical Features.—Area.—Climate.—Meteorological Tables, etc., etc.

115. A glance at the map of North America will show a vast body of water called Hudson Bay, the extreme southerly prolongation of which—James' Bay—pierces the Dominion (the distance between it and Lake Superior being under 350 miles), and becomes a central point from which Canada stretches its huge extent in every direction. To the south and south-east lies the great *woodland region* comprising the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. In this region for a couple of centuries the forests have been attacked by armies of lumbermen hewing down the trees for export and for home uses or clearing the ground for agricultural pursuits.

To the east and north-east is the north-east *fur territory* whose vast dimensions are illustrated by the fact that Moose Fort on James' Bay is as far from the most easterly point of the Labrador coast as it is from South Carolina.

116. To the west and south-west lies the great *prairie region* comprising Manitoba and the four provisional districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Athabasca.

117. To the north-west are Keewatin and the Peace and Mackenzie River districts,—the land of furs and fish,—while beyond the prairie region, still further west, is the *Mountain region* of Canada, embracing the Rocky, the Selkirk and the Gold ranges of mountains.

118. From the 85th degree of longitude the country stretches west to the 130th, and east to the 42nd—45 degrees on the one side and 43 on the other side.

North and south the country stretches from 51st degree of latitude, south to the 42nd, and north to the Frozen Sea.

Speaking generally the country is divided into the basin of Hudson Bay and those of the Peace, the Mackenzie, the St. Lawrence and the St. John Rivers, and the two slopes of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The basin of Hudson Bay is the largest, being over 2,000,000 square miles in extent. One obtains an idea of this extent from the fact that all Europe outside of Russia could be put there with room enough left to pack away in it the States of Texas and New York.

The St. Lawrence basin covers 530,000 square miles, of which 460,000 square miles are in Canada.

The Mackenzie basin has an area of 550,000 square miles. The St. John basin and the Atlantic slope together have an area of 50,214 square miles, and the Pacific slope one of 341,303 square miles, traversed by the Columbia, the Fraser and other large rivers.

119. The Dominion of Canada with these great subdivisions has an area of about 3,456,383 square miles, of which 3,315,647 are land



surface and 140,736 water surface. It is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south. It comprises the whole of the northern half of North America with the exception, on the west, of Alaska, which belongs to the United States, and on the east, of Labrador, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Labrador and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. This latter boundary, starting from the Atlantic sea board, commences at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy, then follows this river and Lake Chiputnecook and passes due north till it strikes the St. John River; thence by that river and one of its western branches it reaches the water shed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic which it follows by a tortuous south-westerly course to the 45th parallel of North Latitude in Longitude 71° 30' west; thence by this parallel it passes westward to the St. Lawrence and along mid-channel of that river and of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and the main portion of Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence by it and Rainy River it gains the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; thence it follows the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia, and thence passes by Haro Straits and the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean. The length of this frontier line from ocean to ocean is 3,000 geographical miles, 1,400 miles being a water line by river, lake and sea, and 1,600 miles a boundary by land. In addition to this boundary between Canada and the United States there is the boundary between Canada and Alaska (belonging to the United States by purchase from Russia in 1867). This line is in process of delimitation by joint commission.

120. It is difficult to convey an adequate conception of the vastness of the country. England, Scotland and Wales together form an area of 8,800 square miles. Forty such areas could be cut out of Canada. New South Wales contains 309,175 square miles and is larger by 162 square miles than France, Italy and Sicily. Canada would make eleven countries the size of New South Wales. In extent there are three British Indies in Canada and still enough left over to make a Queensland and a Victoria. The German Empire could be carved out of Canada and fifteen more countries of the same size with still room enough to fill in corners with Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Servia and Switzerland. Ireland could then be accommodated and yet a patch left large enough for Delaware and Connecticut.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, being over 38 per cent of the area of the British Empire which is officially stated to be 9,040,497 square miles, exclusive of protectorates. The Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand added, is the next largest, being about 294,800 square miles less than Canada. The combined area of Canada and Australia, including British New Guiana, comprises nearly 75 per cent of the British Empire.

Mr. E. G. Ravenstein estimates the world's area at 51,250,800 square miles and the world's population at 1,467,920,000. Canada covers one-fifteenth part of the area and contains under one three-hundredth part of the population.

121. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS.	Land. — Square Miles.	Water. — Square Miles.	Total. — Square Miles.
Ontario.....	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec.....	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick.....	28,100	100	28,200
*Manitoba.....	64,066	9,890	73,956
British Columbia.....	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	.....	2,000
District of Keewatin.....	267,000	15,000	282,000
“ Alberta.....	105,355	745	106,100
“ Assiniboia.....	88,534	1,001	89,535
“ Athabasca.....	103,300	1,200	104,500
“ Saskatchewan.....	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-west Territories.....	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson Bay.....	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson Bay.....	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay.....	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas.....	.....	47,400	47,400
Total.....	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

\*The area of the province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

122. For the purpose of comparison the areas of other portions of the British Empire and foreign countries are here given.

For convenience the population and density of population are also given.

#### AREA AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COLONY.	Area in squaremiles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe—			
United Kingdom.....	120,979	38,104,975	315
Gibraltar.....	2	26,050	13,025
Malta and Cozo.....	119	168,105	1,413
Total European.....	121,100	38,299,130	316
India—			
British India.....	1,068,314	221,172,952	207
Feudatory States.....	731,944	66,050,479	90
Total Indian.....	1,800,258	287,223,431	160

AREA AND POPULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>Asia—</b>			
Aden and Perim .....	80	41,910	524
Ceylon .....	25,365	3,008,466	119
Hong Kong .....	29	221,441	7,636
Labuan .....	30	5,853	195
Straits Settlement.....	1,472	512,342	348
Total Asian.....	26,976	3,790,012	140
<b>Africa—</b>			
Ascension .....	35	140	4
Basutoland .....	10,293	218,902	21
Bechuanaland .....	71,000	60,376	1
Cape Colony.....	221,310	1,527,224	7
Mauritius .....	705	371,655	527
Natal .....	20,460	543,913	27
St. Helena.....	47	4,116	88
<b>West African Colonies—</b>			
Gambia.....	2,700	50,000	18
Gold Coast .....	15,000	1,473,882	98
Lagos.....	1,071	100,000	93
Sierra Leone.....	15,000	74,835	5
Total African.....	357,621	4,425,043	12
<b>America—</b>			
Bermudas .....	20	15,519	776
Canada .....	3,456,383	5,021,476	1·4
Falkland Islands and S. Georgia.....	7,500	1,789	0·2
British Guiana.....	109,000	278,295	3
British Honduras.....	7,562	31,371	4
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	162,200	202,040	1
West Indies, Bahamas .....	4,466	48,913	11
Jamaica and Turks' Island .....	4,424	675,165	153
Barbados .....	166	185,000	1,114
Leeward Islands .....	701	127,723	182
Windward Islands.....	784	143,013	182
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,868	238,638	128
Total America.....	3,755,074	6,968,942	2
<b>Australasia—</b>			
Fiji.....	8,045	122,712	15
New Guiana .....	88,460	350,000	4
New South Wales.....	309,175	1,223,370	4
New Zealand.....	104,471	672,265	6
Queensland .....	668,224	432,299	0·65
South Australia.....	903,425	346,874	0·38
Tasmania .....	26,375	154,424	6
Victoria.....	87,884	1,174,006	13
Western Australia.....	975,920	65,064	0·06
Total Australasia.....	3,171,979	4,541,014	1
<b>Protectorates—</b>			
Asia.....	120,400	1,112,000	18
Africa .....	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific.....	.....	10,000	.....
Total Protectorates .....	2,240,400	36,122,000	16
Total British Empire.....	11,473,403	381,369,572	33

The figures in this table, with the exception of Canada and Australasia, have been taken from the Statesman's Year Book, 1895.

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION.

COUNTRIES.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Esti- mated Pop- ulation.	Persons to the Square Mile.
European—				
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	1890	264,204	42,762,886	162
Belgium . . . . .	1892	11,373	6,195,355	545
Denmark . . . . .	1890	14,775	2,172,380	147
“ Colonies of . . . . .	1890	87,128	127,184	1·5
Total Danish Dominions . . . . .	1890	101,903	2,299,564	23
France . . . . .	1891	204,092	38,343,192	188
“ Colonies of Algeria . . . . .	1887-91	257,450	3,910,399	15
“ “ Senegal, &c. . . . .	1887-91	140,000	*182,764	1
“ “ French Soudan . . . . .	1887-91	50,000	*283,660	6
“ “ Gaboon, Guinea . . . . .	1887-91			
“ Coast and Congo Region . . . . .	1887-91	267,900	686,500	3
“ Colonies of Tonquin . . . . .	1887-91	34,700	12,000,000	346
“ “ Other . . . . .	1887-91	83,998	2,874,970	34
“ Protectorates of Tunis . . . . .	1887-91	45,000	1,500,000	33
“ Colonies of Madagascar . . . . .	1887-91	228,500	1,500,000	7
“ “ Annam . . . . .	1887-91	106,250	5,000,000	7
“ “ Sahara, &c. . . . .	1887-91	1,568,000	1,120,000	0·7
“ “ Other . . . . .	1887-91	33,190	1,547,000	47
Total French Dominions . . . . .	1887-91	3,019,080	68,948,485	23
Germany . . . . .	1890	208,738	49,428,470	237
Greece . . . . .	1889	25,041	2,187,208	87
Holland . . . . .	1891	12,648	4,621,744	365
“ Colonies, Java and Madeira . . . . .	1890	50,848	23,911,900	470
“ “ Other . . . . .	1890	668,826	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch Dominions . . . . .	1890-91	732,322	35,310,012	48
Italy . . . . .	1891	114,410	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg . . . . .	1890	998	211,088	212
Montenegro . . . . .		3,630	200,000	55
Portugal . . . . .	1881	32,528	4,306,554	132
“ Possessions of Azores . . . . .	1881	1,005	269,401	268
“ “ Madeira . . . . .	1881	5·5	132,223	262
“ “ Other . . . . .	1881	743,204	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese Dominions . . . . .	1881	777,242	10,079,378	13
Roumania . . . . .	1893	48,307	5,800,000	120
Russia in Europe—				
Russia (proper) . . . . .	1890-92	1,902,092	88,665,796	47
Poland . . . . .	1890-92	49,157	8,485,993	173
Finland . . . . .	1890	144,255	2,380,140	17
Total . . . . .	1890-92	2,095,504	99,531,929	47

\*Exclusive of Natives.



FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Esti- mated Pop- ulation.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Russia in Asia—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian Territories.	1886-90	395,453	8,148,511	21
Siberia . . . . .	1886-90	4,823,112	4,538,561	0·9
Central Asia . . . . .	1886-90	1,170,744	2,342,873	5
Total . . . . .	1886-90	6,389,309	15,029,945	3
Total Russian Empire . . . . .		8,484,813	117,561,874	14
Europe—				
Servia . . . . .	1893	19,050	2,226,741	117
Spain, including Balearic and Canary Islands . . . . .	1887	197,670	17,565,632	89
“ Colonies of . . . . .	1887	405,338	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish Dominions . . . . .	1887	603,008	27,261,199	45
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	1892	295,474	6,807,782	23
Switzerland . . . . .	1888	15,976	2,917,754	183
Turkey . . . . .	1885	1,192,088	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia . . . . .	1893	13,858	992,386	72
Bulgaria . . . . .	1893	24,369	3,305,458	136
Total Turkish Empire . . . . .		1,230,315	32,040,944	26
Asia—				
China (proper) . . . . .	1879-1882	1,336,841	386,000,000	289
“ Dependencies . . . . .		2,881,560	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire . . . . .		4,218,401	402,680,000	95
Corea . . . . .		82,000	10,528,937	128
Japan . . . . .	1892	147,655	40,718,677	276
Nepaul . . . . .	1889	54,000	2,000,000	37
Persia . . . . .	1891	628,000	*9,060,000	14
Siam . . . . .		250,000	6,000,000	24
Africa—				
Egypt (proper) . . . . .	1882	12,826	6,817,265	532
Liberia . . . . .	1882	14,300	1,068,000	75
Morocco . . . . .		219,000	9,400,000	43
South African Republic . . . . .	1890	113,642	768,688	7
America—				
Argentina, including Patagonia . . . . .	1892	1,125,086	4,257,000	4
Bolivia . . . . .	1889	772,548	2,300,000	4
Brazil . . . . .	1888	3,209,878	14,002,335	4
Chili . . . . .	1892	293,970	+2,867,375	10
Colombia . . . . .	1881	504,773	†3,878,600	8
Costa Rica . . . . .	1892	37,000	243,205	7
Ecuador . . . . .		120,000	1,271,861	11
Guatemala . . . . .	1890	46,800	1,460,017	31

\* Including wandering tribes. † Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000.  
 ‡ Including wild Indians estimated at 220,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—AREA AND POPULATION—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Estimated area in Square Miles.	Ascertained or Esti- mated Pop- ulation.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>America—Con.</i>				
Haiti.....	1887	10,204	960,000	94
Honduras.....	1889	46,400	431,917	9
Mexico.....	1891	767,005	11,642,720	15
Nicaragua.....	1889	49,500	*282,845	6
Paraguay.....	1893	98,000	480,000	5
Peru.....	1884	463,747	†2,994,675	6
Salvador.....	1892	7,225	780,426	108
Santo Domingo.....	1888	18,045	610,000	34
United States.....	1894	3,580,805	68,397,000	19
Uruguay.....	1892	72,111	728,447	10
Venezuela.....	1891	593,943	2,323,527	4
<i>Oceania—</i>				
Hawaiian Islands.....		6,640	†89,990	14
Samoa.....	1889	1,071	36,000	33
Tonga.....	1891	374	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named.....		33,520,832	1,051,624,788	31·4
“ British Dominions.....		11,473,408	381,369,572	33·2
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries.....		44,994,240	1,432,994,360	31·8

\* Not including wild Indians estimated at 30,000. † Not including wild Indians estimated at 350,000. ‡ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

123. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population with 22·0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

## DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island.....	54·5	Quebec.....	6·5
Nova Scotia.....	22·0	Manitoba.....	2·4
New Brunswick.....	11·4	British Columbia.....	0·3
Ontario.....	10·0	Provisional districts.....	0·2
Canada.....	1·5		

124. Reference to the tables in paragraph 122 will show that the area of Great Britain and Ireland is 19,887 square miles less than the combined area of the inland water surface of Canada, as given in paragraph 121.

125. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes.

126. The great inland lakes, five in number, and remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the United States and Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canals. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Claire by the St. Claire River, and Lake St. Claire into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purpose of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

127. The other principal lakes are : In Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays—and the lakes in Victoria, Peterboro' and Haliburton, famed summer resorts. In Quebec, Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini ; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles) ; Great Slave (10,100 square miles ; Athabasca (4,400 square miles) ; Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles ; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea, 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

128. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet ; Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains which run parallel to the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are : the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length ; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

129. The principal rivers are : in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length ; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean ; the Saskatchewan River and Red River with its tributary, the Assiniboine, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, discharging thence through the Nelson River and the Churchill, Severn, Tyrrell and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson Bay ; in Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence with its tributaries, the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay ; in New Brunswick, the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers ; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia ; the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia

River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

130. The coast line of Canada may be divided into (1) the Atlantic, (2) the Hudson Bay, (3) the Arctic and (4) the Pacific Coasts.

131. From the mouth of the St. Croix River, latitude 45, longitude 67, to Cape Chudleigh, 60° 14' north latitude, 65° 25' west longitude, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, the Atlantic sea-board of Canada abounds in deep indentations forming magnificent harbours and sheltered bays, teeming with the finest description of fishes and presenting a shore line of probably more than 10,000 miles in length.

132. The Bay of Fundy, 170 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, with its prolongations, Chignecto Channel and the Basin of Minas, nearly separating the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the connecting Isthmus of Chignecto being about 15 miles wide. The Bay of Fundy is characterized by its rushing tides causing a rise and fall of water from 20 to 70 feet. Its southern shore from Cape Blomidon to Brier Island is formed by the North Mountains, against whose precipitous slope of black basaltic rock, from 300 to 600 feet high, the roaring, rushing tides strike with great fury. The Digby Gut, a narrow passage barely 700 yards in width, affords ingress to the Annapolis Basin, on whose waters for nearly two centuries the ships of France and Great Britain warred for supremacy. On the north-west are the harbours of St. John and Lepreaux. At the east end is the harbour of Windsor. Along the ocean front, from St. Mary's Bay on the south-west to the Strait of Canso, the coast is a series of pockets, all excellent harbours easy of access and well sheltered. At Halifax the Imperial Government have established the great naval base of the British Empire on the Atlantic coast and the Dominion authorities have constituted it the Atlantic winter port of Canada. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent of America, and is capable of holding the 436 war vessels of all kinds, battle ships, port defence vessels, cruisers of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and torpedo craft, which form the naval strength of the empire.

To the south-west of Halifax are the harbours of Margaret's Bay, Chester Bay, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne and Yarmouth, and to the north-east Torbay (where most of the cable lines between Europe and this continent are brought to land), Whitehaven, Canso, Chedabucto Bay, and many other good ship harbours. In the Island of Cape Breton are numerous fine harbours, among them Sydney and Louisbourg, the former the chief shipping port for the well known coal mines, and the latter at one time the western stronghold of the great semicircle of forts which the military genius of France conceived and, to a considerable extent, executed, in its magnificent effort to make a New France on this Continent, including the country between the eastern side of Newfoundland and the western shore of the Gulf of Mexico, with the vast regions enclosed in the semicircumference embracing the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

In Cape Breton is the beautiful Bras d'Or, an almost tideless, salt water lake, penetrating, with numerous bays, channels and straits, upwards of 50 miles into the Island. An island divides the entrance into two passages. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from a quarter of a mile to three



miles wide, but is not navigable for large ships. The northern is about the same length and from two to three miles in breadth, with 60 fathoms of water. It is connected with St. Peter's Bay by a ship canal. Along the Gulf coast of Canada are Pictou and New Glasgow, the shipping ports for the great Pictou coal basin; Shediac, one of the terminal points of the Intercolonial Railway; the Miramichi River, noted for its export of wood; the Baie des Chaleurs, 90 miles long and from 15 to 20 miles wide, and everywhere deep and well sheltered; Gaspé Basin, and other well known ports.

On the Labrador coast and about 250 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle is the great indent called Hamilton Inlet, which, away back in the "forties," was brought to the notice of the British public as a possible convict establishment for the United Kingdom. The convicts, it was suggested, could be employed in building a transcontinental railway from Hamilton Inlet to Burrard Inlet on the Pacific Coast. Hamilton Inlet at its entrance is about 30 miles wide; about 50 miles from the sea it is reduced to a mile in width, after which it again expands and 90 miles from the sea forms a magnificent salt water lake upwards of 20 miles wide and 30 in length, open to navigation all the year round. Including two large arms, the surface covered by its waters is about 1,700 square miles.

Between Hamilton Inlet and Cape Chudleigh are numerous good harbours, on some of which Moravian Missionary settlements have been founded.

133. Hudson Bay is a large inland sea, sometimes termed "the Mediterranean of America." Its area, however, is only 350,000 square miles, or a little over one-third that of the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of the bay proper and two large arms, that of Fox Channel to the north and that of James' Bay to the south. Including its two arms Hudson Bay has an extreme length north and south of about 1,300 miles and a width across the bay proper of about 600 miles.

Considerable information has been gathered respecting Hudson Bay, and among the sources of information may be mentioned Henry Youle Hind's paper on central British America, read before the Royal Statistical Society, 1864; the same explorer's evidence before the Canadian Committee on Immigration and Colonization, 1878; Col. Dennis's *Navigation of Hudson Bay*, 1878; the reports of the Geological Survey; Lieut. Gordon's reports of 1884, 1885 and 1886. (The first report is appendix 29 to the report of the Department of Marine for 1885. The others are Sessional papers, 11c of 1886 and 15b of 1887). Mr. Hind's statement before the Parliamentary Committee contains a large amount of information garnered from statements of observers of an earlier date than the ones mentioned.

There are two entrances into Hudson Bay, Frobisher's Strait the northerly one, and Hudson Strait the southerly—the Island of Meta Incognita forming the separating land. At Ungava Bay, an indent of Hudson Strait, the tide rises and falls about 40 feet, and two large rivers empty into it. North of Hudson Strait is the Arctic Archipelago which includes Grinnell and Ellesmere lands, North Devon, the Percy Islands, Banks land, Prince Albert land, Victoria land, King William's land, Prince of Wales' land, North Somerset, Cumberland Island, Cockburn Island and Southampton Island. These were all transferred to Canada by Imperial Order in Council, 1880. Besides the rivers mentioned in paragraph 129,

the following rivers fall into Hudson Bay, the Whale, the Koksoak (into Ungava Bay), the Dubaunt (into Chesterfield Inlet), the Seal, North, Nelson, Hayes, Weenisk, Trout, Equan, Attawapiskat (on the west shore), the Moose, Missinaibi, Oggotika, Mattagami, Abittibe (at the south end), the Harrikanaw, Notaway, Rupert, East Main, Big, Great Whale, Nastapauka, Langlands, &c., &c. The Tyrrell Expedition of 1893 discovered a river described to be as large as the Ottawa and 900 miles long, north of the Dubaunt. The Hudson's Bay Company have several stations on the Bay and their ships have made annual visits to it for two hundred years.

134. The Arctic coast is but little known. The North Polar Sea has been the aim and ultimate object of many explorations. The mainland of Canada, bordering on that sea, stretches from Fox Channel to the Alaskan boundary, a distance of 1,000 miles. The coast line follows the 70th parallel, with several peninsulas, like Boothia, protruding beyond.

The principal bays on the coast are Great Fish Bay, Boothia Gulf, McLaughlin, Coronation, Darnley, Franklin, Erskine Sound and Mackenzie Bay at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Near Franklin Bay and midway between Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers is Cape Bathurst in latitude  $70^{\circ} 30'$  north. From that Cape to Point Barron, the most northerly point of Alaska, there is open water for three months in the summer. This is the great whaling region of Canada, and in the valuable Canadian Arctic harbour in Herschel Island, west of the Mackenzie River, whalers winter so as to be ready in the early spring when the pack ice breaks up.

In the summer of 1893 the Eskimo at the mouth of Mackenzie River killed over fifty white whales. Two whalers captured over fifty, each yielding an average of 1,800 pounds of whalebone. Seven vessels wintered at Herschel Island in the winter of 1893-94.

135. The coast line of British Columbia is stated, in a sessional paper of 1880, to be 7,181 miles in length, some of the inlets penetrating upwards of fifty miles inland. From the southern boundary line the coast is broken into a maze of inlets, and fringed by countless islands of greater or less extent. Along the whole coast line a perfect labyrinth of islands exists giving innumerable sheltered roadsteads and channels teeming with fish.

In Esquimalt, Victoria, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo and many other points are splendid harbours, Esquimalt being to Great Britain on the Pacific Coast what Halifax is on the Atlantic—the second great naval basis of the Empire on this continent.

136. The largest islands in Canada are : on the west, Queen Charlotte and Vancouver islands; the latter about 300 miles in length, with an area of 20,000 square miles, contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia ; on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name ; Cape Breton, which is part of the province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso ; and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. These islands form the Arctic Archipelago already referred to.

137. As the area of Canada is great, its general physical features and its soil and climate vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was at one time a vast forest, still in many places very heavily wooded. Fuller particulars of the forest wealth of Canada are given in chap. V.

138. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division, along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. The first plateau lies entirely within the Province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line; and an area of about 105,000 square miles of rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is specially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, with an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. The three plateaux, though varying considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agricultural pursuits, including dairying and stock-raising. Numerous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches have been established.

139. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas were upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were suitable, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were fitted for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley, and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being navigable with stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles with light draught sea-going steamers. There are large deposits of gold, silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Peltry are at present the chief commercial products of this last great fur preserve of wild animals, and in view of the danger of the extinction of animals whose furs are fashionable, the committee suggested that districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the take of certain kinds of skins. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the



northern coasts of Canada were in danger of speedy destruction from foreign whalers, and proposed that the Government should adopt measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario. As an evidence of the value of this region, the following statement, showing the collections of furs by the Hudson's Bay Company, is inserted here. This information has been courteously supplied by Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the company :—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF FURS AND SKINS SOLD BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, LONDON, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE (COLLECTED IN CANADA IN EACH PREVIOUS YEAR).

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Bear .....	8,087	9,763	9,114	11,446	10,629	13,672	11,384	9,173
Beaver .....	83,589	102,775	82,992	73,264	64,246	56,935	56,224	46,779
Fisher .....	4,492	6,138	5,387	6,529	5,658	5,169	4,801	4,024
Fox, blue .....	35	72	77	22	38	82	49	34
“ cross .....	3,185	3,821	2,899	2,862	2,457	2,740	2,640	2,970
“ kitt. ....	128	250	68	306	856	538	299	203
“ red .....	11,651	17,005	14,238	11,918	13,948	11,104	11,857	15,810
“ silver .....	827	944	630	638	554	656	598	604
“ white .....	4,102	12,978	9,353	2,805	3,704	9,390	4,679	3,227
Lynx .....	73,850	78,555	33,706	18,712	11,445	8,294	8,614	12,813
Marten .....	50,842	72,939	64,179	72,707	64,689	73,439	99,314	108,997
Mink .....	64,215	82,923	43,641	35,288	29,363	42,094	57,879	51,163
Musquash .....	380,022	344,818	223,603	322,324	574,742	806,103	934,540	648,687
Otter, land .....	8,312	11,588	8,748	9,280	8,171	9,748	8,610	7,444
“ sea .....	10	9	11	15	9	6	8	11
Seal, fur .....	1,846	179	737	482	279	932	8,491	44,086
Skunk .....	10,920	16,322	11,297	10,680	12,583	10,642	9,182	6,785
Wolf .....	1,136	4,749	3,325	2,474	4,237	1,684	1,551	2,037
Wolverine .....	1,226	2,439	2,008	2,243	1,388	1,140	1,009	880

140. The province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous district extending to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the prairie country east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. Timber, minerals of unknown value and an apparently inexhaustible supply of fish are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but as the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, agriculture is making great progress.

141. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada than about that of any other known country, the idea entertained by many persons in Europe and elsewhere being that perpetual winter reigns. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat



resembles that of the British Isles ; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-west Territories, cattle graze at large through the winter months ; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion.

142. The Dominion is so vast that one part may be charged with perpetual snow while another is bathed in almost perennial heat and sunshine. One part receives the cold atmosphere of the "Frozen Sea" ; another the humid air of the Atlantic ; another the mild, genial breezes of the Pacific, and still a fourth has the surface of its soil baked by the heat of tropical waters. In the extreme northern parts vegetation is so stunted that the highest tree is not as tall as a two year old child ; in the southern parts vegetation is so luxuriant that fruits and flowers grow with as much vigour as in Italy or the south of France.

143. Instead of "six months' winter and six months' cold weather" being the normal condition, the fact is that the average winter is about four and a half-months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July. As the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that the winters, though at times severe, are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have had experience of both ; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest, as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is detrimental alike to health and business. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada ; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts an influence so beneficial that on Sable Island are troops of wild ponies, whose progenitors, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and their successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean the Japanese current produces the same effect on the climate as the Gulf stream does in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England, except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80° to 90° Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.

144. The following table, giving the dates of closing and opening of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, affords the best evidence of the actual length of the winter in the central provinces:

CLOSING AND OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT MONTREAL AND TORONTO  
IN THE YEARS 1870 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71 .....	December 18....	April 8....	December 24....	March 11.
1871-72 .....	" 1....	May 1.....	" 21....	April 12.
1872-73 .....	" 8....	April 25.....	" 10....	" 14.
1873-74 .....	November 26....	" 25.....	November 26....	March 16.
1874-75 .....	December 13....	May 3.....	December 18....	April 16.
1875-76 .....	November 29....	April 27.....	November 30....	" 11.
1876-77 .....	December 10....	" 17.....	December 18....	March 25.
1877-78 .....	January 2, '78 ..	March 30.....	" 19....	" 9.
1878-79 .....	December 23....	April 24.....	" 26....	" 25.
1879-80 .....	" 19....	" 17.....	" 19....	February 19.
1880-81 .....	" 3....	" 21.....	November 22....	April 16.
1881-82 .....	January 2, '82....	" 11.....	January 2, '82....	February 13.
1882-83 .....	December 9....	" 27.....	December 9....	April 14.
1883-84 .....	" 16....	" 22.....	" 21....	" 8.
1884-85 .....	" 18....	May 5.....	" 10....	" 25.
1885-86 .....	" 7....	April 24.....	January 8, '86....	March 20.
1886-87 .....	" 4....	May 1.....	December 4....	April 12.
1887-88 .....	" 23....	April 29.....	" 24....	" 11.
1888-89 .....	" 14....	" 14.....	" 20....	March 15.
1889-90 .....	" 29....	" 14.....	March 1, '90....	" 15.
1890-91 .....	" 3....	" 14.....	December 28....	" 20.
1891-92 .....	" 17....	" 13.....	January 5, '92....	" 31.
1892-93 .....	November 30....	" 24.....	December 22....	April 7.
1893-94 .....	" 24....	" 12.....	" 23....	March 17.

These dates do not represent the actual length of the open season since, both at the beginning and at the end of the season, time has to be allowed for vessels to arrive and take advantage of the "clear" channel in spring and to depart for winter quarters in the late autumn.

145. The following table, obtained from the Director of the Meteorological Service, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 220 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :—

## MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURES.

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	° /	° /	Ft.	°	°
Charlottetown.....	46° 14	63° 10	38	61·9	19·8
Georgetown.....	46° 11	62° 35	30	62° 5	21·3
Kilmahumgaig.....	46° 48	64° 2	20	61·1	17·6
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Bathurst.....	47° 39	65° 42	16	64·7	16·7
Bass River.....	46° 35	65° 5	.....	60·0	16·2
Chatham.....	47° 3	65° 29	36	61·7	15·3
Dorchester.....	45° 55	64° 32	116	58·9	19·7
Dalhousie.....	48° 4	66° 22	150	58·7	12·6
Fredericton.....	45° 57	66° 38	164	62·1	17·8
Grand Manan.....	44° 47	66° 46	49	60·3	25·7
Point Lepreaux.....	45° 4	66° 27	45	56·2	23·7
Parker's Ridge.....	46° 29	66° 31	.....	59·8	15·3
St. John.....	45° 17	66° 4	116	58·5	22·3
St. Andrew's.....	45° 5	67° 4	47	59·6	22·5
Woodstock.....	46° 8	67° 42	.....	62·2	15·7
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Antigonish.....	45° 38	61° 59	77	59·6	18·3
Baddeck.....	46° 6	60° 44	25	62·6	21·8
Digby.....	44° 38	65° 46	150	61·1	25·6
Glace Bay.....	46° 12	59° 58	38	59·6	21·1
Guysborough.....	45° 22	61° 30	34	61·9	22·0
Halifax.....	44° 39	63° 36	118	61·6	24·7
New Glasgow.....	45° 36	62° 39	77	62·3	20·2
Pictou.....	45° 42	62° 41	25	62·3	22·0
Port Hastings.....	45° 39	61° 24	45	62·9	19·7
Sydney.....	46° 10	60° 10	56	60·5	22·2
Sable Island.....	43° 58	59° 46	50	60·9	30·8
Truro.....	45° 22	63° 18	71	60·5	21·7
Windsor.....	44° 59	64° 6	87	62·3	23·9
White Head.....	45° 15	61° 8	30	58·9	25·2
Wolfville.....	45° 7	64° 20	.....	58·9	23·4
Yarmouth.....	43° 50	66° 20	57	58·7	27·5
QUEBEC.					
Anticosti, S.W.P.....	49° 26	63° 35	20	54·3	15·3
“ W.P.....	49° 52	64° 32	15	55·4	12·9
“ E.P.....	49° 6	61° 41	25	54·4	14·9
Belle Isle.....	51° 56	55° 25	426	48·4	10·2
Bicquet.....	48° 25	68° 53	50	51·4	14·9
Bird Rock.....	47° 51	61° 8	106	57·2	18·4
Brome.....	45° 10	72° 36	.....	62·5	15·4
Cape Chatte.....	49° 6	66° 45	80	56·7	19·6

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Eleva- tion above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
QUEBEC—Con.					
	°	°	Ft.	°	°
Cape Magdalen.....	49 16	65 20	100	56.5	13.8
Cape Norman.....	51 38	55 52	95	51.5	11.7
Chicoutimi.....	48 25	71 5	159	58.0	9.8
Cranbourne.....	46 20	70 43	.....	58.2	12.6
Danville.....	45 47	72 1	.....	61.9	14.7
Father Point.....	48 31	68 28	21	54.5	13.4
Huntingdon.....	45 5	74 10	.....	63.7	16.2
Lennoxville.....	45 23	71 52	500	61.8	19.3
Montreal.....	45 30	73 35	187	64.8	17.1
Point des Monts.....	49 20	67 22	30	56.2	10.7
Quebec.....	46 48	71 13	315	61.6	14.6
Richmond.....	45 40	72 8	437	61.6	16.9
Roberval.....	48 31	72 13	.....	59.7	12.2
St. Francis.....	46 12	70 50	.....	61.6	12.6
St. Hyacinthe.....	45 40	72 10	.....	65.6	15.8
ONTARIO.					
Alexandria.....	45 19	74 39	267	62.4	18.4
Alton.....	43 52	80 5	.....	61.1	19.9
Axe Lake.....	45 25	79 35	.....	57.8	15.2
Bancroft.....	45 1	77 50	.....	58.8	14.3
Barrie.....	44 23	79 41	779	64.9	20.7
Beatrice.....	45 8	79 20	.....	60.8	16.0
Belleville.....	44 10	77 23	321	67.2	20.2
Birnam.....	43 2	81 55	.....	63.9	21.7
Bognor.....	44 40	80 50	.....	60.2	21.7
Brampton.....	43 41	79 45	703	65.9	22.7
Brantford.....	43 10	80 21	750	66.1	24.4
Brockville.....	44 36	75 44	278	65.5	19.0
Buda.....	48 35	90 0	1,473	60.8	6.8
Cartier.....	46 40	86 20	.....	57.8	7.0
Chatham.....	42 23	82 12	595	64.8	27.5
Clontarf.....	45 23	77 9	.....	61.4	16.5
Coldwater.....	44 38	79 40	.....	63.1	18.3
Conestogo.....	43 33	80 39	.....	62.6	20.4
Cornwall.....	45 1	74 43	185	65.2	18.2
Cottam.....	42 7	82 45	.....	64.7	30.1
DeCewsville.....	42 56	79 57	.....	64.4	25.1
Deseronto.....	44 11	77 4	265	65.5	20.0
Durham.....	44 10	80 50	.....	63.3	19.5
Egremont.....	44 0	80 5	1,450	60.6	18.4
Elora.....	43 41	80 24	1,274	62.1	20.4
Fitzroy Harbour.....	45 30	76 14	200	64.8	18.3
Galt.....	43 23	80 22	870	63.7	22.7
Georgina.....	44 19	79 18	480	62.9	21.7
Goderich.....	43 45	81 43	728	65.3	23.7
Granton.....	43 12	81 21	1,015	63.5	22.2
Gravenhurst.....	44 54	79 20	806	62.6	17.7
Guelph.....	43 33	80 16	1,059	63.8	19.7
Haliburton.....	45 1	78 28	.....	60.2	18.6
Hamilton.....	43 16	79 54	372	67.4	24.0
Heron Bay.....	48 40	87 10	.....	56.7	5.4
Huntsville.....	45 19	79 8	.....	63.0	15.8
Ingersoll.....	43 2	80 57	877	64.3	24.8
Joly.....	45 50	79 12	.....	59.3	14.8
Kincardine.....	44 10	81 37	684	64.8	22.5



MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Eleva- tion above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
ONTARIO— <i>Con.</i>	°	'	Ft.	°	'
Kingston .....	44 14	76 29	262	65 3	20 5
Kingsville .....	42 3	82 48	.....	67 8	28 1
Lakefield .....	44 25	78 15	.....	63 6	16 0
Lindsay .....	44 20	78 45	876	62 5	18 1
Listowel .....	43 44	80 58	1,252	61 8	15 9
Little Current .....	45 57	81 54	608	63 5	15 8
Little Forks .....	48 33	93 42	1,117	56 3	5 6
London .....	42 59	81 13	832	64 3	23 3
L'Orignal .....	45 38	74 42	.....	62 4	10 0
Lucknow .....	43 56	81 30	897	63 7	22 7
Mattawa .....	46 15	78 41	.....	59 3	12 6
Minden .....	44 52	79 10	.....	59 9	14 9
Mount Forest .....	43 58	80 44	1,376	64 0	22 2
Nepigon .....	48 50	88 40	920	56 2	2 7
Newmarket .....	44 2	79 29	525	73 1	20 7
Niagara Falls, S. ....	43 6	79 6	.....	65 5	25 7
North Bruce .....	44 23	81 25	.....	61 8	23 1
Northcote .....	45 30	76 46	.....	62 1	11 1
N. Gwillimbury .....	44 18	79 21	.....	66 9	21 5
Norwood .....	44 22	77 59	639	62 5	19 4
Novar .....	45 28	79 10	.....	58 4	14 0
Oshawa .....	43 53	78 52	.....	63 5	20 7
Ottawa .....	45 26	75 42	236	65 3	15 4
Owen Sound .....	44 34	80 55	672	62 4	20 4
Paris .....	43 12	80 25	832	63 2	26 8
Parry Sound .....	45 19	80 00	635	60 9	17 4
Pelee Island .....	41 50	82 38	570	70 5	27 0
Pembroke .....	45 50	77 7	389	64 3	15 0
Penetanguishene .....	44 45	79 56	725	63 4	19 4
Peterborough .....	44 17	78 19	688	66 1	20 2
Point Clark .....	44 5	81 44	595	63 7	21 9
Port Arthur .....	48 27	89 12	611	58 0	9 0
Port Dover .....	42 47	80 13	635	65 8	24 6
Port Stanley .....	42 40	81 13	592	64 5	24 7
Renfrew .....	45 26	76 39	.....	62 6	14 8
Ridgetown .....	42 30	81 55	.....	64 5	25 6
Rockliffe .....	46 12	77 55	418	59 4	13 7
Saugeen .....	44 30	81 21	656	62 0	21 8
Sault Ste. Marie .....	46 32	84 19	.....	60 1	18 1
Savanne .....	48 58	90 18	1,506	56 1	3 1
Shannonville .....	44 12	77 14	323	65 0	23 1
Sharon .....	44 5	79 27	.....	62 5	20 6
Simcoe .....	42 50	80 21	724	67 2	25 8
Sombra .....	42 43	82 19	.....	64 8	25 7
Sprucedale .....	45 30	79 40	.....	59 7	13 3
St. George .....	43 14	80 12	714	64 6	22 9
St. Mary's .....	43 15	81 11	1,046	63 4	25 5
Stayner .....	44 25	80 4	714	63 0	20 3
Stony Creek .....	43 13	79 45	268	66 3	25 1
Stratford .....	43 23	81 0	1,182	63 8	21 9
Strathroy .....	42 56	81 42	743	64 9	24 1
Toronto .....	43 39	79 23	350	64 1	24 6
Upland .....	45 48	79 25	.....	58 2	14 0
Vienna .....	42 42	80 36	.....	64 5	25 8
Wanstead .....	42 56	82 3	789	63 3	26 3
Welland .....	42 59	79 17	589	64 8	21 6
White River .....	46 40	80 50	1,252	54 3	1 6

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Continued.*

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
ONTARIO— <i>Con.</i>					
	°	°	Ft.	°	°
Whiteside.....	45° 0	79° 43	.....	60° 7	15° 7
Windsor.....	42° 19	83° 2	604	69° 0	26° 1
Woodstock.....	43° 8	84° 7	980	64° 4	22° 6
Zurich.....	43° 24	81° 38	.....	54° 4	23° 1
MANITOBA.					
Brandon.....	49° 51	99° 57	1,194	58° 4	0° 2
<sup>a</sup> Channel Island.....	.....	.....	710	63° 1	—1° 7
Dauphin.....	51° 15	99° 30	839	63° 1	0° 3
East Selkirk.....	50° 7	96° 49	743	59° 5	—1° 5
Elkhorn.....	49° 58	101° 16	1,630	59° 2	—0° 4
Fort Ellice.....	50° 24	101° 16	850	57° 9	3° 5
Fort Osborne.....	49° 50	97° 10	.....	60° 4	1° 1
Gimli.....	50° 37	97° 0	723	58° 9	2° 6
Hillview.....	49° 54	100° 36	.....	59° 1	1° 2
Minnedosa.....	50° 10	99° 48	1,665	55° 8	—0° 6
Poplar Heights.....	50° 4	97° 47	815	61° 6	3° 1
Portage la Prairie.....	49° 57	98° 10	854	61° 7	0° 7
Posen.....	50° 35	97° 59	770	59° 6	2° 3
Oak Bank.....	49° 47	96° 42	.....	59° 8	2° 0
Russell.....	50° 42	101° 20	1,830	55° 8	—2° 4
Sourisford.....	49° 7	101° 8	1,464	63° 8	2° 4
St. Alban's (Aweme).....	49° 42	99° 33	.....	60° 6	2° 3
St. Andrew's.....	50° 5	97° 0	.....	58° 5	—1° 7
St. Boniface.....	49° 52	47° 9	.....	59° 9	—1° 3
Stony Mountain.....	50° 5	97° 12	803	60° 0	2° 2
Winnipeg.....	49° 53	97° 7	764	59° 7	1° 5
N. W. TERRITORIES.					
Balgonic.....	50° 30	104° 13	2,187	58° 9	1° 0
Banff.....	51° 6	115° 25	4,515	52° 0	15° 9
Battleford.....	52° 44	108° 16	.....	61° 4	7° 1
Calgary.....	51° 2	114° 4	3,389	55° 8	15° 4
Chaplin.....	50° 26	106° 39	2,202	60° 8	6° 6
Cotham.....	49° 59	102° 35	1,950	57° 4	6° 5
Edmonton.....	53° 32	113° 29	2,158	56° 0	10° 3
Fort Chipewyan.....	58° 42	111° 05	.....	54° 2	—7° 3
Gleichen.....	50° 52	112° 54	2,952	58° 6	11° 0
Glen Adelaide.....	49° 55	102° 8	.....	56° 8	7° 9
Grenfell.....	50° 23	102° 53	1,957	57° 4	3° 4
Henrietta.....	51° 22	108° 30	.....	60° 1	1° 4
Indian Head.....	50° 27	103° 41	1,924	59° 9	3° 4
Kilnap.....	51° 15	102° 14	1,636	55° 9	—1° 6
Maple Creek.....	49° 55	109° 28	2,471	62° 9	15° 3
Medicine Hat.....	50° 1	110° 37	2,156	62° 9	14° 3
Oonikup.....	53° 30	101° 20	.....	56° 3	—0° 3
Pheasant Forks.....	50° 45	102° 50	.....	55° 6	—2° 5
Prince Albert.....	52° 55	106° 0	1,402	54° 6	—0° 9
Qu'Appelle.....	50° 44	103° 42	2,115	57° 2	2° 4
Regina.....	50° 27	104° 37	1,885	50° 0	0° 0
Swift Current.....	50° 20	107° 45	2,399	60° 0	9° 4

<sup>a</sup> On Lake Winnipeg, precise locality not known.

MEAN SUMMER AND WINTER TEMPERATURE, &c.—*Concluded.*

PLACE.	Lat.	Long.	Elevation above sea.	Mean Temperature.	
				Summer	Winter.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
	° ' /	° ' /	Ft.	°	°
Abbotsford .....	48° 42'	123° 33'	38	60·2	37·1
Agassiz .....	49° 15'	121° 40'	52	61·3	39·9
Barkerville .....	53° 2'	121° 33'	4,210	52·2	21·9
Clinton .....	51° 6'	122° 48'	2,978	58·4	21·4
Esquimalt .....	48° 26'	123° 27'	28	57·0	40·9
Fort Simpson .....	54° 30'	129° 20'	16	55·1	35·2
Ladner's Landing .....	49° 6'	123° 4'	.....	57·7	36·7
Lillooet .....	50° 42'	122° 2'	690	63·8	28·1
New Westminster .....	49° 12'	122° 53'	33	60·4	37·2
Port Moody .....	49° 14'	123° 16'	5	61·2	34·8
Quamichan .....	48° 42'	123° 47'	.....	60·4	38·2
Soda Creek .....	52° 20'	122° 19'	1,690	62·7	22·0
Spence's Bridge .....	50° 25'	121° 30'	770	69·0	29·0
Victoria .....	48° 24'	123° 19'	10	57·3	39·2
HUDSON BAY.					
Ashe's Inlet .....	62° 35'	70° 35'	.....	37·6	—12·7
Fort Albany .....	52° 12'	82° 5'	.....	37·6	—2·0
Fort Churchill .....	58° 40'	94° 5'	38	49·2	—17·9
Martin's Falls .....	51° 30'	86° 30'	.....	53·1	—2·6
Moose Factory .....	51° 16'	80° 56'	30	58·9	0·7
Port Burwell .....	60° 25'	61° 46'	.....	38·4	—7·5
Port de Boucherville .....	63° 12'	77° 28'	.....	36·4	—18·3
Port La Perrière .....	62° 34'	78° 1'	.....	37·8	—24·0
Skinner Cove .....	59° 6'	63° 37'	.....	43·3	—4·2
Stupart's Bay .....	61° 35'	70° 32'	.....	39·4	—15·1
York Factory .....	57° 0'	92° 28'	55	48·7	—12·6

146. The next table gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 129 places in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1893. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

## TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1893.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Prince Edward Island—						
Alberton .....	85·0	— 9·4	42·36	29·25	48·5	34·10
Charlottetown. ....	83·1	— 4·6	42·10	35·11	46·4	39·75
Georgetown. ....	91·5	— 3·0	44·08	36·70	67·4	43·44
Newfoundland—						
St. John's. ....	85·0	4·0	41·91	60·39	40·7	64·46
Bermuda—						
Prospect. ....	91·3	44·6	68·74	66·49	.....	66·49
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst .....	92·0	—17·0	44·46	26·49	98·4	36·33
Chatham .....	91·3	—17·7	40·03	33·20	93·6	42·56
Dalhousie .....	91·0	—18·5	38·43	25·02	83·4	33·36
Dorchester. ....	85·0	—15·0	36·31	32·48	54·7	37·95
Fredericton .....	87·7	—12·7	41·50	36·16	94·7	45·63
Grand Manan .....	84·6	— 5·0	43·16	38·36	57·9	44·15
Point Lepreaux. ....	79·0	— 3·0	41·42	40·67	61·0	46·77
St. Andrew's .....	87·6	— 9·4	41·83	29·23	93·7	38·60
St. John .....	85·4	— 6·0	41·68	42·48	52·8	47·76
Nova Scotia—						
Digby .....	82·0	— 1·0	43·67	29·56	27·1	32·27
Halifax .....	88·4	— 3·0	43·80	48·43	50·6	53·49
Pictou .....	90·8	— 5·0	44·28	37·06	85·5	45·61
Port Hastings .....	99·0	— 8·0	43·46	52·96	14·8	54·44
Sable Island .....	82·0	15·0	46·41	48·89	73·0	56·19
Sydney .....	88·5	1·0	43·03	44·06	76·7	51·73
Truro .....	87·5	—17·7	42·15	36·89	82·9	45·18
Whitehead .....	73·0	2·0	42·73	41·74	30·0	44·74
Yarmouth .....	76·5	1·6	43·43	41·65	104·1	52·06
Quebec—						
Anticosti, S.W.P. ....	72·0	—12·5	36·82	26·26	71·1	33·37
" W.P. ....	74·0	—17·0	36·91	18·99	163·5	35·34
Belle Isle .....	65·0	—17·0	30·40	43·52	91·9	52·71
Brome .....	87·0	—32·0	40·73	40·50	64·0	46·90
Cape Chatte .....	77·0	—16·0	37·38	.....	.....	.....
Cape Magdalen. ....	80·0	—11·0	37·53	22·16	126·5	34·81
Chicoutimi .....	89·8	—29·9	36·48	22·14	49·5	27·19
Father Point .....	82·0	—30·6	35·53	19·62	108·3	30·45
Grindstone .....	76·0	0·0	40·48	36·68	162·8	52·96
Montreal .....	88·6	—16·0	42·26	27·07	152·3	42·30
Pointe des Monts. ....	85·0	—22·0	35·73	36·90	164·0	53·30
Quebec .....	86·0	—20·0	38·74	26·50	81·4	34·64
Richmond .....	90·5	—32·2	40·75	32·75	104·5	43·20
St. Hyacinthe .....	89·0	—29·0	42·34	35·76	112·4	47·00
Ontario—						
Alexandria .....	87·7	—29·5	41·17	30·69	102·0	40·89
Alton .....	90·2	—14·3	40·93	25·27	49·1	30·18
Bancroft. ....	87·8	—31·8	39·59	31·25	110·3	42·28
Beatrice .....	85·0	—20·0	39·35	31·41	91·3	40·54
Birnam .....	93·3	—21·3	44·25	34·96	109·0	45·86
Bognor. ....	89·0	—13·0	43·40	28·59	152·0	43·79



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1893—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Ontario— <i>Con.</i>						
Buda.....	90.0	—46.0	32.68	15.65	80.6	23.71
Cartier.....	93.0	—44.0	36.71	23.01	76.0	30.61
Clontarf.....	89.0	—29.8	39.92	22.14	106.1	32.75
Coldwater.....	94.5	—25.2	41.91	29.21	108.6	40.07
Collingwood.....	90.5	—7.0	43.45	18.51	61.0	24.61
Cottam.....	94.0	—8.0	47.32	34.18	33.6	37.54
DeCewsville.....	90.0	—24.0	44.80	27.43	95.5	36.98
Deseronto.....	93.0	—30.5	43.79	26.11	61.4	32.25
Durham.....	88.0	—11.0	43.38	24.71	96.0	34.31
Egremont.....	86.0	—19.0	40.13	26.63	64.7	33.10
Elora.....	94.9	—19.0	41.57	28.09	36.3	31.72
Fort Francis.....	92.3	—43.0	32.83	24.39	76.0	31.99
Georgina.....	94.0	—28.2	44.72	24.88	65.6	31.44
Gravenhurst.....	95.0	—30.0	40.84	29.68	86.2	38.30
Guelph.....	92.4	—20.0	41.32	24.92	27.2	27.64
Haliburton.....	89.0	—31.0	39.98	26.52	60.9	32.61
Kingston.....	83.3	—22.0	41.08	23.10	106.0	33.70
Lakefield.....	92.0	—24.5	41.95	19.73	67.8	26.51
Lindsay.....	91.2	—26.0	41.69	23.40	92.0	32.60
Little Forks (Rainy River)...	96.0	—45.0	32.85	36.36	64.0	42.76
London.....	93.0	—26.2	46.56	38.19	76.9	45.88
Lucknow.....	93.7	—7.0	44.01	25.86	111.1	36.97
Mattawa.....	91.9	—32.5	38.28	17.77	84.2	26.19
Nepigon.....	88.0	—40.0	30.37	9.80	58.0	15.60
Niagara Falls, S.....	91.0	—4.0	45.36	29.30	70.7	36.37
North Bruce.....	90.5	—3.0	43.16	29.12	52.3	34.35
Norwood.....	94.0	—34.0	40.67	25.12	103.0	35.42
Novar.....	91.5	—37.0	37.37	31.47	90.1	40.48
Ottawa.....	96.6	—24.2	41.08	23.10	106.0	33.70
Owen Sound.....	89.0	—12.0	42.68	30.02	124.0	42.42
Paris.....	94.0	—28.0	44.02	34.54	40.3	38.57
Parry Sound.....	86.5	—26.4	40.06	28.92	149.3	43.85
Peterborough.....	97.5	—34.0	43.65	26.16	68.5	33.01
Point Clark.....	85.0	—2.0	44.45	29.48	54.0	34.88
Point Pelee.....	92.7	—11.0	50.37	41.86	27.0	44.56
Port Arthur.....	89.5	—34.0	34.65	16.06	26.8	18.74
Port Dover.....	89.9	—21.2	44.35	26.77	59.3	32.70
Port Stanley.....	87.0	—25.8	44.21	33.88	64.5	40.33
Ridgetown.....	95.0	—6.0	45.37	32.92	39.5	36.87
Rockliffe.....	95.0	—34.0	37.36	21.63	78.5	29.48
Saugeen.....	90.8	—5.5	43.52	28.06	138.0	41.86
Sault Ste. Marie.....	89.7	—25.8	39.92	18.69	109.0	29.59
Savanne.....	86.0	—47.0	31.57	20.79	59.0	26.69
Shannonville.....	93.0	—28.0	43.42	18.65	76.0	36.25
Sombra.....	95.5	—19.0	46.14	30.94	44.6	35.40
St. George.....	94.4	—16.0	44.37	31.38	47.6	36.14
St. Mary's.....	94.0	—24.0	44.23	31.30	66.0	37.90
Stony Creek.....	97.0	—19.0	46.95	29.09	54.0	34.09
Toronto.....	93.5	—10.2	44.61	25.28	42.2	29.50
Uplands.....	89.0	—23.2	37.58	29.81	95.9	39.40
White River.....	87.5	—50.5	32.20	12.51	8.2	13.33
Whiteside.....	87.7	—28.0	40.90	32.19	83.7	40.56
Woodstock.....	92.5	—28.0	41.21	32.16	46.7	36.83
Zurich.....	95.0	—14.0	44.13	28.04	73.0	35.34

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN CANADA, 1893—*Concluded.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	°	°	°	In.	In.	In.
Manitoba—						
Brandon.....	90·0	—44·9	32·83	11·43	29·2	14·35
Channel Island .....	87·0	—37·0	29·73	6·24	4·9	6·73
Elkhorn.....	93·7	—40·7	32·32	14·37	62·6	20·63
Fort Osborne .....	87·0	—50·0	33·28			
Hillview.....	92·0	—45·0	32·32	14·11	61·0	20·21
Minnedosa.....	90·1	—46·0	30·57	10·00	42·2	14·22
Oakbank.....	85·0	—52·0	31·53	15·69	56·5	21·34
Portage la Prairie.....	90·0	—41·0	34·10	16·92	53·2	22·24
Posen.....	90·0	—51·0	32·42	10·52	70·8	17·60
St. Alban's (Aweme).....	94·5	—44·0	33·75	11·30	56·9	16·99
Winnipeg.....	90·0	—44·4	32·18	17·59	46·4	22·23
N.-W. Territories—						
Battleford.....	98·0	—43·0	33·62	10·63	4·3	11·06
Calgary.....	92·0	—33·7	36·12	5·47	24·4	7·91
Edmonton.....	88·0	—41·0	34·46	11·43	54·2	16·85
Glen Adelaide.....	93·0	—40·0	32·29	10·10	48·8	14·98
Henrietta.....	96·2	—47·4	30·93	11·24	50·0	16·24
Indian Head.....	98·0	—44·0	35·09	8·12	10·5	9·17
Medicine Hat.....	97·0	—35·1	39·69	7·79	44·3	12·22
Oonikup.....	94·0	—41·5	28·64	11·26	78·6	19·12
Prince Albert.....	92·8	—51·9	29·18	8·56	33·0	11·86
Qu'Appelle.....	96·2	—44·6	32·01	11·44	51·0	16·54
Regina.....	98·0	—54·0	31·53	9·46	30·6	12·52
Swift Current.....	96·4	—34·6	35·90	12·18	81·2	20·30
Wallace.....	96·5	—44·0	31·67	8·12	16·2	9·74
British Columbia—						
Abbotsford.....	87·0	12·0	48·72	54·79	7·5	55·54
Agassiz.....	90·0	8·0	48·89	66·53	12·5	67·78
Carmanah Lighthouse.....	78·0	20·0	47·55	86·88	0·9	86·97
Donald.....	93·0	—38·0	38·15		12·2	
Esquimalt.....	75·7	18·7	48·53	35·54	4·3	35·97
Nanaimo.....	89·3	14·5	49·80	32·65	7·5	33·40
Quamichan.....	92·0	20·0	50·27	32·89	6·7	33·56
Spence's Bridge.....	101·5	2·0	48·68	3·90	36·7	7·57

147. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in 1893 in the several provinces were as follow :—

	Max.	Min.
Ontario.....	50·37	30·37
Quebec.....	42·34	30·40
Nova Scotia.....	46·41	42·15
New Brunswick.....	44·46	36·31
Manitoba.....	34·10	29·73
British Columbia.....	50·27	38·15
Prince Edward Island.....	44·08	42·10
The Territories.....	39·69	28·64

148. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the several provinces during each year since 1874.

## RAIN AND SNOWFALL IN CANADA, 1874-1892.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.*		N. W. T.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
1874.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1875.	19.40	75.0	25.93	107.1	36.95	86.5	26.81	107.1	39.53	117.1	13.74	62.6	11.49	43.0		
1876.	21.91	97.5	30.02	123.0	30.61	104.6	32.53	126.6	29.86	136.0	12.19	41.6	21.93	19.3		
1877.	23.10	91.4	25.77	124.3	35.09	87.6	31.51	106.0	26.13	105.7	19.89	66.8	14.20	9.5		
1878.	22.16	52.3	23.52	92.3	38.36	67.8	31.03	87.3	31.95	89.7	19.17	20.9	31.48	5.4		
1879.	34.14	60.4	29.62	96.5	43.82	30.3	34.16	87.4	40.15	78.3	21.22	27.6	24.47	11.8		
1880.	27.68	87.7	24.50	113.9	27.70	113.1	32.46	115.2	24.92	152.4	21.01	41.2	37.80	60.8		
1881.	27.23	66.3	24.08	103.9	33.94	94.7	36.50	92.3	21.88	132.0	19.62	31.6	26.98	73.2		
1882.	22.63	64.0	23.62	86.4	32.59	77.2	35.36	77.3	31.12	116.4	13.63	63.8	33.64	33.1		
1883.	22.70	73.5	26.00	107.4	35.37	115.2	29.69	139.0	28.07	169.2	13.62	61.4	21.24	31.3		
1884.	28.30	91.5	24.54	117.7	36.82	87.2	28.27	95.6	27.59	110.3	13.13	34.1	14.06	29.0		
1885.	23.37	91.6	26.12	131.3	41.73	79.1	38.82	89.5	38.83	75.0	18.09	45.2	14.19	17.8		
1886.	29.70	91.4	24.44	137.0	38.27	95.7	33.00	118.3	29.49	102.5	11.76	31.5	19.49	18.7		
1887.	24.76	90.4	24.98	121.3	35.05	49.3	30.92	102.1	32.92	60.7	9.01	28.2	33.31	34.7		
1888.	19.81	85.1	21.36	147.9	39.07	58.5	32.85	128.9	33.73	96.1	13.33	45.5	48.12	33.5		
1889.	22.82	59.0	27.35	155.2	41.11	60.6	40.44	105.5	31.66	74.5	11.43	37.9	43.53	56.4		
1890.	24.58	78.5	26.99	105.5	34.29	35.7	30.25	72.3	25.59	49.4	9.37	37.5	33.60	27.2		
1891.	28.62	66.4	26.52	96.3	40.06	46.8	30.77	102.3	41.26	85.4	17.92	30.8	42.32	41.9		
1892.	27.09	64.7	23.46	85.9	44.26	51.8	34.86	83.7	29.96	62.2	15.54	46.5	45.57	43.1		
	26.47	70.6	26.02	112.1	43.42	61.4	32.99	67.9	35.07	50.5	13.07	52.8	41.26	98.0		

\* Any average rain or snow for British Columbia is misleading. The various parts of the province seem to have an amount of precipitation dependent on the position of the particular locality. As far as can be ascertained the following division may convey a somewhat definite idea.

	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.
Coast.	56.56	34.8	60.04
South interior	6.06	26.2	8.68
North interior	18.67	134.2	32.69
Vancouver Island	32.43	22.2	34.65
North part of coast.	99.98	51.8	105.16





## FREDERICTON, N.B.

	MONTHS.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Mean temperature.....	7.5	12.7	24.3	34.8	51.7	62.2	64.2	66.1	52.1	47.9	32.1	13.4	39.1
Difference from average.....	-4.7	-3.1	-1.0	-3.0	-0.6	+1.5	-1.7	+2.1	-4.2	+3.8	+0.1	-5.3	-1.3
Highest temperature.....	50.8	46.9	50.6	56.3	83.7	87.9	85.2	94.7	76.9	73.0	62.7	39.9	94.7
Lowest temperature.....	22.5	20.5	11.7	6.1	27.4	39.0	45.0	47.1	30.0	21.2	9.2	-23.0	-26.0
Mean daily range.....	22.6	22.5	23.0	20.4	24.0	24.9	23.4	21.4	19.4	18.8	18.0	21.2	21.6
Amount of rain in inches.....	1.41	0.60	0.94	0.78	3.26	2.32	3.68	6.70	5.26	3.17	1.86	0.89	30.87
Number of days rain fell on.....	21	3	4	8	15	6	12	13	18	10	*	4	106
Amount of snow in inches.....	24.0	32.0	3.8	15.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.0	127.0
Number of days snow fell on.....	8	11	8	9	.....	.....	.....	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	57
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

Mean temperature.....	14.8	18.3	27.7	35.1	48.5	57.1	60.1	61.8	52.6	48.7	36.5	21.7	40.2
Difference from average.....	-3.9	-2.5	+0.3	-2.0	+2.1	+2.4	+0.1	0.0	-2.1	+3.1	+1.1	-1.4	-0.2
Highest temperature.....	48.0	42.0	50.0	55.0	68.0	83.9	85.0	84.0	67.0	62.0	54.0	46.0	85.0
Lowest temperature.....	-7.0	-7.0	6.0	12.0	34.0	45.0	48.0	52.0	42.0	29.0	13.0	10.0	-10.0
Mean daily range.....	15.3	13.8	12.1	16.1	12.7	14.9	13.2	14.2	11.4	9.3	11.3	13.7	13.2
Amount of rain in inches.....	1.46	1.62	1.04	1.30	3.22	0.83	2.55	6.91	2.13	3.55	2.03	5.59	32.23
Number of days rain fell on.....	5	4	6	10	11	8	12	16	12	12	12	10	118
Amount of snow in inches.....	25.4	27.2	4.3	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.4
Number of days snow fell on.....	14	10	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	48
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6



## OTTAWA, ONT.

	MONTHS.											Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean temperature.....	3.6	9.8	23.2	36.5	53.3	68.0	67.6	66.9	53.6	48.0	32.7	11.5
Difference from average.....	-7.2	-2.6	+0.3	-1.1	-2.2	+1.8	-1.7	+0.3	-4.4	+3.6	+1.1	-4.6
Highest temperature.....	40.2	38.8	45.0	65.2	87.5	91.5	88.3	94.8	76.3	72.9	54.2	37.0
Lowest temperature.....	-26.2	-23.1	-5.2	9.0	33.8	49.5	49.0	45.5	34.9	21.5	7.5	-25.2
Mean daily range.....	16.9	20.7	18.2	18.7	20.6	20.7	21.8	21.9	18.5	20.1	13.7	21.0
Amount of rain in inches.....	R	0.52	1.04	2.38	4.69	4.40	5.67	8.04	3.24	1.18	1.43	0.51
Number of days rain fell on.....	1	2	8	15	17	13	14	15	15	*	10	5
Amount of snow in inches.....	30.0	26.0	2.5	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	44.0
Number of days snow fell on.....	13	12	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	19
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7

## TORONTO, ONT.

Mean temperature.....	14.7	19.2	29.2	39.2	51.9	66.4	68.2	65.7	57.1	48.9	37.3	24.4
Difference from average.....	7.8	-3.4	+0.5	-1.7	-0.1	+4.3	+0.6	-0.5	-1.5	+2.6	-1.3	-1.8
Highest temperature.....	39.8	40.1	61.4	69.3	73.2	90.7	93.3	88.8	79.1	68.4	58.1	51.5
Lowest temperature.....	-17.8	-6.3	8.4	22.4	37.6	48.5	45.0	48.7	36.2	26.9	21.4	-4.6
Mean daily range.....	15.3	18.2	14.0	15.4	18.1	20.3	21.6	20.1	18.0	16.0	12.0	17.0
Amount of rain in inches.....	0.53	0.74	1.62	4.27	3.86	1.83	2.26	5.76	1.25	3.61	2.69	2.73
Number of days rain fell on.....	3	6	10	14	13	14	14	12	12	10	11	9
Amount of snow in inches.....	24.6	28.8	4.2	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	3.0	18.7
Number of days snow fell on.....	23	18	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	20
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7

## STATISTICS of Temperature and Precipitation at the principal cities in Canada, &amp;c.—Continued.

## LONDON, ONT.

	MONTHS.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Mean temperature.....	14.6	19.5	29.8	43.1	55.0	71.1	68.7	66.0	60.6	50.8	36.9	26.9	0
Difference from average.....	-6.7	-2.4	+3.0	-0.3	0.0	+6.6	+0.6	+0.6	+1.2	+1.3	-0.3	-2.9	+0.1
Highest temperature.....	42.0	41.0	63.0	69.0	77.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	83.0	79.5	60.0	57.0	92.0
Lowest temperature.....	-25.0	-8.0	5.2	23.1	32.0	43.0	43.5	39.0	29.0	22.5	4.0	0.0	-25.0
Mean daily range.....	15.9	17.5	16.0	17.8	21.6	23.7	26.2	28.9	23.8	21.9	16.1	14.5	20.3
Amount of rain in inches.....	1.95	3.41	1.6	3.11	3.62	3.22	1.46	1.57	1.13	4.38	3.13	3.92	32.50
Number of days rain fell on.....	2	6	9	13	13	16	10	9	14	12	10	9	123
Amount of snow in inches.....	21.4	27.7	2.3	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	3	18	85
Number of days snow fell on.....	20	15	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	24.5	82.9
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mean temperature.....	-10.1	-9.2	7.5	27.3	51.8	65.4	67.4	61.7	51.7	35.3	14.0	-8.0	29.6
Difference from average.....	-3.6	-7.9	-4.9	-7.7	+1.2	+3.6	+2.2	-0.7	+0.1	-3.1	-4.7	-12.3	-3.1
Highest temperature.....	25.0	19.5	40.0	56.3	81.6	92.8	88.3	89.8	86.6	61.0	32.0	34.0	92.8
Lowest temperature.....	-42.5	-48.0	-30.1	0.4	18.0	40.6	40.0	35.0	21.7	12.0	-30.3	-39.1	-48.0
Mean daily range.....	23.5	24.4	29.8	21.1	22.0	22.4	25.6	23.9	24.6	19.8	18.4	24.1	23.5
Amount of rain in inches.....	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.82	2.23	3.87	5.42	1.52	0.65	1.35	0.07	0.0	15.93
Number of days rain fell on.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	18	12	8	8	2	2	.....	72
Amount of snow in inches.....	18.8	15.2	1.7	14.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	*	22.7	6.2	79.5
Number of days snow fell on.....	36	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	12	12	67
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5



## CALGARY, ALBERTA.

	MONTHS.												Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Mean temperature.....	14.7	4.0	19.1	32.7	49.4	52.2	59.2	60.5	48.3	34.8	17.9	17.7	34.2
Difference from average.....	+7.1	-7.9	-7.6	-6.4	+1.2	-3.8	-0.6	+2.3	-1.0	-4.6	-10.7	+1.2	-2.6
Highest temperature.....	50.8	45.1	54.2	63.5	79.6	77.9	90.0	94.0	86.0	61.4	56.3	48.0	94.0
Lowest temperature.....	-48.4	-49.4	-9.0	16.0	29.0	35.0	39.0	34.0	22.5	1.4	-30.8	-30.1	-49.4
Mean daily average.....	-19.2	19.0	20.5	21.3	25.9	28.1	28.1	33.1	25.9	22.9	20.0	19.6	23.2
Amount of rain in inches.....	R	0.00	0.00	R	2.47	1.11	1.95	0.88	0.39	0.08	0.00	0.00	6.88
Number of days rain fell on.....	1	0	0	2	18	14	10	5	7	3	0	0	60
Amount of snow in inches.....	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.7	4.6	12.0	5.7	37.7
Number of days snow fell on.....	4	7	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	6	4	48
Mean amount of cloud.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6

## ESQUIMALT, B. C.

Mean temperature.....	35.9	34.4	42.7	44.4	50.9	54.3	57.6	57.6	53.2	47.0	40.0	42.5	46.7
Difference from average.....	-5.0	-3.0	-0.6	-2.6	-1.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-2.1	-5.1	+1.5	-1.9
Highest temperature.....	51.3	49.0	54.5	58.6	66.2	80.0	71.4	75.7	70.6	58.6	50.5	52.6	80.0
Lowest temperature.....	-1.5	5.5	29.3	31.4	40.1	42.2	45.2	42.2	40.2	29.7	27.2	29.2	-1.5
Mean daily average.....	9.4	9.6	19.0	11.0	13.3	15.0	15.7	19.0	15.7	11.9	9.0	7.9	12.5
Amount of rain in inches.....	2.93	2.87	3.36	5.40	2.40	1.73	0.95	0.06	1.21	4.41	9.08	9.45	43.85
Number of days rain fell on.....	13	14	19	21	22	16	11	3	3	13	19	28	198
Amount of snow in inches.....	16.3	37.0	0	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of days snow fell on.....	5	8	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mean amount of cloud (0-10).....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7

NUMBER of Hours of Bright Sunshine registered at Stations in the Dominion of Canada for the Years 1892-93,  
and the Number of Hours the Sun was above the Horizon in Latitude 45°, 48° and 50°.

	MONTHS.												Year.												
	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.			July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.		Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
Sun above the horizon, Lat. 48°	273.0	296.5	371.0	412.6	472.7	480.3	483.4	441.8	375.5	328.6	275.5	256.0	4406.7												
Esquimalt.....	(1892. 57.6	87.9	112.7	157.3	197.7	236.9	236.4	276.9	156.4	111.2	37.7	33.5	1702.2												
.....	(1893. 52.9	40.1	87.6	92.9	144.3	189.5	216.3	283.2	171.5	120.0	65.1	34.8	1498.2												
Agassiz.....	(1892. 55.7	78.3	75.5	79.0	154.9	190.3	179.7	208.5	118.8	107.8	4.4	38.7	1291.6												
.....	(1893. 66.9	49.3	87.4	43.9	104.2	131.2	191.5	243.4	107.9	63.0	59.2	24.7	1172.6												
Sun above horizon, Lat. 50°	266.1	281.9	369.4	415.2	478.8	487.9	490.3	336.1	377.1	331.3	270.4	252.1	4356.6												
Winnipeg.....	(1892. 147.9	148.9	172.8	235.2	179.3	277.7	321.3	279.0	160.8	141.2	73.7	104.3	2342.1												
.....	(1893. 112.6	131.7	216.8	156.3	293.8	225.6	281.4	299.7	193.8	96.4	129.7	43.0	2180.8												
Brandon.....	(1892. 140.7	121.8	138.7	175.1	130.1	206.3	235.8	267.8	175.2	101.2	44.7	80.6	1878.0												
.....	(1893. 101.1	115.3	191.0	126.5	278.6	206.6	286.5	287.4	221.9	112.7	88.0	78.0	2094.4												
Sun above horizon, Lat. 45°	285.7	302.5	369.9	406.5	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.8	4474.4												
Fredericton, N.B.....	(1892. 85.7	108.2	167.2	220.4	173.7	192.7	290.2	170.9	198.8	137.2	42.7	114.0	1901.7												
.....	(1893. 135.8	139.2	184.1	173.9	183.4	247.7	252.9	215.5	163.4	156.4	114.9	68.5	2055.7												
Montreal, Que.....	(1892. 41.4	92.1	162.6	192.1	173.3	181.5	277.8	210.6	204.5	139.3	35.5	44.8	1755.9												
.....	(1893. 81.0	99.6	139.8	150.9	168.8	205.7	238.1	213.2	160.5	141.8	83.7	79.6	1703.7												
Barie, Ont.....	(1892. 64.2	72.9	170.1	228.0	160.1	142.0	302.3	217.7	215.6	130.9	30.8	39.6	1775.0												
.....	(1893. 44.9	91.5	131.9	152.4	224.7	258.8	283.5	226.2	198.5	155.7	54.0	44.8	1866.9												
Kingston, Ont.....	(1892. 60.1	100.6	191.5	213.1	180.7	227.3	308.6	242.0	216.6	160.9	40.0	74.9	2622.3												
.....	(1893. 88.3	93.4	164.8	177.1	220.8	262.7	283.7	266.3	189.3	154.1	108.3	68.1	2076.9												
Lindsay, Ont.....	(1892. 69.4	107.7	187.6	234.7	180.2	203.8	329.7	224.9	232.1	145.9	25.6	65.2	2006.8												
.....	(1893. 67.8	97.0	170.4	152.4	213.6	268.0	284.0	257.4	185.9	172.0	86.0	52.4	2006.9												
Toronto, Ont.....	(1892. 89.5	109.8	181.0	224.8	162.9	217.5	313.5	234.2	248.0	162.5	46.2	64.5	2064.4												
.....	(1893. 77.4	102.4	156.5	155.0	213.4	251.4	290.5	272.7	217.8	158.3	83.9	73.1	2032.4												
Woodstock, Ont.....	(1892. 81.0	77.0	137.7	175.3	143.1	216.6	321.2	239.2	178.5	127.6	38.3	73.8	1768.5												
.....	(1893. 41.5	84.8	128.4	105.5	182.9	198.7	279.5	272.5	87.7	110.0	74.3	40.5	1606.3												

151. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 245 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January and 30th June, 1894, of which number 223, or 91·0 per cent were verified. No important storm occurred which was not more or less satisfactorily warned.

152. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877.....	743	510	68·6
1878.....	860	673	78·3
1879.....	712	591	83·0
1880.....	889	736	82·8
1881.....	854	727	85·1
1882.....	841	658	78·2
1883.....	1,085	858	79·1
1884.....	798	663	83·2
1885.....	830	741	89·3
1886.....	906	799	88·2
1887.....	1,093	972	88·9
1888.....	897	758	84·5
1889.....	1,126	926	81·3
1890.....	1,199	987	82·3
1891.....	1,017	826	81·2
1892.....	1,161	888	80·7
1893.....	1,317	1,118	84·9

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 15,456 storm warnings issued during the last seventeen years, 12,771 or 80·3 per cent, have been verified.

153. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the year ended 30th June, 1894, was 7,068, of which 763 were not verified, 75 per cent having been fully, and 89 per cent fully and partially verified. The abnormal and erratic movements of storm centres during the latter part of May and early June, 1894, caused many failures of the prediction issued during that period and decreased somewhat the percentage of fully and partially verified as compared with the previous year. The signal discs showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These discs are much appreciated by farmers. Warnings of snow storms issued to railway companies were reported to have been of great value.

## CHAPTER IV.

Lands of Canada.—Dominion Lands.—Synopsis of Dominion Lands Regulations.—  
Provincial Lands.—Railway Lands.

154. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada available for settlement, either for agricultural or for mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are known generally as "Crown Lands."

155. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

156. Under an Order-in-Council passed 25th November, 1885, a large tract of land, inclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a national park, to be known as "Rocky Mountains Park." Under an Order-in-Council passed 10th October, 1886, certain other reservations in the Rocky Mountains were also made for park purposes. Since the reservation a number of improvements have been made in the Rocky Mountains Park, roads having been made and bridges built, besides alterations at the hot springs for the convenience of visitors and bathers. Still further improvements and repairs were made in 1894, the sum of \$4,453 having been expended. The number of visitors during the year 1894 to the Cave and Basin was 2,632 as compared with 3,784 in 1893, the decrease being attributable to the interruption to railway travel caused by the floods which occurred during the months of June and July. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 1,474 Canadians, 680 persons from the United States, and 342 from the United Kingdom.

157. The following are the comparative figures for the last seven years of transactions in Dominion lands. The pre-emption system was terminated on 1st January, 1890.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Depart- mental Year 1894.	Calendar Year 1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homesteads ..	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	774,400	650,720	513,440	507,840
Pre-emptions .	70,521	212,651	57,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales .....	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,800	46,873	17,578	18,275



158. The number of entries cancelled has been decreasing steadily. In 1874, 64 per cent of the homestead and 94 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1893,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent were cancelled. The number of entries in 1893 was 4,067, and in 1874 there were 2,019 entries. The entries in the departmental year 1894 were 3,209; in the calendar year 1894 they were 3,174.

The following statement shows the number of homestead and pre-emption entries reported in each year since 1874 and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry :—

YEAR.	HOMESTEADS.			PRE-EMPTIONS.		
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.*	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.
1874.....	1,376	888	64	643	610	94
1875.....	499	301	60	391	228	58
1876.....	347	153	44	263	135	51
1877.....	845	455	53	594	350	58
1878.....	1,788	1,376	76	1,580	928	58
1879.....	4,068	2,037	50	1,729	1,452	83
1880.....	2,074	675	32	1,004	489	48
1881.....	2,753	935	33	1,649	770	46
1882.....	7,483	3,466	46	5,654	3,047	53
1883.....	6,063	1,787	29	4,120	1,529	37
1884.....	3,753	1,110	29	2,762	983	35
1885.....	1,858	578	31	653	383	57
1886.....	2,657	778	29	1,046	390	37
1887.....	2,036	435	22	585	212	36
1888.....	2,655	608	22	454	176	38
1889.....	4,416	1,456	32	1,355	533	39
1890.....	2,955	682	23	371		
1891.....	3,523	735	20			
1892.....	4,840	912	18			
1893.....	4,067	400	9			
Departmental year 1894	3,209	92	2			
Calendar year 1894.....	3,174	127	3			

159. The following statements give the letters patent issued and the homestead entries reported, with the cancellations :—

YEAR.	LETTERS PATENT.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1874.....	536	6
“ “ “ 1875.....	492	4
“ “ “ 1876.....	375	4
“ “ “ 1877.....	2,156	13
“ “ “ 1878.....	2,597	32
“ “ “ 1879.....	2,194	57

LETTERS PATENT ISSUED, ETC.—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	LETTERS PATENT.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1880.....	1,704	14
“ “ “ 1881.....	1,768	11
“ “ “ 1882.....	2,766	11
“ “ “ 1883.....	3,591	16
“ “ “ 1884.....	3,837	24
“ “ “ 1885.....	3,257	18
“ “ “ 1886.....	4,570	17
“ “ “ 1887.....	4,599	26
“ “ “ 1888.....	3,275	34
“ “ “ 1889.....	3,282	30
“ “ “ 1890.....	3,273	20
“ “ “ 1891.....	2,449	35
“ “ “ 1892.....	2,955	27
“ “ “ 1893.....	2,936	16
“ “ “ 1894.....	2,553	15
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894.....	2,682	16

160. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1894:—

YEAR Ended 30th June.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	6,970	21,616			28,586
1874.....	8,290	17,697			25,987
1875.....	11,570	13,591			25,161
1876.....	4,700	3,704	320		8,724
1877.....	5,620	1,069	136,955		143,645
1878.....	15,370	2,682	120,159		138,211
1879.....	36,026	8,188	210,904		255,119
1880.....	32,358	41,768	81,685		155,812
1881.....	30,682	62,940	70,828		164,451
1882.....	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883.....	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884.....	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885.....	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886.....	40,481	76,140	204,658		321,279
1887.....	26,502	48,176	337,640		412,318
1888.....	28,521	52,238	313,523	*10,000	404,282
1889.....	50,010	57,513	318,238	*16,000	441,761
1890.....	44,500	54,897	228,744		328,141
1891.....	+29,164	91,665	171,425	*4,460	292,254
1892.....	+46,994	108,901	97,822		253,717
1893.....	+37,689	93,671	77,231		208,591
1894.....	+36,462	53,255	27,841		117,558

\* Scrip.    † Homestead fees only.

161. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1894, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay, and mineral lands, was \$245,525, being a decrease as compared with 1893 of \$128,484.

162. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Gross revenue in cash.	\$232,854	\$241,203	\$276,107	\$340,027	\$303,551	\$195,308
Scrip redeemed and warrants located...	318,556	267,763	157,548	125,203	88,774	43,892
Total .....	<u>\$551,410</u>	<u>\$508,966</u>	<u>\$433,655</u>	<u>\$465,230</u>	<u>\$392,325</u>	<u>\$239,200</u>

163. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1894, have been :—

Homestead fees. . . . .	\$ 616,144
Pre-emption . . . . .	206,741
Sales . . . . .	5,777,928
Timber, grazing and mineral. . . . .	1,563,217
Colonization . . . . .	887,922
Miscellaneous . . . . .	508,772
	<u>\$ 9,560,724</u>
LESS—Refunds . . . . .	198,391
	<u>\$ 9,362,333</u>

164. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

YEAR.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873. . . . .	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874 . . . . .	4,237,864	26,487
1875 . . . . .	665,000	4,156
1876 . . . . .	420,507	2,628
1877 . . . . .	231,691	1,448
1878 . . . . .	306,936	1,918
1879 . . . . .	1,130,482	7,066
1880 . . . . .	4,472,000	27,950
1881 . . . . .	8,147,000	50,919
1882 . . . . .	10,186,000	63,662
1883 . . . . .	27,234,000	170,212
1884 . . . . .	6,435,000	40,218
1885 . . . . .	391,680	2,448
1886 . . . . .	1,379,010	8,620
1887 . . . . .	643,710	4,023
1888 . . . . .	1,131,840	7,074
1889 . . . . .	516,968	3,231
1890 . . . . .	817,075	5,106
1891 . . . . .	76,560	476
1892 . . . . .	1,395,200	8,720
1893 . . . . .	2,928,640	18,304
1894 . . . . .	300,240	1,876
Total . . . . .	77,839,695	486,494

At the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,432,470 souls.

165. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land companies in Manitoba and the North-west afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchases will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the larger proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1894, the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 43,155 acres, the amount realized having been \$131,628, being at the rate of \$3.05 per acre. The Hudson's Bay Company sold 4,427 acres for \$23,209, or \$5.24 per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of \$37,324. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres in 1892 for \$44,998, an average of \$3.44 per acre. The three companies, therefore, sold a total of 114,164 acres for \$391,143, being an average price of \$3.43 per acre.

166 The number of homestead entries made during the year was 3,174, representing 9,716 souls and 507,840 acres of land. The entries were made by 1,287 Canadians, 850 from the United States (216 of whom were returned Canadians), 460 from the United Kingdom, 114 French, 87 Germans, 86 Austro-Hungarians, 147 Russians (other than Mennonites), 61 Swedes and 31 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 9,716, but of course the number of souls, represented by the 816 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion. The various immigration agents report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and that the present supply is inadequate to meet it. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestics and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888. Money bonuses to settlers have also been abolished.

167. In the session of 1894 an act was passed entitled the "North-west Irrigation Act." This act has been so framed as to provide for careful supervision by the Government of the first distribution and the subsequent supervision of the available water supply in the arid region. Some of the provisions under which the control is to be exercised are departures from the methods heretofore adopted on this continent, but those best qualified to judge speak of the system adopted as calculated to establish irrigation enterprises upon a sound basis.

At the close of the season of 1894 there were over 60 private ditches in operation in southern Alberta and western Assiniboia, while two incorporated companies had extensive systems under construction. The results which have followed have been most encouraging. There is now no reason to doubt that through irrigation a large portion of Assiniboia and Alberta will be rendered fruitful every year and the element of uncertainty caused by variations in the rainfall altogether eliminated from the calculations of those engaged in extensive agricultural operations.



168. The provincial Crown lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. Summaries of the regulations for the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Crown Lands and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies, who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, are given below.

169. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from the date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of perfecting the homestead entry.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres thereof under cultivation.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time \$3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of bona fide settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers. When the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent, as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry,

providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first installment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

5. Payments for land may be made in cash or by such scrip as has been issued by the Department of the Interior for that purpose.

6. A homestead settler, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Any settler may obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches, inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for his own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed land are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

8. The price per acre for coal lands is: for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold by public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land covered by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the land forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead or purchase from Government at the

price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate ; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by the Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor \$5 per acre cash, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations. (See also paragraph 943.)

11. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order-in-Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:—

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of \$5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

170. With respect to the lands of the province of Ontario, any head of a family, whether male or sole female, having children under eighteen years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres ; and a single man over eighteen



years of age, or a married man having no children under eighteen residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. These lands are mostly covered with forest, and are situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province.

Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the end of the first five years, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared annually; to build a habitable house, at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the Rainy River district to the west of Lake Superior, consisting of well-watered, uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under eighteen years of age residing with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over eighteen, or to a married man not having children under eighteen residing with him; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 80 acres additional, at the rate of \$1 per acre, payable in four annual instalments. The settlement duties are the same as set out above excepting that only three years' residence is required. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for an area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

171. About 7,200,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Government of Quebec for sale.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the following manner:—One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low—from 20 cents to 60 cents per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.)—that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear and have under crop, in the course of four years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 feet by 20 feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Lake St. John district; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa rivers; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; Lake Temiscamingue, and Gaspé.

172. There are now in Nova Scotia about 1,500,000 acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation. Nearly all the best land has been sold or granted. The price of Crown lands is \$40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

173. The grants of land to the early settlers in this province contained no systematic reservation of minerals. In some instances gold, silver and precious stones only were reserved; in other cases the gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, &c., were retained for a source of revenue to the Crown. (For mining regulations see paragraph 939.)

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, lime-stones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, &c., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.



174. It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 acres of ungranted land in New Brunswick.

Crown lands may be acquired for actual settlement as follows:—

1. Grants of 100 acres, by settlers over eighteen years of age, on condition of improving the land to the extent of \$20 (£4) within three months; building a house 16 by 20 feet, and cultivating 2 acres within one year; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years.

2. One hundred acres are given to any settler over eighteen years of age who pays \$20 (£4) in cash, or does work on the public roads, &c., equal to \$10 (£2) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and 10 acres cultivated in that time are required.

3. Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of \$1 (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

175. Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over eighteen years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to British Columbia west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 east of these mountains, at \$1 per acre. Two months' leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till the Crown deed is obtained. A certificate of improvement showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of \$2.50 per acre is necessary before a Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands may be leased from the Government. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 10 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Lease of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in-Council.

176. There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in Prince Edward Island, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about \$1 an acre. Intending settlers are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase money bearing interest at 5 per cent and being payable in ten annual instalments.

177. The Canadian Pacific Railway lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the main line and branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts. Lands in the province of Manitoba average in price from \$3 to \$6 an acre; in the district of Assiniboia, east of the 3rd meridian, \$3 to \$4 an acre, and west of the 3rd meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary district, \$3 an acre. Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River districts, \$3 an acre.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the company over its railway.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg; or to Archer Baker, 67 and 68 King William St., London, E.C., England.

178. The land grant of the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, only recently placed on the market, contains over 1,000,000 acres of land, well adapted for grain growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary, and from range 13 westward. The terms of purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and applications to buy should be made to the same officers.

179. The Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the fertile belt of Manitoba and the great North-west of Canada, in all about 7,000,000 acres of land. Under the agreement with the Crown the company are entitled to section No. 8, and three-quarters of section No. 26 in the greater number of townships, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them, unless they have acquired them from the company. The prices vary according to locality. Applications may be made to C. C. Chipman, Chief Commissioner, Winnipeg.

180. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company owns in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, 300,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. These are situated principally between the international boundary and Lethbridge, the site of the company's collieries.

The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 30,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Lethbridge.

181. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company's land grant consists of about 1,900,000 acres of agricultural and ranching lands in Alberta, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at \$3.

Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

182. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company's land grant consists of about 1,500,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Saskatchewan district, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway runs through the district, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina.

At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at \$3 per acre. Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps, apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## CHAPTER V.

Forest wealth.—Statistician's report.—Census of forest products.—Value of forest products.  
—Exports.—Wood pulp.—Industries using wood.—Timber leases in Crown Lands.—  
Cut on timber lands.—Receipts from licences.—Areas of forest and wood land.—Forests  
of Europe.

183. The natural resources of Canada are her forests, her farms, her fisheries and her minerals.

184. The forest wealth of Canada has been made the subject of investigation, during the year 1893-4, by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and a volume of over 300 pages has been published as an appendix to the Minister's report for 1894. (This report can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture or from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.)

185. In his introductory remarks the Statistician says :—

"The influence of forests on climate, on agricultural operations, on river fisheries, on water communications, on the health of the people and on the general trade and industries of a country is so far reaching that an examination of the value of our forests branches out in many directions, all of immense importance.

"The important direct effects of forests are due to the products which they yield, the capital which they represent and the work which they provide.

"The mechanical effect of forests makes itself felt chiefly in regard to the distribution of the rain water, the preservation of the soil on sloping ground, the binding of moving sand, and the prevention of avalanches.

"In Canada, in the various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, there is an invested capital not far from 100 million dollars and an annual wage list of over thirty (30) million dollars, with an output valued at over 110 million dollars.

"In addition there are the railways which are dependent on the wood supply for railway ties<sup>1</sup> and dimension timber, and in whose freights the lumber carried figures as nearly one-fifth of the total freight carried; the canals, of whose freights the products of the forest constitute two-fifths of the total freight carried; the mines, which require wood for shoring purposes;

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<sup>1</sup> Including sidings and double tracks we have about 18,590 miles of railway in Canada. At 3,000 ties to the mile the ties required number 55,770,000. Assuming the life of a tie to be seven (7) years the number needed every year is about eight (8) million for renewals, and allowing 300 miles for new roads every year a million more for this purpose or about nine (9) million ties a year. Supposing that 50 cubic feet of ties can be obtained from an acre of forest, it will be seen that 3,340,000 acres will be required to supply the consumption of young and thrifty trees needed for the 18,590 miles, and 530,000 acres for each year's demand.

the ships which, themselves made of wood, find in our exports<sup>1</sup> of the forest the materials for the full cargo, without which freight and rates on goods carried must be higher, nearly one-quarter of the exports of home production being products of the forest; the leather industry, which depends upon nature's supply of tannin secreted in the bark of trees; the lucifer match industries, those varied industries which depend in part upon wood, such as agricultural implements, edged tools, &c., and the practically new industry of pulp making, which within ten years has sprung up into an industry with nearly three million dollars of invested capital and over one million dollars of annual output.

186. "The value of forest products consumed per capita may be estimated approximately. The value of our forest products, calculated from the census returns of 1891, was \$80,071,415. For the fiscal year 1890-91 our imports of wood articles amounted to \$3,132,516, while for the same period our exports were \$27,707,547, leaving for consumption in Canada \$55,996,384, or a value of \$15.59 a head. With respect to the quantity used the census returns show an aggregate of 2,045,073,072 cubic feet as the total cut of the year. About 30 per cent of this is exported, leaving 1,431,551,150 cubic feet for the annual home consumption. This is equal to 296.2 cubic feet per head of the population. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry division of the United States department of Agriculture, estimates that the per capita consumption of the United States is about 350 cubic feet annually.

187. "Whether we consider the capital invested, the labour employed, and the varied uses to which wood is put in the enhancement of our comfort and convenience; or whether we consider the permanent interests of the timber trade, of the settlers in our new country, of the public revenue and of the country generally, we are forced to regard the forest as a precious heirloom to be deeply revered, properly used and, through careful maintenance, to be handed down to posterity improved and enriched.

"Looked at from the most enlarged point of view the forests of Canada are her greatest heritage because 'the nations or states in which food, fuel, metal and timber may be produced at the highest relative rates of wages and at the lowest money-cost per unit of product will thereby be enabled to apply labour-saving machines to other branches of productive industry in the most effective manner.' The nation that would succeed in effecting this combination can do so only by maintaining its forests in their best possible condition, since, of the four factors described, the timber is the most easily exhausted. The nation which succeeds in this four-fold combination must be at the head of all nations in the long run.

"At the very outset of the enquiry great difficulties were encountered in the effort to secure trustworthy data. These difficulties were increased from the fact of the divided control and ownership.

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<sup>1</sup> Canada is the fourth largest exporter of products of the forest, being only exceeded by Sweden and Norway with a net export of \$37,135,000; by Austria with a net export of \$31,000,000 and by Russia with \$33,300,000. On a per head basis, Canada stands second, her net export in 1891 having been \$24,574,869, equal to \$5.08 per head against Sweden and Norway's \$5.50, Austria's 75 cents and Russia's 34 cents per head.



188. "The ownership of Canadian forests is for the most part vested in the Provincial Governments, including the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, which grant licenses to the lumbermen.

"In the Province of Manitoba, in the Territories and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (40 miles wide by 500 miles long) the Dominion Government, filling the place of the provincial Governments, owns the Crown lands and their forests."

"In Nova Scotia there is no system of timber licenses, the trees being sold with the land and not much timbered Crown lands remaining. This is also the case with Prince Edward Island.

"In the settled portions of the provinces the woodlands are in the hands of private owners, but contain comparatively little that can be classed as forest, though the census returns indicate that about one-third of the occupied land is in woodland and pasture, possibly leaving one-fourth for woodland.

"In the United States, notwithstanding the length of time during which attention has been directed to forestry, an exact census of forest area in existence has never been made. The area covered with wood growth is less than 500,000,000 acres. If all the land area, not known to be treeless or in farms, were under forest, the acreage would not exceed 850,000,000, but the lower figure is probably more nearly correct.

"The same statement may be made respecting Canada. From some persons there are affirmations that there is not more than ten years' supply. From others there are declarations that the supply in our forests is sufficient to last 100 years, possibly 200 years.

"The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario points out that 'while the department could give the area of the unsold lands of the Crown, all of which are covered to a greater or less extent with various kinds of timber, as this is a wooded province, it is quite an impossibility to estimate the quantities of timber upon the ninety million acres representing that unsold area.'

"The data needed for a thorough examination of this subject are:—

"1st. A statement of the wooded area of the Dominion, divided into (a) that in the occupancy of private individuals, and (b) that in the control of the several governments.

"2nd. Reports on the condition of the forest growth of sold and unsold areas by experts such as the surveyors in the employ of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, forest rangers and other persons employed in that work by the various large lumber firms.

"In the absence of data of the kind mentioned, I have endeavoured to shape enquiries so as to answer in the best possible way four questions:—

"1. What have we, and what is it like as to size and varieties?

"2. How fast is it going?

"3. What means are used to replenish?

"4. How long will the supply last?

"This means, simply put, an examination into our forest area; into the destructive, the reproductive and the protective forces at work, and into the needs of the present time for the purpose of weakening the destructive and strengthening the protective and regenerating forces."

189. The forest wealth of the country is very great. The forests formerly extended in an almost unbroken stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,000 miles. The great plains of the North-west have always, within the memory of man, been sparsely timbered, but on the Pacific slopes of the Rocky Mountains down to the shores of the ocean there are mammoth trees that can compare favourably with the growth of any region on the globe. From the earliest days of its occupation by the French the forest wealth of the country washed by the St. Lawrence engaged the attention of the Government of France, who saw therein vast resources available for their naval yards. They drew from these forests large numbers of masts and spars, and issued stringent regulations for the preservation of the standing oak. When the country was first ceded to Great Britain, but little attention was paid at first to its vast timber supply, owing to the fact that almost the whole of the Baltic trade was carried in British bottoms and that the timber of northern Europe provided an unfailing and convenient return freight for the shipping thus engaged. When, however, the troubles of the Napoleonic era commenced, and especially when the continental blockade was enforced, the timber supplies of the Baltic becoming uncertain and insufficient, attention was directed to the North American colonies, with the result of increasing the quantity of timber which reached Great Britain from 2,600 tons in 1800 to 125,300 tons in 1810, and to 308,000 tons in 1820.

190. The following figures will show the development of the trade :—

1850	Exported to the United Kingdom . . . . .	1,052,817 tons.
1859	“ “ . . . . .	1,248,069 “
1872	“ “ . . . . .	1,211,772 “
1881	“ “ . . . . .	1,301,301 “
1891	“ “ . . . . .	1,051,091 “
1892	“ “ . . . . .	1,406,350 “
1893	“ “ . . . . .	1,255,773 “
1894	“ “ . . . . .	1,381,816 “

191. A noticeable feature in the returns is the steady decline in the quantity of square timber exported to England, and the increasing quantity of sawn or manufactured wood. The decrease in hewn timber sent from Canada in 1894 compared with 1893 was 39·3 per cent and the increase in sawn lumber for the same year was 4·3 per cent. This is in favour of the Canadian forests, as the square timber involves great waste, and the debris left in the forest increases danger from fires.\*

192. The Census of 1891 shows the following forest products for the preceding year :—

CENSUS—FOREST PRODUCTS, 1890.

TIMBER.		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Territories.	Total Canada.
White pine, square.....	Cub. ft.	6,884,808	1,665,231	414,727	202,938	1,550	550	19,000	2,440	9,191,244
Red " " " " " "	"	595,879	317,609	2,805	148,055	2,651	100	336,890	2,410	1,406,399
Oak, " " " " " "	"	1,765,544	68,863	1,412	26,226	400	32,035	600	.....	1,895,080
Tamarack, square or sided	"	562,728	2,595,980	206,320	19,690	1,400	189,580	16,333	.....	3,065,134
Birch and maple " " " "	"	1,133,790	959,304	636,161	670,478	287,713	295	.....	4,728	3,642,072
Elm, " " " " " "	"	2,686,725	166,781	430	1,040	1,880	6,334	.....	1,232	2,864,423
Black walnut, " " " "	"	38,042	7,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,738
Other walnut, " " " "	"	30,736	71,477	5,040	1,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,927
Hickory, " " " "	"	316,977	49,786	.....	9,192	3,500	700	6,300	.....	386,455
All other, " " " "	"	4,811,878	11,437,966	883,679	2,206,675	338,503	323,110	740,905	763,488	21,506,204
Census standard, 100	"	10,293,171	2,560,298	532,017	402,021	20,144	613	1,194,156	88,138	15,990,528
Spruce and other logs } ft. B. M. ....	"	11,660,690	10,757,148	4,619,901	4,793,437	469,317	270,384	908,053	559,594	33,538,557
Spars and masts	"	40,685	50,498	187,965	22,836	2,318	200	18,638	.....	323,140
Staves	No.	29,550	44,628	8,026	9,103	788	2	163	.....	92,260
Larchwood.....	M.	97,684	172,394	11,471	3,598	1,011	716	313	25	293,412
Tanbark.....	Cords.	110,124	148,851	56,268	12,574	610	1,040	320	23	329,810
Firewood.....	"	5,192,399	3,380,389	616,049	100,532	274,992	274,992	157,006	69,988	10,555,164
Fence posts.....	No.	6,628,980	10,670,437	1,494,484	2,541,881	1,508,353	2,284,060	2,284,060	1,213,974	28,363,255
Railway ties.....	"	4,813,666	2,404,593	1,483,334	317,222	42,130	473,672	940,690	209,600	10,684,907
Telegraph posts.....	"	220,818	97,265	12,634	40,777	10	305	22,002	50	393,861
Pulp wood.....	Cords.	114,359	131,191	11,372	3,334	24	.....	267	.....	261,155
Shingles.....	M.	610,374	175,625	34,359	88,267	19,169	548	10,386	1,008	939,736

193. The census returns of 1891 cannot be compared with those of previous decades on account of the addition of provinces, and also of extra columns for telegraph posts, railway ties, fence posts, pulpwood and home-made shingles in the last census. Taking the four old provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a comparison of the principal items may be made, as follows:—Square pine, white and red, 1891 census, 10,232,052 cubic feet; 1881 census, 19,929,573 cubic feet; 1871 census 26,191,193 cubic feet;—other square and sided timber, 1891 census, 29,898,410 cubic feet; 1881 census, 65,746,894 cubic feet; 1871 census, 39,478,678 cubic feet. Pine logs, 1891 census, 1,378,750,700 feet, B. M.; 1881 census, 2,150,112,800 feet, B. M.; 1871 census, 1,241,646,800 feet, B. M. Spruce and other logs, 1891 census, 3,183,121,600 feet, B. M.; 1881 census, 2,305,570,600 feet, B. M.; 1871 census, 931,455,700 feet, B. M. Spars and masts, 1891 census, 301,984 pieces; 1881 census, 191,078 pieces; 1871 census, 121,085 pieces. Staves, 1891 census, 91,307 thousand; 1881 census, 40,544 thousand; 1871 census, 34,706 thousand. Firewood, 1891 census, 9,892,646 cords; 1881 census, 10,493,155 cords; 1871 census, 8,713,083 cords. Lathwood, 1891 census, 291,347 cords; 1881 census, 91,165 cords; 1871 census, 25,657 cords. Tanbark, 1891 census, 327,817 cords; 1881 census, 398,239 cords; 1871 census, 162,521 cords.

194. Applying to the forest products of the Dominion, as given in the census of 1891, the values given in the Customs returns of exports, the total value is \$80,071,415. Taking the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and omitting the articles in the additional columns, the value of the forest products in 1890-91 was \$67,264,258; in 1880-81, \$73,429,922, and in 1870-71, \$44,462,907, at the Customs valuation.

195. The products of the forest and manufactures from them supply a large proportion of the exports of Canada. In the following tables they are classified as "From the Forest," including square timber, logs, railway ties, firewood, &c.; "From the Factory," including all products upon which labour has placed by its exertions an increase in the value beyond the work of cutting and squaring, and "From the Shipyard," including all ships, new or old, sold abroad:—

ARTICLES.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FOREST.			\$		\$
Bark, for tanning.....	Cords.	41,872	205,495	30,602	148,078
Basswood, butternut and hickory.....	M. ft.	782	25,366	804	28,080
Cedar for shingle bolts.....	Cords.	7	64	355	900
Firewood.....	"	181,417	354,429	149,078	287,036
Hop, telegraph and other poles.....	\$		114,030		71,789
Knees and futlocks.....	Pieces	22,195	14,056	16,510	11,673
Lathwood.....	Cords.	2,590	6,491	1,210	2,685
Logs, elm.....	M. ft.	33,615	219,065	23,560	152,221
" hemlock.....	"	6,042	27,496	5,233	19,769
" oak.....	"	1,347	21,030	795	16,397
" pine.....	"	127,084	1,057,005	279,707	2,495,354
" spruce.....	"	21,103	123,254	17,930	107,282
" all other.....	"	9,422	69,307	13,321	106,229



VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS EXPORTED—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM THE FOREST— <i>Con.</i>				
		\$		\$
Masts and spars. . . . . Pieces	1,805	7,933	4,089	7,138
Piles and pile timber . . . . . \$		63,957		61,815
Posts, cedar, &c. . . . . "		70,485		65,717
Shingle bolts . . . . . Cords.	234	1,722	29	249
Sleepers and railway ties. . . . . Pieces	1,410,701	214,892	891,254	131,765
Stave bolts . . . . . Cords.	37,567	103,365	31,403	86,296
Timber, square, ash . . . . . Tons.	4,956	57,471	5,897	70,543
" birch . . . . . "	26,672	211,996	16,808	127,591
" elm . . . . . "	14,367	190,362	10,478	140,367
" maple . . . . . "	303	3,634	273	3,828
" oak . . . . . "	28,805	568,638	25,338	570,675
" pine, red . . . . . "	8,044	78,130	6,849	74,458
" white . . . . . "	97,656	1,368,971	109,312	1,568,835
" all other . . . . . "	2,560	32,172	4,938	34,245
Wood, for pulp . . . . . \$		386,092		393,260
Other forest products. . . . . "		55,985		85,909
Total from the Forest. . . . .		5,592,893		6,870,184
FROM THE FACTORY.				
Ashes . . . . . \$		120,886		109,764
Lumber, battens . . . . . "		3,095		5,152
" deals, pine . . . . . St. Hun.	70,104	3,114,822	65,654	2,751,069
" spruce, &c. . . . . "	181,608	4,647,453	219,724	5,567,631
" deal ends . . . . . "	12,190	295,478	16,614	484,324
" laths, pailings and pickets . . . . . M.	310,354	506,827	357,134	552,171
" planks and boards . . . . . M. ft.	854,446	9,640,683	1,134,231	7,947,001
" joists . . . . . "	5,596	48,185	2,215	17,052
" scantling . . . . . "	13,360	108,538	20,328	170,386
" staves and headings . . . . . \$		606,571		641,077
" other lumber . . . . . "		799,454		415,655
Shingles . . . . . M.	371,377	755,813	388,586	754,743
Shooks, box . . . . . No.	730,603	75,824	787,619	70,399
" other . . . . . \$		43,388		34,840
Charcoal . . . . . "		48,700		33,191
Extract hemlock bark . . . . . Brls.	6,398	108,885	9,254	127,692
Maple sugar . . . . . Lbs.	738,514	50,151	452,411	29,844
Wood, barrels, empty. . . . . No.	55,140	16,928	24,767	8,127
" household furniture . . . . . \$		174,621		132,650
" doors, sashes and blinds . . . . . "		130,349		158,196
" matches and match splints . . . . . "		204,410		216,035
" moulding and other house furnish- ings . . . . . "		22,883		35,481
" pails and other hollow-ware . . . . . "		10,901		5,614
" spool wood and spools . . . . . "		82,863		66,484
" wood pulp . . . . . "		455,893		547,217
" other manufactures . . . . . "		182,142		178,395
Total from the Factory . . . . .		22,255,743		21,060,190
FROM THE SHIPYARD.				
Ships sold to other countries, No. 42. . . . . Tons.	31,317	363,916	21,960	243,429
Grand Total, Forest Products . . . . .		28,212,552		28,173,813

196. Our chief customers for these exports are the United Kingdom and the United States. They took from us as follows in 1893 and 1894 :—

COUNTRIES.	The Forest.	The Factory.	The Shipyards.	Total.
1893.	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	3,094,593	11,612,166	...	14,606,759
United States .....	2,469,436	8,841,393	115,633	11,426,462
Other countries.....	28,864	1,802,184	248,283	2,179,331
Total.....	5,592,893	22,255,743	363,916	28,212,552
1894.				
United Kingdom .....	2,722,605	9,603,621	6,500	12,332,726
United States.....	4,115,832	9,788,354	35,300	13,903,586
Other countries.....	31,747	1,668,215	201,629	1,937,491
Total.....	6,870,184	21,060,190	243,429	28,173,813

197. The total amount of hewn wood imported by the United Kingdom in 1894 from all countries was 2,338,036 loads of 50 cubic feet, against 2,126,883 loads in 1893, and 2,469,139 loads in 1892. Of this quantity 118,148 loads were from Canada in 1894, 136,364 loads in 1893 and 194,654 loads in 1892. The total import of sawn wood by the United Kingdom was as follows :—1894, 5,446,265 loads ; 1893, 4,761,717 loads ; 1892, 5,090,798 loads ; of which 1,263,668 loads in 1894, 1,119,409 loads in 1893 and 1,211,696 loads in 1892 were from Canada, or 23·2 per cent, 23·5 per cent and 23·8 per cent respectively.

198. A marked feature of the export to the United States is the great increase in the number of pine saw-logs they take from us. This may be seen by taking periods of four years :—

PERIOD.	Feet B.M.	\$	Average.	\$
1882-85 .....	4,335,000	37,943	1,083,750	9,483
1886-89 .....	20,526,000	171,856	5,131,500	42,964
1890-93 .....	269,868,000	2,282,802	67,467,000	570,700

In the fiscal year 1893, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, these logs amounted to 127,000,000 feet, B.M., of the value of \$1,056,355, and in 1894 to 277,947,000 feet, of the value of \$2,359,951.

199. The wood-pulp industry with a rapid growth has attained large proportions. By the census of 1891 the product of pulp wood was 261,155 cords, but as it was then recorded for the first time, there can be no comparison with the previous decades. Pulp mills did not appear in the census of 1871 ; by that of 1881 the invested capital amounted to \$92,000, the wages to \$15,720 and the product to \$63,300 ; by the census of 1891 the invested capital had increased to \$2,900,907, the wages to \$292,099 and the value of the product to \$1,057,810.

200. There has been a similar great increase in the exports of wood for pulp. The article did not appear in the Customs returns of 1889. In 1890 its export was valued at \$80,005 ; in 1891 at \$188,198 ; in 1892 at \$219,548 ; in 1893 at \$386,092, and in 1894 at \$393,260. The export of wood pulp also made great strides, amounting in 1890 (its first appearance in the returns) to \$168,180 ; in 1891 to \$208,619 ; in 1892 to \$355,303 ; in 1893 to \$455,893, and in 1894 to \$547,217.

201. Three things are necessary to the successful development of the manufacture of pulp—suitable wood, extensive water power and cheap labour. All the elements indispensable to the success of pulp manufacture are to be found in Canada, besides particular additional advantages. Our immense forests of coniferous trees contain a practically inexhaustible supply of the different kinds of wood required in this line of manufacture. They are, moreover, of a superior quality and very much sought after by the manufacturers of the United States, as is seen in the yearly increasing demand. With regard to quality and quantity, Canada is as well situated as Norway and Sweden, if not better. If the price obtained in England is taken as a criterion, Canadian wood produces better pulp than that of Norway and Sweden, for in 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average of \$24.80 a ton, as against \$20.77 for the Scandinavian product.

202. The following is a statement of industries connected with the forest products of Canada, from the census of 1891 :—

## WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

NAME OF INDUSTRIES.	Invested Capital.	Wages.	Value of Product.
	\$	\$	\$
Asheries, pot and pearl....	113,019	45,139	152,441
Basket making.....	80,540	66,987	151,003
Boat building.....	421,395	179,092	477,522
Cabinet and furniture.....	6,094,435	2,432,771	7,706,093
Carpenters and joiners.....	5,012,670	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carriage factories.....	8,029,621	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carving and gilding.....	72,174	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning.....	56,831	22,696	91,874
Cheese box factories.....	106,380	44,876	137,616
Cigar box factories.....	19,500	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making.....	502,346	166,039	498,440
Cooperages.....	1,896,931	744,534	2,382,072
Hub and spoke factories.....	106,895	30,010	105,400
Invalid and baby carriages.....	51,300	43,400	145,500
Last and peg factories.....	67,000	28,630	72,500
Lath mills.....	25,365	11,180	37,860
Mast and spar making.....	58,065	15,620	59,800
Match factories.....	336,650	143,064	434,953
Packing cases.....	137,305	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub factories.....	192,130	36,280	99,962
Patterns and moulds.....	3,700	4,250	10,100
Piano action factory.....	11,000	10,800	29,500
Picture frame making.....	289,962	122,014	564,579
Planing mills.....	2,955,680	970,112	5,211,592
Pulp mills.....	2,900,907	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills.....	519,890	163,325	601,513
Refrigerator factories.....	22,775	22,840	56,350
Sash, door and blind factories.....	7,108,076	2,309,267	9,891,510
Saw mills.....	50,203,111	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle mills.....	1,529,358	616,356	2,093,924
Ship building.....	2,045,456	998,615	3,101,275
Show case making.....	233,425	84,250	441,750
Shook factories.....	73,677	28,127	99,714
Spinning wheel making.....	12,915	5,050	8,788
Spool factories.....	63,400	25,000	50,000
Stave mills.....	724,242	296,008	814,339
Street car works.....	13,858	2,400	13,600
Tanneries.....	6,322,963	1,522,007	*11,422,860
Trunk and box factories.....	659,805	253,863	1,042,733
Washing machines and wringers.....	93,260	46,300	164,998
Wood turning.....	469,510	204,265	621,096
Total.....	99,637,522	30,680,281	120,415,516

\*The product in this instance is leather. In all the other cases the product remains wood.



203. The carriage of forest products forms a considerable proportion of the business of the railways and vessels engaged in inland navigation. It is estimated that the Canadian railways carried the following wood goods in the year 1893:—Lumber of all kinds and saw-logs, 3,500,116 tons, and firewood, 1,064,812 tons, a total of 4,564,928 tons, or somewhat over one-fifth of the total weight carried.

204. The forest products paying toll on the canals in 1893 were as follow:—Lumber, 979,125 tons; firewood, 191,742 tons, a total of 1,170,867 tons, or two-fifths of the total freight.

205. Forests on the Crown lands are leased to lumbermen by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the timber is sold with the land, there being no lumbering leases. In Manitoba, the Territories and the railway belt in British Columbia, the Dominion owns the Crown lands, and timber leases are granted by the Department of the Interior. Some leases are also issued by the Department of Indian Affairs for Indian lands in the various provinces.

206. The areas covered by these leases were as follow in 1893:—

PROVINCES.	Provincial	Dominion.	Indian.	Total.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Ontario.....	20,559	.....	986	21,545
Quebec.....	46,006	.....	159	46,165
New Brunswick .....	5,673	.....	17	5,690
Manitoba and Territories .....	.....	2,281	.....	2,281
British Columbia .....	776	389	8	1,173
Total.....	73,014	2,670	1,170	76,854

207. The timber cut under these licenses was as follows:—Ontario, pine saw-logs, 748,814,910 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs, 8,801,661 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 1,975,609 cubic feet; square red pine, 40,983 cubic feet; other square timber, 50,229 cubic feet; boom and dimension timber, 25,475,763 feet, B.M.; cedar, 203,130 linear feet; railway ties, 1,130,405, besides minor products;—Quebec, pine saw-logs, 428,598,154 feet, B.M.; other saw-logs (mostly spruce), 257,140,858 feet, B.M.; square white pine, 1,131,079 cubic feet; square red pine, 129,221 cubic feet; other square timber, 51,621 cubic feet; boom timber, 178,277 feet, B.M.; flat and small timber, 555,153 linear feet; railway ties, 168,038 pieces, besides minor products;—New Brunswick, pine and spruce saw-logs, 87,075,187 feet, B.M.; hemlock, cedar and hachmatac saw-logs 21,204,459 feet, B.M.; square pine, 3,752 cubic feet; square hardwood, 10,898 cubic feet; boom-poles, 13,180 pieces; railway ties, 135,513 pieces, besides minor products;—Manitoba and Territories, lumber not specified, 22,015,730 feet, B.M.; ties, 9,069 pieces, besides minor products;—British Columbia, lumber not specified, 76,851,963 feet, B.M.

208. The receipts by the various governments from these licensed lands were as follow in 1893 :—

PROVINCES.	Timber dues.	Ground rents.	Bonus.	Trespass, Int. &c.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	838,680	61,678	958,539	38,975	1,897,872
Quebec.....	645,655	153,005	73,811	19,294	891,765
New Brunswick.....	106,507	89,900			196,407
British Columbia.....	33,244	42,737			75,981
Canada, Interior.....	61,252	19,719	13,295	4,459	98,725
Canada, Indian.....	53,479	3,369	1,100	231	58,179
Total.....	1,738,817	370,408	1,046,745	62,959	3,218,929

209. At the Ontario sale of limits in the autumn of 1892, the total bonus was \$2,315,000, of which \$1,227,666 was paid the same year, leaving \$1,087,334 to be paid.

210. There was a great increase in 1893 of New Brunswick timber receipts; this was chiefly due to the extension of the term of the leases from 10 to 25 years, and the consequent advances on the upset price at the sales of that year, when there was also an increase in the number of berths sold. These amounts are included with the ground rents, though really of the nature of a bonus.

211. The area of forest and woodland in Canada cannot be definitely stated, for want of adequate data at present. The following approximate estimate is based upon returns of the Provincial and Dominion Governments, reports of surveyors of the Crown Lands and other departments, the Geological Survey and other trustworthy sources :—

PROVINCES.	Total Area.	Forest and Woodland.	Wood-land.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	p. c.
Ontario .....	219,650	102,118	46·49
Quebec.....	227,500	116,521	51·22
New Brunswick.....	28,100	14,766	52·55
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	6,464	31·45
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	797	39·85
Manitoba.....	64,066	25,626	40·00
British Columbia .....	382,300	285,554	74·69
Territories.....	2,371,481	696,952	29·39
Total.....	2,315,647	1,248,798	53·66

It must not be supposed that this area is all forest, much, though wooded, being covered with small trees.

212. An estimate founded upon similar data to that of the forest area, gives 38,808 square miles as the area of pine in Ontario, and 31,468 square miles in Quebec. Assuming half a million feet, board measure, to the mile, the quantities would amount to 19,404,000,000 feet, B.M., and 15,734,000,000 feet, B.M., respectively, and the addition of 2,200,000,000 feet, B.M., as the estimated quantity for the Maritime Provinces, would give a total of 37,338,000,000 feet, B.M., of pine. Spruce far exceeds pine both in area and quantity, but not even an approximate estimate can be formed at present, and this is the case also with the Douglas fir and other trees peculiar to the Pacific coast.

213. The Ontario Government has made a reservation called the Algonquin Park on the water-shed between the Ottawa and Georgian Bay waters. It contains 1,466 square miles, of which 166 is water. Most of it is well timbered, but it is all subject to lumbering licenses, some allowing only the pine to be cut, and some unrestricted. The Canadian Government has reserved 260 square miles for the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, much of it covered with timber, which is carefully protected. There are also four other of these Dominion parks, or reservations, in the Rocky Mountain chain, at Mount Stephen, Mount Sir Donald, the Eagle Pass and the summit of the Selkirk Mountains.

214. Canada not only possesses vast forests, but they are composed of a great variety of trees. A carefully compiled list of timber trees makes them a little over a hundred, and probably a few more may be added hereafter, especially from the Pacific coast. Foremost, both for its value and commercial importance, is the white or Weymouth pine (*pinus strobus*), the main object of lumbering operations in Ontario and Quebec, where it forms great forests, especially in the Ottawa Valley, and there still remain large quantities more, scattered in the Maritime Provinces. Next in importance are the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic coast, where they form a large article of export, to the Pacific coast, and they compose a marked element in the great northern forest and other woodlands of the Territories. British Columbia has its own coniferous trees of great size and value, headed by the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress and the western spruce. Throughout Canada there is a great variety of valuable hardwoods which supply the domestic consumption and contribute largely to the exports.

215. For the sake of comparison, the forest areas of the European countries are given from the latest trustworthy authorities, in most cases from special returns obtained in 1893 from the British representatives in the

respective states by the Imperial Foreign Secretary, Lord Rosebery, for the use of the Statistical Branch of this department :—

Date.	COUNTRY.	Per cent Forest.	Forest area.	State or Crown Lands.	Municipal Institutions, &c.	Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893	Austria .....	32·58	24,172,360	2,347,868	3,524,264	18,300,228
1892	Hungary .....	23·52	18,777,771	2,923,555	6,481,739	9,372,477
1893	Belgium .....	17·08	1,243,507	61,945	403,197	778,365
1892	Bosnia, Hertzegovina ..	45·00	6,699,456			
1888	Bulgaria .....	4·64	1,135,906			
1887	Denmark .....	4·80	469,490			
1892	France .....	17·92	23,407,161	2,657,850	4,712,481	16,036,830
1893	German Empire .....	25·70	34,367,651	11,341,325	6,529,854	16,496,472
1889	Greece .....	12·60	2,025,400	1,620,320		405,080
1891	Holland .....	6·93	561,456			
1892	Italy .....	14·31	10,131,235	425,835		9,705,400
1889	Norway .....	24·53	19,288,626	2,314,635	578,659	16,395,332
1892	Portugal .....	5·25	1,163,841	53,964		1,109,877
1893	Roumania .....	15·22	4,942,006	2,254,070		
1892	Russia, Europe .....	37·15	498,200,000	298,920,000		199,280,000
1891	Servia .....	48·00	5,763,163			
1890	Spain .....	13·03	16,354,941	722,656	15,632,285	
1890	Sweden .....	40·65	44,480,000	14,300,000		30,180,000
1893	Switzerland .....	20·12	2,059,018	86,161	1,394,942	577,915
1892	Turkey, Europe .....	8·93	3,500,000			
1892	United Kingdom .....	4·00	2,695,000			
	Total, Europe .....	30·26	721,437,982	340,030,184	39,257,421	318,637,976

The ownership for 23,512,401 acres is not specified. In Russia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece the lands of municipalities, &c., and of private owners are given together.

216. The area of forest per head of population is an important factor in considering the sufficiency of woodland for the home requirements of a country. The following are the areas per capita in some of the principal countries :—

COUNTRY.	Acres per head.	COUNTRY.	Acres per head.
Canada .....	136·00	Norway .....	9·64
Austria-Hungary .....	1·04	Roumania .....	·41
Belgium .....	·20	Russia (Europe) .....	3·97
Denmark .....	·21	Spain .....	·95
France .....	·61	Sweden .....	9·30
Germany .....	·70	Switzerland .....	·70
Holland .....	·12	United Kingdom .....	·07
Italy .....	·34	United States .....	7·03



217. From these figures it may be deduced that a percentage of at least 25 per cent of forest carefully and scientifically cultivated is required to supply the local demand in countries with the dense population of Europe. Thus, of the three great powers, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, which are also foremost in scientific forestry, France, with 18 per cent in forest, while supplying itself with firewood, has to import timber largely, to the extent, it is estimated, of more than a third of its requirements for building and such purposes ; Germany, with 26 per cent in forests, imports in excess of its exports a considerable quantity of wood, but only a small proportion of its total consumption ; Austria-Hungary, with 30 per cent in forest, and a less dense population, is a large exporter of timber. In all these cases the forests are maintained undiminished or even slightly increased. Other great timber exporting countries, Norway, Sweden and Northern Russia, have undoubtedly been drawing upon their resources by diminishing their forests.

218. As throwing light upon the practicability of afforesting our prairies, the fact is of interest that on the Russian steppes, the prairies of that country, the Government has in recent years made plantations amounting to 130 square miles, and is making additions of about three square miles each year.

219. That coniferous forests can be subjected to and perpetuated by scientific forestry is shown by the following division of the forests in some of the chief countries of Europe :—

COUNTRY.	Coniferous per cent.	Deciduous per cent.
Austria .....	72	28
Hungary.....	22	78
Belgium.....	33	67
France.....	33	67
Germany .....	67	33
Holland .....	40	60
Italy .....	31	69

220. For the forests outside of Europe statistics are difficult to obtain, but the following table gives the latest available figures for some of the countries of America, Asia, Africa and Australasia:—

Date.	COUNTRIES.	Per cent Forest.	Total Forest.	State or Crown.	Municipal and Private.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894..	United States .....	23·29	450,000,000	.....	.....
1893..	British Guiana .....	18·00	5,760,000	.....	.....
1893..	India .....	25·00	140,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
1892..	Turkey in Asia .....	.....	17,500,000	.....	.....
1887..	Algiers .....	5·50	5,835,100	5,058,060	775,040
1887..	Cape Colony .....	.....	224,000	.....	.....
1887..	New South Wales .....	10·00	19,230,000	5,400,000	.....
1889..	Victoria .....	.....	Not stated.	1,355,442	.....
1889..	South Australia .....	.....	“	165,324	.....

221. It may be seen from the above table that some of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire have reserved state forests for the purpose of protecting and maintaining them in perpetuity. India has long had a strong staff of trained foresters, who treat the forests on the most approved systems of European forestry. Some of the colonies in Australasia and South Africa have also established state forests under trained foresters.

222. Before 6th October, 1890, the United States tariff on woods imported from Canada contained the following items:—

Timber hewn or used on wharf building or for spars..... 20 per cent.  
 Timber, sided or squared, per cubic ft..... 1 cent.  
 Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber of hemlock,  
 whitewood, sycamore and basswood, per M. ft. B.M. \$1 00  
 All other varieties of sawed lumber, per M. ft. B.M. .... 2 00

In 1890 hewn or sawed lumber was reduced to 10 per cent; sided or squared timber to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per foot, and pine lumber to \$1 per M. ft., B.M.

#### UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

YEAR.	Timber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Timber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.	Boards, Deals, Planks and Sawed Lumber.
	\$	M. ft.	\$	\$	M. ft.	\$
1888.....	5,748	608,326	7,497,078	3,304	638,624	7,682,065
1889.....	3,108	747,842	7,804,163			
1890.....	1,147	659,703	7,744,954			
1891.....	37,652	757,149	8,498,046	56,811	639,932	7,297,100
1892.....	56,777	663,134	7,539,766			
1893.....	65,792	742,351	8,217,331			
1894.....	47,865	514,461	6,134,204			

The averages for the three years before and after the McKinley Act approximate closely in the case of sawed lumber. The intermediate year, partly under one tariff and partly under the other, ran higher than the average of either period, being indeed the highest year of the seven.

No comparison can be made as to timber, for after 1890 items 1 and 2 were returned together, while previously timber sided and squared had apparently been included in unmanufactured.

223. On 28th August, 1894, timber hewn or sawed, square or sided, and sawn lumber (except cabinet woods) were made free.

The following are the United States imports for the following months, compared with the corresponding periods in the previous year:—

MONTH.	Timber, Hewn or Sawed.		Boards, Deals, Planks and other Sawed Lumber.			
	1894-5.	1893-4.	1894-5.		1893-4.	
			M. ft.	\$	M. ft.	\$
September .....	3,110	1,894	57,152	737,146	56,302	669,619
October .....	1,977	5,384	76,469	918,325	69,088	863,186
November .....	8,675	2,623	31,331	759,231	71,663	868,229
December .....	5,203	1,589	41,541	429,674	30,580	357,697
January .....	924	75	22,832	253,031	17,512	205,924
February .....	1,094	550	21,463	255,286	13,598	170,953
Total ..	20,983	12,115	254,788	3,352,693	258,743	3,135,608

These figures include the total imports, not only Canadian.

224. Further reference to the other natural resources of Canada will be found in Chapter VIII., dealing with Agriculture; Chapter IX., dealing with Fisheries, and in Chapter X., dealing with Minerals.

## CHAPTER VI.

Census history.—Population of Canada.—Population by electoral divisions.—Urban population.—Population by sexes.—Ages.—Religions.—Education.—Industrial establishments.—Grouping of industrial establishments.—Capital and labour in Canada.—Industries in Canada and the United States.

225. Few countries have had their population counted so many times and during so long a series of years as Canada. The first official census was taken in 1665, a little more than half a century after Champlain laid the foundations of Quebec.

The population of New France was found to be 538 families, comprising 3,215 souls. Montreal and its environs had a population of 625 persons, being the largest aggregation of people in New France; Quebec came next with 547 persons, and Three Rivers third with 455. In and around Quebec, however, was the largest centre of population, Beauré having 533, Beaurport 185, and the Isle of Orleans 452.

The Royal troops, consisting of from 1,000 to 1,200 men in 24 companies, were not included.

Of the total of 3,215 there were found in professions and trades 747, of whom 401 were servants.

The clergy comprised one bishop, 18 priests and ecclesiastics and 31 Jesuit priests and brethren. There were 18 Ursuline nuns, 23 nuns of the Hospitalier order and four Filles Pieuses of the Congregation.

There were 1,019 married people, 42 widowed, 1,252 children under 15 years old and 902 unmarried persons, of whom 218 were under 21 years of age. There were 853 more males than females in the colony.

At that time the population of Acadia and Cape Breton was small, probably not more than 100 whites.

The Indian population in New France, in 1665, counted 2,340 warriors or 11,700 souls, divided as follows: Mohawks 400 warriors, Oneidas 140, Onandagas 300 warriors, Cayugas 300, Senecas 1,200 warriors.

The Micmacs of Acadia and Cape Breton numbered about 2,500 persons. The total population in 1665 was, therefore, about 17,500.

During the remainder of the 17th century eight censuses of New France and four of Acadia were taken.

Twelve censuses were taken in the 18th century. In the first quarter of the 19th century there was but one census taken, that of 1817, which was of Nova Scotia.

In 1824 a census of Upper Canada and one of New Brunswick was taken.

Beginning with 1824, a yearly census of Upper Canada was taken to 1842, a period of 19 years.

In the same period censuses were taken twice for Lower Canada, twice for Nova Scotia, thrice for New Brunswick, once for Prince Edward Island, and four times for Assiniboia.

There was a census of Lower Canada in 1844 and of Upper Canada in 1848.



In 1851-52 Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took censuses, Prince Edward Island taking hers in 1855.

In 1860-61 all the provinces took censuses excepting British Columbia.

In 1870-71 all the provinces took censuses simultaneously excepting British Columbia and Manitoba, which took theirs in 1870.

In 1880-81 and 1890-91 the Census of Canada was taken as of the same day throughout the whole Dominion.

The first census taken in the United States of America was in 1790. The population was found to be 3,929,214. At that date the population of the area comprised in the present Dominion of Canada was 220,000.

226. Taking the latest census (1890 and 1891) in each country, the population of the United States has increased 18 times and that of Canada 22 times over the respective populations of 1790. It will thus be seen that Canada has increased in population faster than the United States.

The census of 1891, like that of 1881, was an Imperial Census,—that is, Canada with all other portions of the British Empire adopted the 5th of April as the date. The date fixed is not perhaps the best for Canada, the difficulty of travelling in the spring being greater than it would be at a later date, thus entailing many hardships on the enumerators and other officers.

227. The Census of Canada was taken under the provisions of the Census Act.

This Act was first passed in 1870. It was revised in 1879 and again in 1886, the last Act being that under which the census of 1891 was taken. It provides that the census shall be taken so as to ascertain with the utmost possible accuracy in regard to the various territorial divisions of the country, their population and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation and otherwise; the houses and other buildings therein and their classification as dwellings, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction and otherwise; the occupied land therein and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated and otherwise; the produce, state and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading and other industries thereof; the municipal, educational, charitable and other institutions thereof and whatsoever other matters are specified in the forms and instructions issued under authority of the Governor in Council.

228. As under the constitution the electoral representation in the House of Commons is based upon population and is regulated by the number of persons living in the Province of Quebec, it is necessary first to ascertain with accuracy the population in each province, and second to follow in the enumeration of the people the electoral divisions provided by Parliament. As at the time of year in which the census is taken many purchasers of goods, &c., are in Montreal from all the other provinces, and as from a variety of causes there is considerable movement of population towards the larger cities of trade and business, any enumeration *de facto* would result in an abnormal increase of the population in the cities at the expense of other places and in an abnormal increase of the population of Quebec Pro-

vince at the expense of the other provinces, it was from the inception of the Federation deemed expedient to adopt the *de jure* system,—that is, the legal population and not the actual is enumerated, by the legal population being understood the number of people whose ordinary domicile is in the locality; the actual population being the number of persons actually present on the census night in the domicile where they are enumerated.

Further reasons for the adoption of the *de jure* system are that in the month of April large numbers of the people of Canada are in the lumber camps getting out the cut of timber and logs, and could not be reached at all excepting through their families. In the same way fishermen are absent plying their vocation.

In the United States the *de jure* system has been adhered to from the first census and the same reasons as those urged in Canada are operative to produce persistency in the *de jure* system.

Of course there are difficulties and disadvantages in connection with the *de jure* system requiring the adoption of many safeguards. The system adopted in Canada is unique; in the Empire of which Canada forms a part no other section adopting this plan. But so also is the system of government unique, no other part of the Empire having the federative principle as the basis of political structure.

Care has to be taken first to include all who have a domicile in Canada, even though, like seamen, and children being educated abroad, they are not in the country at the time of the census.

In the same way foreigners are excluded, inasmuch as they have no domicile in the country, not belonging to any family. The greatest difficulty is in the prevention of duplication, as for instance in the case of all the classes coming under the legal designation of servants. These may have their homes in one part of the province or in one province and may be engaged in their occupation in another part of the same province or in another province. Great care was taken in the census of 1891 to avoid this source of error.

The method followed in obtaining the staff and preparing them for their work may be briefly described.

229. In the absence of a permanent staff available for census purposes, an organization had to be improvised. It consisted of (1) a staff of 14 census officers. These gentlemen, selected by the government as men well acquainted with the divisions over which they were to have supervision, were called to Ottawa for instructions. They were supplied with specimen schedules and with manuals and set to work taking the census of each other or of imaginary individuals whose cases were specially prepared so as to bring out all the different points the experience of the permanent staff had brought to their notice in previous censuses. When the Census Chief Officers had become conversant with all the puzzles that were likely to be encountered they were sent to their several divisions—four each to Ontario and Quebec, and one to each of the other provinces.

2. In their respective divisions they found ready for them the second body of officers, the Census Commissioners, of whom there were 241. The commissioners were appointed by the government, the chief recommendation, besides their general intelligence, being the knowledge of the census districts over which they were placed.

The interest taken in the census may be gathered from the fact that the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, was an enumerator in the census of 1871, and the Hon. Mr. Taillon, Premier of the conservative government of Quebec, was a census chief officer in the census of 1891.

The commissioners of each division, on being called together by the census chief officers, were instructed by them just as they themselves were instructed by the permanent staff at Ottawa.

3. The third body of men are the Enumerators. Of these there were 4,366 in the census of 1891. They were instructed by the commissioners and were visited by the census chief officers during instruction, so that an estimate may be formed of the capacity both of the commissioners and enumerators, and changes made if necessary. The enumerators were drilled regularly till the census day came, on the morning of which each enumerator, with a portfolio containing the eight schedules under his arm, started forth for the solemn inquest of the nation. Each enumerator was provided with a manual as well as with specimen schedules. They visited each house and in most cases found a people prepared to receive them, means having been taken to explain through the newspapers (and in some instances through the pulpits) what was wanted from the people, the reason for wanting the information, and the importance of giving accurate information. In many cases the enumerators of 1891 had been enumerators of 1881, thus giving to the new enumerators sources of assistance from day to day. All the officers employed were put under their oath.

The number of enumerators was one-third greater than in 1881. But the mode of payment was different. The experiment resulted satisfactorily. The returns were made to the department, after examination by the commissioners, earlier than in 1881.

The work was, on the whole, well done, as is evidenced from the fact that in schedule 2 the causes of death were given in 93 cases out of every 100 as against only 74 in the hundred in 1881, and against 95 in the hundred in the returns to the Registrar General of England, where the work is carried on continuously from year to year.

230. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in connection with the practical work of the census was the remapping of the electoral districts rendered necessary by the Redistribution Act of 1882.

The changes made in consequence of the need existing that the several electoral districts shall contain as nearly as possible equal populations have the effect, to a considerable extent, of preventing exact comparisons of the particulars of one census-taking with those of another except by the experts in the census division of the Department of Agriculture.

231. The largest census district in 1891 was that of New Westminster with an area of 204,050 square miles. When it is recollected that the area of the United Kingdom is 120,849 square miles, or less by nearly the number of square miles in England, Wales and Scotland than this one district, it will be evident that the methods employed in smaller countries for taking the census cannot be used in Canada. In Ontario the largest census area

was Algoma with 143,517 square miles, and in Quebec, Chicoutimi and Saguenay with 118,921 square miles.

To accomplish the task of counting the population in these immense areas, enumerators had to take camps and camp furniture with them, be ready to ride on horseback, paddle a canoe and walk miles, all in one day. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one man, missing the path, had to kill his horse to save his own life. The diaries of some of the enumerators read like passages taken from books of travel written for boys. Dangers threatening life and limb, impending starvation, narrow escapes by land and by sea, encounters with suspicious Indians and with wild animals to whom white meat is a rare dainty to be secured with ravenous delight when the opportunity offers. In one instance the enumerator and his band of assistants encountered an unexpected difficulty. He had forgotten to take with him the British flag. The Indians, with the traditional regard for the customs of the past when all conferences between whites and Indians were held under the meteor flag of England, refused to recognize the enumerator. He had to send for the flag before they would give any information; when that arrived they willingly answered all questions.

232. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239.



233. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :—

## POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario .....	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·73
Quebec .....	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia .....	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·23
New Brunswick .....	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba .....	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia .....	36,247	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island .....	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories .....		56,446	.....	98,967	75·33
Total .....	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·76

\*65,954 originally ; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

234. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada in 1881 and 1891, with particulars of increase and decrease, as the case may be :—

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

## ONTARIO.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Addington .....	23,470	24,151	681	2·9
Algoma .....	24,014	41,856	17,842	74·3
Bothwell .....	22,477	25,593	3,116	13·8
Brant, North .....	17,645	16,993	—652	—3·7
Brant, South .....	20,482	23,359	2,877	14·0
Brockville .....	15,107	15,853	746	4·9
Bruce, East .....	22,355	21,355	—1,000	—4·4
Bruce, North .....	18,645	22,530	3,885	20·8
Bruce, West .....	24,218	20,718	—3,500	14·4
Cardwell .....	16,770	15,382	—1,388	—8·2
Carleton .....	18,777	21,746	2,969	15·8
Cornwall and Stormont .....	23,198	27,156	3,958	17·0
Dundas .....	20,598	20,132	—466	—2·2
Durham, East .....	18,710	17,053	—1,657	—8·8
Durham, West .....	17,555	15,374	—2,181	—12·4
Elgin, East .....	25,748	26,724	976	3·8
Elgin, West .....	23,480	23,925	445	1·8
Essex, North .....	25,659	31,523	5,864	22·8
Essex, South .....	21,303	24,022	2,719	12·7
Frontenac .....	14,993	13,445	—1,548	—10·3
Glengarry .....	22,221	22,447	226	1·0
Grenville, South .....	13,526	12,929	—597	—4·4
Grey, East .....	25,334	26,225	891	3·5

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Grey, North .....	23,334	26,341	3,007	12·9
Grey, South .....	25,703	23,672	—2,031	—7·9
Haldimand .....	17,660	16,307	—1,353	—7·6
Halton .....	21,919	21,982	63	0·3
Hamilton .....	35,961	47,245	11,284	31·4
Hastings, East .....	17,313	18,050	737	4·2
Hastings, North .....	20,479	22,213	1,734	8·4
Hastings, West .....	17,400	18,964	1,564	8·9
Huron, East .....	21,720	18,968	—2,752	—12·6
Huron, South .....	21,991	19,184	—2,807	—12·7
Huron, West .....	23,512	20,021	—3,491	—14·8
Kent .....	29,194	31,434	2,240	7·6
Kingston .....	14,091	19,263	5,172	36·7
Lambton, East .....	21,725	24,269	2,544	11·7
Lambton, West .....	20,890	23,446	2,556	12·2
Lanark, North .....	19,855	19,260	—595	—3·0
Lanark, South .....	17,945	19,862	1,917	10·6
Leeds and Grenville, North .....	12,423	13,521	1,098	8·8
Leeds, South .....	22,206	22,449	243	1·1
Lennox .....	16,314	14,900	—1,414	—8·6
Lincoln and Niagara .....	23,300	21,806	—1,494	—6·4
London .....	19,746	22,281	2,535	12·8
Middlesex, East .....	25,107	25,569	462	1·8
Middlesex, North .....	21,268	19,090	—2,178	—10·2
Middlesex, South .....	18,888	18,806	—82	—0·4
Middlesex, West .....	19,491	17,288	—2,203	—11·3
Monck .....	15,940	15,315	—625	—3·9
Muskoka and Parry Sound .....	17,636	26,515	8,879	50·3
Nipissing .....	1,959	13,020	11,061	564·6
Norfolk, North .....	20,933	19,400	—1,533	—7·3
Norfolk, South .....	19,019	17,780	—1,239	—6·5
Northumberland, East .....	22,991	21,995	—996	—4·3
Northumberland, West .....	16,984	14,947	—2,037	—11·9
Ontario, North .....	21,281	21,385	104	0·4
Ontario, South .....	20,244	18,371	—1,873	—9·2
Ontario, West .....	20,189	18,792	—1,397	—6·9
Ottawa (City) .....	27,412	37,269	9,857	36·0
Oxford, North .....	24,390	26,131	1,741	7·1
Oxford, South .....	24,778	22,421	—2,357	—9·5
Peel .....	16,387	15,466	921	5·6
Perth, North .....	26,538	26,907	369	1·4
Perth, South .....	21,608	19,400	—2,208	—10·2
Peterborough, East .....	20,402	21,919	1,517	7·4
Peterborough, West .....	13,310	15,808	2,498	18·7
Prescott .....	22,857	24,173	1,316	5·7
Prince Edward .....	21,044	18,889	—2,155	—10·2
Renfrew, North .....	19,124	23,005	3,881	20·3
Renfrew, South .....	19,042	23,971	4,929	25·9
Russell .....	25,082	31,643	6,561	26·1
Simcoe, East .....	27,185	35,801	8,616	31·7
Simcoe, North .....	26,120	28,203	2,083	7·9
Simcoe, South .....	22,721	20,824	—1,897	—8·3
Toronto, Centre .....	22,983	26,632	3,649	15·9
Toronto, East .....	24,867	43,564	18,697	75·2
Toronto, West .....	38,565	73,827	35,262	91·4
Victoria, North .....	16,661	16,849	188	1·1
Victoria, South .....	20,813	20,455	—358	—1·7

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Waterloo, North.....	20,986	25,325	4,339	20·6
Waterloo, South.....	21,754	25,139	3,385	15·6
Welland.....	26,152	25,132	—1,020	—3·9
Wellington, Centre.....	26,816	23,387	—3,429	—12·7
Wellington, North.....	26,024	24,956	—1,068	—4·1
Wellington, South.....	25,400	24,373	—1,027	—4·0
Wentworth, North.....	15,998	14,591	—1,407	—8·7
Wentworth, South.....	15,539	16,770	1,231	7·9
York, East.....	22,853	35,148	12,295	53·8
York, North.....	21,730	20,284	—1,446	—6·6
York, West.....	18,884	41,857	22,973	121·6

## QUEBEC.

Argenteuil.....	14,947	15,158	211	1·4
Bagot.....	21,199	21,695	496	2·3
Beauce.....	32,020	37,222	5,202	16·2
Beauharnois.....	16,005	16,662	657	4·1
Bellechasse.....	16,914	18,368	1,454	8·6
Berthier.....	21,838	19,836	—2,002	—9·1
Bonaventure.....	18,908	20,835	1,927	10·2
Brome.....	15,827	14,709	—1,118	—7·1
Chambly.....	10,858	11,704	846	7·8
Champlain.....	26,818	29,267	2,389	9·2
Charlevoix.....	17,901	19,038	1,137	6·3
Chateauguay.....	14,393	13,864	—529	—3·6
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	32,409	38,281	5,872	18·1
Compton.....	19,581	22,779	3,198	16·3
Dorchester.....	18,710	19,017	307	1·6
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	37,360	43,923	6,563	17·6
Gaspé.....	25,001	26,875	1,874	7·5
Hochelaga.....	40,079	80,998	40,919	102·1
Huntingdon.....	15,495	14,385	—1,110	—7·2
Iberville.....	14,459	11,893	—2,566	—17·7
Jacques Cartier.....	12,345	13,832	1,487	12·0
Joliette.....	21,988	22,921	933	4·2
Kamouraska.....	22,181	20,454	—1,727	—7·8
Laprairie.....	11,436	10,900	—536	—4·7
L'Assomption.....	15,282	13,674	—1,608	—10·5
Laval.....	9,462	9,436	—26	—0·3
Lévis.....	27,980	25,995	—1,985	—7·1
L'Islet.....	14,917	13,823	—1,094	—7·3
Lotbinière.....	20,857	20,688	—169	—0·8
Maskinongé.....	17,493	17,829	336	1·9
Mégantic.....	19,056	22,233	3,177	16·7
Missisquoi.....	17,784	18,549	765	4·3
Montcalm.....	12,966	12,131	—835	—6·4
Montmagny.....	16,422	14,726	—1,696	—10·3
Montmorency.....	12,322	12,309	—13	—0·1
Montreal, Centre.....	25,078	28,122	3,044	12·1
Montreal, East.....	67,506	92,079	24,573	36·4
Montreal, West.....	48,163	62,494	14,331	29·7
Napierville.....	10,511	10,101	—410	—3·9
Nicolet.....	26,611	28,735	2,124	8·0
Ottawa (County).....	49,432	63,560	14,128	28·6

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1891.	1892.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pontiac.....	19,939	22,084	2,145	10·8
Portneuf.....	25,175	25,813	638	2·5
Quebec, Centre.....	17,898	17,649	—249	—1·4
Quebec, East.....	31,900	36,200	4,300	13·5
Quebec, West.....	12,648	9,241	—3,407	—26·9
Quebec (County).....	20,278	19,503	—775	—3·8
Richelieu.....	20,218	21,354	1,136	5·6
Richmond and Wolfe.....	26,339	31,347	5,008	19·0
Rimouski.....	33,791	33,430	—361	—1·0
Rouville.....	18,547	16,012	—2,535	—13·6
St. Hyacinthe.....	20,631	21,433	802	3·9
St. John's.....	12,265	12,282	17	0·1
St. Maurice.....	12,986	12,267	—719	—5·5
Shefford.....	23,233	23,263	30	0·1
Sherbrooke.....	12,221	16,088	3,867	31·6
Soulanges.....	10,220	9,608	—612	—5·9
Stanstead.....	15,556	18,067	2,511	16·2
Temiscouata.....	25,484	25,698	214	0·9
Terrebonne.....	22,969	23,128	159	0·7
Three Rivers.....	9,296	8,834	—462	—4·9
Two Mountains.....	15,894	15,027	—867	—5·4
Vaudreuil.....	11,485	10,792	—693	—6·0
Verchères.....	12,449	12,257	—192	—1·5
Yamaska.....	17,091	16,058	—1,033	—6·0

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.....	20,598	19,350	—1,248	—6·0
Antigonish.....	18,060	16,114	—1,946	—10·7
Cape Breton.....	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·6
Colchester.....	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
Cumberland.....	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
Digby.....	19,881	19,897	16	.....
Guysborough.....	17,808	17,195	—613	—3·4
Halifax (City).....	36,100	38,495	2,395	6·8
Halifax (County).....	31,817	32,863	1,046	3·3
Hants.....	23,359	22,052	—1,307	—5·6
Inverness.....	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
King's.....	23,469	22,489	—980	—4·2
Lunenburg.....	28,583	31,075	2,492	8·7
Pictou.....	35,535	34,541	—994	—2·7
Queen's.....	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
Richmond.....	15,121	14,399	—722	—4·7
Shelburne.....	14,913	14,956	43	0·3
Victoria.....	12,470	12,432	—38	—0·3
Yarmouth.....	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert.....	12,329	10,971	—1,358	—11·0
Carleton.....	23,365	22,529	—836	—3·6
Charlotte.....	26,087	23,752	—2,335	—8·9
Gloucester.....	21,614	24,897	3,283	15·2
Kent.....	22,618	23,845	1,227	5·4



POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—*Concluded.*NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	1891.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
King's .....	25,617	23,087	-2,530	- 9·8
Northumberland .....	25,109	25,713	604	2·4
Queen's .....	14,017	12,152	-1,865	-13·3
Restigouche .....	7,058	8,308	1,250	17·7
St. John (City).....	26,127	24,184	-1,943	- 7·4
St. John (County).....	26,839	25,390	-1,449	- 5·4
Sunbury .....	6,651	5,762	- 889	-13·3
Victoria .....	15,686	18,217	2,531	16·1
Westmoreland .....	37,719	41,477	3,758	9·9
York.....	30,397	30,979	582	1·9

## \* MANITOBA.

Lisgar .....	12,679	22,103	9,424	74·3
Marquette .....	15,449	36,069	20,620	133·4
Provencher .....	12,496	15,469	2,973	23·7
Selkirk .....	13,651	53,226	39,575	289·9
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,639	17,654	221·1

## † BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo .....	7,550	5,519	-2,031	-26·9
New Westminster.....	15,417	42,226	26,809	173·9
Vancouver.....	9,991	18,229	8,238	82·5
Victoria .....	7,301	18,538	11,237	153·9
Yale .....	9,200	13,661	4,461	48·5

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's .....	26,433	26,633	200	0·7
Prince .....	34,347	36,470	2,123	6·2
Queen's.....	48,111	45,975	-2,136	-4·4

## THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta .....	25,515	25,277	41,284	161·8
Assiniboia, East.....		20,482		
Assiniboia, West.....		9,890		
Saskatchewan.....	30,931	11,150	1,237	4·0
Unorganized .....		‡32,168		

\* Manitoba having been redistributed under Chapter II, Acts of 1892, the population of the new electoral districts as given in the census of 1891 is here given :

Brandon.....	25,575	Provencher.....	15,469
Lisgar.....	28,585	Selkirk .....	21,339
MacDonald .....	22,776	Winnipeg .....	25,639
Marquette .....	13,123		

† Under the Redistribution Act of 1892 the population of New Westminster, according to the census of 1891, is 17,866. The new electoral district of Burrard has a population of 24,360. ‡ Wholly estimated.

235. In Census Bulletin No. 1 the urban population of Canada was divided into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000, for the purpose of showing the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added in the tables to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 1881, so that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal .....	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto .....	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec .....	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton .....	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa .....	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John .....	41,353	*39,179	-2,174	-5·2
Halifax .....	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London .....	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg .....	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston .....	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C. ....	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C. ....		13,685	13,685	
St. Henri .....	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford .....	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown .....	11,485	11,374	-111	-0·9
Hull .....	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph .....	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas .....	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor .....	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke .....	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Belleville .....	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro' .....	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford .....	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
Ste. Cunégonde .....	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7
St. Catharines .....	9,631	9,170	-461	-4·7
Chatham, O. ....	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville .....	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton .....	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, O. ....	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·3
Three Rivers .....	8,670	8,334	-336	-3·8
Galt .....	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound .....	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·4
Berlin .....	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis .....	7,597	7,301	-296	-3·9

\* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
St. Hyacinthe.....	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Sarnia.....	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel.....	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster.....	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·7
Fredericton.....	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro.....	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

TOWNS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood.....	4,445	4,039	494	11·1
Cobourg.....	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill.....	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. Johns, Q.....	4,314	4,722	408	9·5
Orillia.....	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo.....	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction.....	.....	4,518	4,518	.....
Carleton Place.....	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke.....	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton.....	3,042	4,363	1,321	43·4
Petrolia.....	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll.....	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville.....	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa.....	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg.....	1,700	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S.....	3,786	4,576	790	20·8
Calgary.....	.....	3,876	3,876	.....
Smith's Falls.....	2,087	3,864	1,777	85·1
Goderich.....	4,564	3,839	—725	—15·8
Amherst.....	2,274	3,781	1,507	66·2
Brandon.....	.....	3,778	3,778	.....
New Glasgow.....	2,595	3,776	1,181	45·5
Lachine.....	2,406	3,761	1,355	56·3
Gananoque.....	2,871	3,669	798	27·8
Lauson.....	3,556	3,551	—5	—0·1
Dundas.....	3,709	3,546	—163	—4·4
Mill End Village.....	1,537	3,537	2,000	130·1
Napanee.....	3,680	3,433	—247	6·7
St. Mary's.....	3,415	3,416	1	.....
Bowmanville.....	3,504	3,377	—127	—3·8
Portage la Prairie.....	.....	3,363	3,363	.....
Niagara Falls.....	2,347	3,349	1,002	42·7

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

TOWNS.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Joliette.....	3,268	3,372	104	3·2
Arnprior.....	2,147	3,341	1,194	55·6
Deseronto.....	1,670	3,338	1,668	99·8
Strathroy.....	3,817	3,316	—501	—13·1
Woodstock, N.B.....	2,487	3,288	801	32·2
Pictou.....	2,975	3,287	312	10·5
Brampton.....	2,920	3,252	332	11·3
Westville.....	2,202	3,152	950	43·1
Perth.....	2,467	3,136	669	27·1
Paris.....	3,173	3,094	—79	—2·4
Coaticook.....	2,682	3,086	404	15·0
Côte St. Antoine.....	884	3,076	2,192	248·0
Almonte.....	2,684	3,068	384	14·3
Walkerton.....	2,604	3,061	457	17·5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

VILLAGES.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S.....	3,403	2,998	—405	—11·9
Côte St. Louis.....	1,571	2,972	1,401	89·1
Orangeville.....	2,847	2,962	115	4·0
Waterloo.....	2,066	2,941	875	42·3
Prescott.....	2,999	2,919	—80	—2·6
Summerside, P.E.I.....	2,853	2,882	29	1·0
St. Jérôme, Q.....	2,032	2,868	836	41·1
Windsor, N.S.....	2,559	2,838	279	10·9
Farnham.....	1,880	2,822	942	50·1
Whitby, O.....	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, Q.....	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg.....	1,525	2,726	1,201	78·7
Port Arthur.....	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B.....	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe.....	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth.....	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton.....	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine.....	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew.....	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel.....	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet.....	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney.....	1,520	2,522	1,002	65·9
Liverpool, N.S.....	2,680	2,465	—115	—4·3
Sydney Mines.....	2,340	2,446	106	4·5
Sydney.....	1,480	2,427	947	64·0
Campbellford.....	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton.....	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace.....	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amherstburg.....	2,672	2,279	—393	—14·7
Thioutimi.....	1,935	2,277	342	17·7
Thorold.....	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown.....	1,538	2,254	716	46·5



POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

VILLAGES.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Buckingham.....	1,479	2,239	760	51.3
Mount Forest.....	2,170	2,214	44	2.0
Aylmer, O.....	1,540	2,166	626	40.6
Wingham.....	1,918	2,167	249	12.9
Tilsonburg.....	1,939	2,163	224	11.6
Milltown, N. B.....	1,664	2,146	482	29.0
Newmarket.....	2,006	2,143	137	6.8
Penetanguishene.....	1,089	2,110	1,021	93.7
Mitchell.....	2,284	2,101	-183	-8.0
Magog.....	768	2,100	1,332	173.4
Midland.....	1,095	2,088	993	90.7
Dresden.....	1,979	2,058	79	4.0
Forest.....	1,614	2,057	443	27.4
Richmond, Q.....	1,571	2,056	485	30.8
Hawkesbury.....	1,920	2,042	122	6.3
Welland.....	1,870	2,035	165	8.8
Uxbridge.....	1,824	2,023	199	10.9
Palmerston.....	1,828	2,006	178	9.7
Meaford.....	1,866	1,999	133	7.1
Warton.....	796	1,984	1,188	149.2
Portsmouth.....	1,734	1,974	240	13.8
Drummondville.....	900	1,955	1,055	117.2
Aylmer, Q.....	1,762	1,945	183	10.3
Caughnawaga.....	1,684	1,936	252	15.0
London, West.....	1,601	1,915	314	19.6
Leamington.....	1,411	1,910	499	35.4
Parrsboro'.....	1,206	1,909	703	58.2
Point Edward.....	1,293	1,881	588	45.4
Morrisburg.....	1,719	1,859	140	8.1
Gravenhurst.....	1,015	1,848	833	82.0
Preston.....	1,419	1,843	424	30.0
Oakville.....	1,710	1,823	113	6.6
Merrittton.....	1,798	1,813	15	0.8
Exeter.....	1,725	1,809	84	4.8
Dunnville.....	1,808	1,776	-32	-1.7
Lachute.....	765	1,751	986	128.9
Aurora.....	1,540	1,743	203	13.1
Louiseville.....	1,381	1,740	359	26.0
Waterloo.....	1,617	1,733	116	7.1
Iberville.....	1,847	1,710	-137	-7.4
Granby.....	1,040	1,710	670	64.4
Essex Centre.....	800	1,709	909	113.6
Blenheim.....	1,212	1,708	496	40.9
Port Perry.....	1,800	1,698	-102	-5.6
Montmagny.....	1,738	1,697	-41	-2.4
Kentville, N. S.....	1,285	1,686	401	31.2
Parkhill.....	1,539	1,680	141	9.2
Harriston.....	1,772	1,687	-85	-4.8
Ashburnham.....	1,266	1,674	408	32.2
Port Elgin.....	1,400	1,659	259	18.5
Alexandria.....	1,200	1,614	414	34.5
Fergus.....	1,733	1,598	-135	-7.8
Windsor Mills.....	879	1,591	712	81.0
Beauharnois.....	1,499	1,590	91	6.0
Bedford.....	1,080	1,571	491	45.4
St. Boniface.....	1,283	1,553	270	21.0
Berthier.....	2,156	1,537	-619	-28.7
Gatineau Point.....	1,460	1,520	60	4.1
Georgetown.....	1,473	1,509	36	2.4

236. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18·8 per cent of the total population ; in 1881 it was 912,934, or 21·1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910, or 28·77 per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures, that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

237. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891, are as follow :—

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION,  
1871, 1881, 1891.

PROVINCES.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario .....	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec .....	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia.....	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick.....	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba .....	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia.....	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island.....	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories.....					5·6	94·4
Canada.....	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

238. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above ; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881 several places that really were towns could not be treated as such owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last twenty years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

239. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891 :—

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario. ....	978,765	948,157	1,069,487	1,044,834
Quebec. ....	678,109	680,918	744,141	744,394
Nova Scotia. ....	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick. ....	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Manitoba. ....	34,903	27,357	84,342	68,164
British Columbia. ....	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Prince Edward Island. ....	54,728	54,163	54,881	54,197
The Territories. ....	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada. ....	2,188,778	2,136,032	2,460,471	2,372,768

## PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario. ....	508	492	506	494
Quebec. ....	499	501	500	500
Nova Scotia. ....	500	500	504	496
New Brunswick. ....	511	489	510	490
Manitoba. ....	561	439	553	447
British Columbia. ....	596	404	642	358
Prince Edward Island. ....	503	497	503	497
The Territories. ....	498	502	543	457
Canada. ....	506	494	509	491

240. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec was not maintained in 1891, the proportion of sexes in that year being the same, while that in the Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to be expected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the actual number of males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction in the proportion of sexes. There was an increase in the proportion of males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the influx of male settlers into the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

241. In each census group of 10,000 persons there were as follows:—

	1891.	1881.
Males.....	5,091	5,080
Females.....	4,909	4,920
Infants.....	249	280
Children, 1 year to 5 years.....	1,000	1,060
Boys and girls, 5 to 15.....	2,350	2,452
Youths and maidens, 15 to 20.....	1,061	1,100
Young men and women, 20 to 30.....	1,781	1,760
Middle aged people, 30 to 50.....	2,105	2,000
Elderly persons, 50 and over.....	1,325	1,210
Ages not ascertained.....	129	138
Single persons.....	6,317	6,443
Married ".....	3,286	3,191
Widowed ".....	397	366
Single males.....	3,313	3,347
" females.....	3,004	3,096
Married males.....	1,647	1,597
" females.....	1,639	1,594
Widowers.....	130	118
Widows.....	267	248
Families, number of.....	1,907	1,878
" persons in each.....	5.2	5.3
Bachelors, 20 and over.....	949	956
Spinsters.....	684	689
Houses, number of occupied.....	1,770	1,707
" families in each.....	1.08	1.10
" persons in each.....	5.6	5.8
" number of 1 story.....	1,124	No record
" " 2 ".....	595	"
" " 3 ".....	44	"
" " 4 " and over.....	7	"
French or Acadian.....	2,907	2,993
Others.....	7,093	7,007
Canadian born.....	8,661	8,591
Born in other countries.....	1,339	1,409
British born.....	1,014	1,106
Foreign ".....	325	303
Occupations—		
Agricultural, mining and fishing.....	1,635	1,600
Trade and transportation.....	386	249
Manufacturing.....	662	596
Domestic and personal.....	509	173
Professional.....	131	122
Non-productive classes.....	110	475
Farmers.....	1,521	1,518
Fishermen.....	56	53
Miners.....	31	15
Lumbermen.....	27	19
Religions—		
Protestant.....	5,680	5,634
Catholic.....	4,122	4,143
Jews.....	13	6
Pagans and not specified.....	185	217
Presbyterians.....	1,563	1,563
Church of England.....	1,337	1,335
Methodists.....	1,754	1,718
Baptists.....	629	685
Deaths in the year—Total.....	140	147
Infants under 1 year.....	38	38



CENSUS GROUP OF 10,000 PERSONS—*Continued.*

	1891.	1881.
Causes of death :—		
Disease—		
Zymotic.....	33	
Parasitic.....	0 16	
Dietetic.....	0 07	
Constitutional.....	19	
Developmental.....	14	
Local.....	47	
Violent.....	5	
Ill-defined and not specified.....	22	
Lung diseases.....	12	8
Diarrheal.....	8	2
Phthisis.....	15	15
Old age.....	9	7
Atrophy and debility.....	9	3
Drowned.....	1 34	1 31
Railway accidents.....	0 38	0 22
No. of houses to each 10,000.....	2,982	2,449
“ cattle.....	8,402	7,942
“ sheep.....	5,201	7,049
“ persons can read.....	7,001	No record
“ “ write.....	6,573	“
“ insane.....	28	23
“ blind.....	7	7
“ deaf mutes.....	10	12
City folk.....	2,878	2,110
Country folk.....	7,122	7,890
Men of working age, 15 to 55.....	2,693	2,677
Women.....	2,609	2,546
Life insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892).....	\$ 562,549	\$ 238,833
Lives exposed to risk, per 10,000 (1892).....	374	88
Fire insurance, amount at risk, per 10,000 (1892).....	\$ 1,655,559	\$ 1,068,743
Savings in banks (Savings banks) per 10,000 (1892).....	105,569	54,390
Occupiers of land.....	1,284	1,073
Industries—Persons engaged in—		
Arms and ammunition.....	1 0	0 3
Books and stationery.....	20 5	16 1
Carriages, &c.....	29 9	27 6
Chemicals.....	6 0	2 3
Drinks and stimulants.....	22 6	16 9
Fibrous material.....	6 1	3 2
Foods, vegetable.....	34 3	44 2
“ animal.....	71 6	7 3
Furniture, houses and buildings.....	39 7	29 6
Gold and silver.....	4 0	2 2
Leather, boots, shoes, &c.....	53 2	63 6
Lighting.....	8 1	5 0
Machines, tools and implements.....	102 3	86 2
Matters, animal.....	3 1	3 6
“ vegetable.....	172 2	139 5
Mathematical and other instruments.....	0 1	0 2
Musical instruments.....	4 5	2 2
Ships and boats.....	8 6	12 2
Stone, clay and glass.....	26 1	17 9
Textile fabrics and dress.....	148 6	102 5
Miscellaneous.....	3 1	4 2
Printing and publishing.....	15 9	12 3
Carriage and waggon making.....	18 7	13 1
Brewers and malsters.....	3 9	1 4
Cigar and tobacco working.....	10 9	8 7
Sugar refineries.....	4 0	1 7

CENSUS GROUP OF 10,000 PERSONS—*Concluded.*

	1891.	1881.
Industries—Persons engaged in— <i>Con.</i>		
Bakeries .....	9.4	9.3
Confectionery .....	5.1	2.0
Flour and grist mills .....	13.1	14.9
Cheese factories .....	6.2	4.6
Fish canning and curing .....	61.0	.....
Cabinet and furniture .....	14.8	13.5
Sash, door and blinds .....	12.0	6.7
Watchmaking and jewellery .....	3.3	1.8
Boots and shoes .....	37.3	43.8
Harness and saddlery .....	6.3	6.7
Tanneries .....	8.8	12.7
Gas works .....	2.4	1.2
Blacksmiths .....	25.0	28.7
Foundry and machine shops .....	26.5	18.0
Carpentering .....	21.0	13.2
Saw mills .....	106.3	97.3
Brick and tile .....	12.9	9.5
Marble and stone cutting .....	7.8	4.6
Dressmaking and millinery .....	35.6	18.1
Tailors and clothiers .....	48.1	41.7

242. Suppose that some enterprising genius planned to give the people of Canada an object lesson for the purpose of bringing out some of their characteristics as exhibited in the census, and with this end in view organized a typical procession representative of the whole population, having made up his mind that ten thousand persons should form the procession, he would give his first lesson by sorting them according to sexes. A count would show that in this representative 10,000 there were 5,091 males and 4,909 females, and as thus separated into two divisions, these marched along Wellington Street to Parliament Hill, in the National Capital, a by-stander of philosophic turn of mind would be likely to remark to his neighbour "that is just sufficient of a preponderance of males to make them estimate the fair sex at their proper worth, which would not be the case if there were more females than males, men at their best, being inclined to put on airs of superiority if there are not enough of them to go round. Still there is not so great a preponderance as to cause the girls to put on airs and hold themselves in too high esteem, because the supply is not equal to the demand. In England there are thousands of women who can never hope to get married, simply because there are 515 females to every 495 males which, in a representative group of 10,000 like that marching in the street there, would give 292 more of the women kind than of the men kind, instead of the 182 more of the men kind than of the women kind that there are in our Canadian 10,000 on the march for Parliament Hill. On the other hand, in the United States a similar representative group of 10,000 would have 241 more males than females. Hence the deep philosophy of the Frenchman's remark: "In England woman is the inferior of man; in the United States, his superior," whereupon Bystander's neighbour might make reply "then Canada is the happy country of the *juste milieu*." Bystander's response being

"that is so. Canada is the country of the happy golden mean and this is the reason why in Canada the man and the woman are equals, helpmeets for each other—and get along so well together that in all that 10,000 there is not a divorced man or a divorced woman. If all the 404 persons that have been divorced from each other since Confederation (more than a quarter of a century) were alive there would not be enough of them to supply one representative in all that 10,000 group."

243. But see, the manager of the show has given the word of command and now the ranks are in confusion. What's going on? Oh! I see—the 10,000 are ranging themselves according to their places of birth. Ontario's banner floats proudly in the van, Sir Oliver in front with 3,576 persons marching to the music of "Ontario, Ontario, the traitor's hand is off thy throat." Quebec's flag flies over 3,027 persons with the great bearded Tailon in charge and the band stirring the soul with "Canada, *mon pays, mes amours*." Behind come Nova Scotia with 893 persons proud because they have provided the Dominion with one of its Premiers; New Brunswick with 623 persons headed by a deputation from the lively, bustling city of St. John with its perpetual reminder of the need for hustling in the rushing roaring tides of Fundy Bay; Prince Edward Island with 219 persons following the standard borne by a possible Premier of the future; the North-west Territories with 126 persons; Manitoba with 117 persons discussing school questions and Hudson Bay Railway and water routes; and British Columbia with 77 persons, whose faces carry on them a suggestion of the breezes of the Pacific Ocean.

These are native-born Canadians.

244. Following them at a short distance are 1,341 persons separated into two divisions, the first being 1,015 British-born; the second 326 foreign-born, the brainy Scott being represented by 223 of the 1,015, the upright, downright John Bull by 454, and the witty Irishman by 308. Cousin Jonathan has 116 representatives in the 326 foreigners, and Germany has 58; all other countries having to divide among them 101, Russia and China having about an equal representation.

"Bystander" here remarks in fitting terms upon the homogeneous character of the group: "All British-born in that 10,000 except 326. Divide them into groups of 100 and there would be only 3 in each group who had not the inestimable privilege of being born under the meteor flag that 'has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' and does not look the least bit tattered yet." He tells his neighbour that native Canadians with their thorough training in self-government have got an exceedingly strong grip upon the vast territory of Canada and will see that law and order are maintained. He is even now descanting upon the value of the present condition of things in its bearing upon the future of the country, especially with respect to Manitoba and the North-west, and is expressing himself well satisfied that in the early settlement of those regions so large a proportion of the settlers are native-born. He even goes so far as to say that it is not an unmixed evil that immigration from outside countries has been in the past so small and hints that we are only now prepared to receive into our midst without damage to ourselves a large foreign population. We have got the municipal system firmly planted over our wide area. We

have the common school system in operation. We have the native born teacher. We are thus ready to take the foreigner and make a good Canadian of him. "Bystander's" friend suggests that "in each group of 10,000 in the United States there would be about 150 Canadian-born persons, and as there are 166 people who were born in the United States in each 10,000 of our typical procession, Canada has after all drawn a proportionately larger number of United States citizens to her broad acres and flourishing cities than the United States have drawn from Canada."

245. But the bugle note sounds clear and drowns the further remarks of "Bystander" and his friend. The marshals gallop here and there and the kaleidoscopic procession takes new shape. The 10,000 are being sorted according to ages.

In front are 249 infants; next come 1,000 children from one year to five years old, 2,350 boys and girls from five to 15 years old, 1,061 youths and maidens from 15 to 20 years of age, 1,781 young men and young women from 20 to 30 years of age, 2,105 middle age persons from 30 to 50 years, 1,325 elderly people from 50 years of age and over, while 129 are scattered about of unknown ages. All seven of Shakespere's Acts are at this spectacular rehearsal—from the infant drooling in its mother's arms to that last scene of all that ends the strange, eventful story, second childishness, and mere oblivion; for in that 10,000 group are 25 whose age is a full score beyond the three-score-years and ten limit of the Israelitish singer of sacred songs, and some of these "old boys and girls" would be "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything" but the mere animal life even in the grand glorious climate of Canada that gives men and women the best chance of becoming centenarians, of whom there died in 1891, sixty-five, one of them of alcoholism at the age of 102.

"Bystander" remarks upon the youthful look of the procession, just about one-half of the 10,000 being under 21 years of age. He brings up some dry statistics to prove that there were in 1891 more people in the middle aged and aged groups than in 1881; that the infants are not so numerous in this 1891 procession as they were in 1881, and that children, boys and girls and youths and maidens are fewer; and upon these facts bases some remarks about the decrease in births, the increasing objection to the cares of maternity on the part of women, in Canada as elsewhere, and the likelihood that the census of 1881 was faulty because it included numbers of young people who had gone to the States. He points out that Canada has a splendid mixture of youth and age, of force and fire, and of caution and experience, and that, therefore, it is no wonder she is taking the lead in intercolonial conferences and inter-britannic projects generally. He counted the several divisions and stated that "the 249 infants were separable into 127 boys and 122 girls and that the little tots from one to five years old were made up of 507 boys and 493 girls; that the next group of 2,350 boys and girls from 5 to 15 years of age were lively as kittens and hard to count, but as he counted there were 1,194 boys and 1,156 girls, only 38 boys being without a girl companion; that the 4th group of 1,061 youths and maidens from 15 to 20 years of age was composed of 535 males and 526 females, every young fellow having his girl excepting 9 of them; that the 5th group of 1,781 young men and young women had 892 men and 889 women, so that every Jack had his Jill excepting 3; that of the 6th group numbering 2,105



middle aged persons 1,082 were men and 1,023 females, and that in the 7th group there were 686 men and 639 females."

246. Closely scanning the children we note minor divisions among them. One shows that there are of school age in Canada from 4 years to 15 years 1,260,057, represented in that group by 2,607 wearing the legend "school age," and of these 1,326 are boys and 1,281 girls.

247. Examining the men we find a number bearing the words "military age;" these are the men from 20 to 40 years of age. Should invaders demand our attention, we have 657,788 men of the age to receive the first call to arms, making no allowance for those incapacitated from sickness, accident or physical defects; in the 10,000 representative group there would be 1,361 upon whom would fall the prized duty of defending the remainder.

"Bystander" had not time to make his comments on these facts nor to make comparisons with other countries.

248. The commotion in the ranks indicates that a new order has been issued; the re-sorting is by conjugal condition, and when completed a count shows that in the 10,000 group 6,317 are single, 3,286 are married and 397 are widowed. Of the single 3,313 are males and 3,004 are females. The males are divided into 1,537 under 21 years of age and 1,776 over 21. Of the 3,004 females 1,201 are under 15 years of age, 1,520 are of the reproductive age (15 to 45) and 283 are over 45 years old. Of the widowed 130 are widowers and 267 are "charming widows," as "Bystander" remarks, "capable of cutting out the girls whose lack of experience in the arts of attracting the men places them at a disadvantage. But that the widows are so many more than the widowers is good evidence that they cherish loving memories of their departed spouses, with a greater intensity than the widowers do, which fact speaks well for the widows," "and," remarks his friend, "suggests the great virtues of the dear departed men, and this latter in its turn speaks well for the men of Canada as husbands."

The married couples, numbering 1,643, have 249 infants among them as we have seen, just about one birth in the year to each seven couples. "Not so good a showing," growls "Bystander," "as it was in 1881 when one well-spring of delight visited each six couples of the married people of the land." Evidently his friend was about to indulge in some appropriate remarks, but he was cut short by the next word of command; "form into families." This movement resulted in the formation of 1,907 families, the Prince Edward Islanders leading off with 5·8 persons in each family, followed by Quebec and New Brunswick each with 5·5, Nova Scotia with 5·4, Ontario with 5·1, Manitoba with 4·8, British Columbia with 4·7 and the North-west with 4·6, in each case the figures being upon a display sheet, as the mothers objected to having their offsprings cut up by the decimal points. The whole showed that Canada had 5·2 persons in the average family, which is 0·1 less than in 1881. "Bystander's" comment on this is, "Well, well! surely there must be a large proportion of French Acadians in the garden of the gulf, or else the French Canadians are not as prolific as they used to be." The statistical fiend at "Bystander's" elbow says "Prince Edward Island topped the list in 1881, and but 18 per cent of its population is French.

Neither in 1881 nor in 1891 census did the province of Quebec, with but 302,189 of its population of 1,488,535 other than French Canadians, have the largest average family."

249. While the fiend was whispering this in "Bystander's" ear, another partial movement in the procession was in progress. Men and women looking as if they had not attained true Canadian contentment emerge from the ranks and go to the front. They are the bachelors and the spinsters, 20 years old and upwards. There are 949 bachelors and 684 spinsters. Note the pitying look the married group give them as they file to the front. But "Bystander" comforts them on by saying "ten years ago, there would have been 956 and 689 respectively of you." Plainly there is not in Canada the growing aversion to marriage that recent census takings showed to be the fact in other countries.

250. At the same time the display sheet unfolded told that the 10,000 when at home occupied 1,770 houses, of which 1,124 were one story houses, 959 were two stories, 44 were three stories, and seven were four stories and over, and that there were 5.6 persons in each house.

"Bystander" says "evidently Canada is a country of homes. There were 1.10 families in each house in 1881 and 1.08 in 1891, and in the United States there were 1.10 in 1891 in each house. Canada is doing better than the United States, which country in 1891 had the same number of families in each house as in 1881. There is in Canada more progress to the ideal condition, when every family shall have a house to itself, than in the United States. In Montreal there were 5.7 persons in each dwelling and in New York city 18.52. While in Montreal there were 1.1 families in each dwelling, in New York there were 3.8 families in each dwelling on an average. We have none of that crowding, which engenders vice and disease.

251. But now the head of the procession of 10,000 has reached the centre gate. Again the bugle call; again the marshals gallop about; again the people reform. There are three bands this time; one has 9,802, the second marching in at the west gate has 185 and the third has just a baker's dozen in it. The group has divided according to religious beliefs, the Christian group, the Pagan and the Jews, the first by far the largest, the third the smallest.

"Bystander" remarks upon the homogeneity of religion, as well as that resulting from birth, as a good basis upon which to build a great nationality. The statistical fiend points out that there are many regiments in the christian group. There are the Roman Catholic and the Protestant divisions, and those number, Protestants 5,680, Catholics 4,122.

The Protestants are divided into Methodists, 1,754; Presbyterians, 1,563; Church of England, 1,337; Baptists, 629; all others, 397. The "blessed clergy" for the 10,000 number 15, giving each one an average of 700 souls to agonize over. The Jews have doubled their number in ten years. The Methodists are proportionately more; the Presbyterians have held their own, and the Church of England just a little more than held their own during the ten years. The Roman Catholics are 21 fewer in the group of 10,000 than they were ten years ago. "Bystander" began to make remarks upon the great loss of man-power involved in having so many denominations, the

scattering of spiritual forces caused by the incessant rivalries of the denominations—the poorly paid clergy, &c. But his friend remarked that the morale of an army was heightened by the regimental sub-divisions and he did not see why morals should not be benefitted by the denominational regiments; besides, each clergyman was a man of light and leading, and so the more of them, within reason, the more elevated the tone and the higher the intellectuality of the whole mass of the people.

252. Marshalled on the green before the council hall of the nation, the 10,000 received orders to re-form. They do so, and now we see that the two divisions represent the dwellers in the country and those in towns. Of the first there are 7,122 and of the second 2,878. Ten years ago the figures were country folk 7,890 and city folk 2,110. In 1881, 79 per cent of the people lived in the country. In 1891, 71 per cent. "Bystander" points out that a portion of this increase in the urban population is nominal rather than real; because many cities in 1891 included annexations of territory the population of which in 1881 was taken with the rural parts, and because many towns have been incorporated in the 10 years, their population being thus segregated and added to the urban population in that way, at the same time increasing the number of the city folk and diminishing the number of country people. But taken as they stand there on the green, the rural group far exceed the town's people and show the extent to which Canada is a country for agriculture, mining and fishing.

253. A few questions are asked of the country folk. How many are occupiers of land? 1,284 hands go up in the air.

How many are owners as well as occupiers? 1,091 hands remain in the air. The 193 hands which were withdrawn represent occupiers who are tenants or employees.

How many are owners of from 50 to 200 acres? 590 hands are still up.

"Bystander" remarks upon this showing that there is not much absentee landlordism in Canada; not much danger of tenantry questions coming up to vex the country.

254. A movement of the hosts, and they are shuffled again. 7,001 on one side of the central walk declare that they can read. 2,999 on the other side of the walk confess that they cannot read; of course 1,249 of these are children under 5 years old and some few are Indians. But about 70 per cent of the whole population can read.

The 7,000 suffer a diminution of 428 and the 2,999 receive a corresponding increase, and now the groups stand 6,572 who can write and 3,428 who cannot write—making about 66 per cent of the population able to sign their names.

The statistical fiend puts in his oar and tells "Bystander" that Prince Edward Island has a larger percentage of children under ten years of age able to read than any other province; that Ontario has the largest percentage of children under 10 years able to write; that in every province excepting Manitoba a larger proportion of girls under 10 can read than of boys under 10, and that in Canada 8,920 girls from 10 to 19 years of age in every 10,000 girls of that age period can write, while of boys 8,520 can write in every 10,000. Either the girls are quicker to learn or the boys, from the nature of their employments, do not find the necessity as great.

But "Bystander" remarks that it is a good thing for a country to stand so high in educational matters, and a better thing for the future that reading and writing are becoming so much the accomplishments of the girls of the land, and prophesies that in another ten years Canada will stand at the head of all countries in the proportion of the people able to read and write, even surpassing the people of Scandinavia, who beat the world in the proportion of adults able to write, probably because of the long winter nights.

255. But here comes out of the marshalled host a little group evidently afflicted—the defectives of the group. Here are 28 who are insane, 7 who are blind and 10 who are deaf mutes. A similar group ten years ago would have 5 fewer insane, the same number of blind and 2 more deaf mutes.

Insanity has increased somewhat in Canada. "Bystander" thinks that this is a fact in every country. But the friend at his elbow says that Canada suffers from having the insane of other countries dumped upon her shores, and adduces the fact that while native-born Canadians constitute 8,661 persons in every 10,000, less than 16 of the insane are native-born. Out of the 28 there should be 24 native-born; there are but 16.

We look sadly upon the little group of defectives, but we rejoice that they are cared for in asylums, and that Canada has a large proportion of her defective classes looked after.

256. But as these go back to the crowd, another little group separates itself and takes position in the corner of the grass plot nearest the Minister of Justice's office. They are the criminals of the country, and number 74; about five of them are females and the remainder males. About 10 are young offenders under 16 years of age. About 56 come from cities and towns. About one-fifth can neither read nor write.

257. Look again at the 10,000 group. For each 10,000 there are deposits in the Government and postal savings banks to the amount of \$104,334, and insurance on their lives to the amount of \$562,549. A similar group in 1891 would have \$238,833 insurance and \$54,390 of deposited savings.

258. Of those 10,000, 140 will die during the year. 380 of them will be infants.

259. This typical group will have 2,982 horses, 8,402 cattle and 5,201 sheep; an increase of 533 horses and 460 cattle, and a decrease of 1,848 sheep, compared with 1881.

260. But as a final exhibition the great group divides up, and 766 persons stand apart.

They form the industrial corps whose duty is to supply, to a very considerable extent, the group of 10,000 with what they need in the way of manufactures of all kinds.

They separate into four groups, and as we count them we find that there are 566 men, 145 women, 40 boys, and 14 girls (girls and boys under 16 years of age). Thus the industrial corps is made up of 74 per cent of men, 19 per cent of women, 5 per cent of boys, and 2 per cent of girls.



If we could summon from the past a similar group of 1881 we would find 589 persons confronting the 766 ; 448 men standing opposite to the 566 of 1891 ; 95 women opposite to the 145 ; 34 boys opposite to the 40, and 12 girls opposite to the 15.

Stated statistically, the group of 1891 shows an increase of 26 per cent in the number of men, of 53 per cent in the number of women, of 17 per cent in the number of boys, and of 25 per cent in the number of girls. The extent to which women have supplanted men is seen in the fact that while, in 1881, seventy-six out of every hundred of the industrial corps were men, and 17 were women ; in 1891, 74 were men and 19 women ; there has been, therefore, a displacement of 2 men in every 100 by 2 women.

"Bystander" refrains from discussing the problem of women labour and child labour, satisfied that it has not attained the dimensions of a problem in Canada, and that all will agree that it is a good thing that women are finding avenues for occupation to a greater degree than they had them in 1881.

In every ten thousand persons there is one person connected with the manufacture of arms and ammunition ; 22 with books and stationery, printers, engravers, book-binders, &c. ; 30 concerned in carriage-making, and in making the rolling stock for the railways, the street cars, &c. ; 6 engaged in making or working with chemicals as photographers, salt-workers, or making fertilizing compounds, &c. ; 22 employed in making drinks and stimulants, &c., the sugar with which we sweeten the cup that cheers but not inebriates, the beer, whisky and wine, the tobacco and cigars, and aerated waters ; 6 who work in flax and cordage, twine and nets, making the sails and ropes for the ships and the tents which are dotting our glens and seashores during summer holidays ; 106 busy in grinding the wheat, baking the flour, canning the fish, the fruits and the vegetables, making the cheese and the butter in factories ; 40 working up furniture, paints, colours, doors, blinds, house decorating, &c. ; 4 engaged in electroplating, watch-making, gold and silver smithing ; 53 employed in making boots and shoes, lasts and pegs, leather, harness, saddlery, &c. ; 8 occupied in connection with gas works, electric lighting, oil refineries, lamps, &c. ; 102 engaged in making machinery, tools, implements, stoves, sewing machines, horseshoes, cutlery, bicycles, locks, safes, saws, springs, &c.—the Tubal Cains of the country, the workers in iron and other metals, the men whose skill supplies that marvellous illustration of man's capacity, the steam engine that makes possible rapid travel and transit by land and by sea ; 3 making brooms and brushes, soaps and candies, glue and glycerine ; 172 connected with saw-mills, carpenters' shops, paper-mills, lath-mills, pulp-mills, &c. ; 4 making musical instruments ; 8 making ships and boats ; 26 working in stone, clay and glass ; 148 in textile fabrics and dress, and 3 in miscellaneous wares.

Among those working in textile fabrics and dress are 35 milliners and dressmakers. When these were separating themselves into a group, "Bystander" said, "In several of these the number is considerably greater than in 1881. The number has grown more rapidly than the growth of population. There are more shoemakers than in 1881—more separate establishments—some of them small, employing only two or three hands. This is a good thing. The complaint in other lands is that combinations of capital are developing the factory system to an inordinate degree ; that in consequence the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. Mr. Henry George says, 'In the United States it is clear that squalor and misery and

the vices and crimes that spring from everywhere increase as the village grows to the city and the march of development brings the advantage of the improved methods of production and exchange.

"Of course there is a residuum of the population which from various causes is outside of the general progress a country makes, and this residuum increases year by year, so that the city which ten years ago had 400 now has 500—an increase of 100, or one quarter more. But the city may have increased its population one quarter more, so that proportionately the residuum of 'ne'er do wells' is no larger than it was.

"But surely the development of industries employing a few hands in each establishment is more likely to create an independent, energetic class of workers than the development of factory life. Twenty men in ten shoe-makers' shops making shoes and boots are better than twenty men in one factory, obedient to one manager. Twenty seamstresses making their living and maintaining themselves in a dozen homes are better than twenty seamstresses in one shop.

"That this country has developed its industrial life along these lines is a good sign.

"This country is largely free from the perplexities of other countries. It has no great strikes. The anarchist finds no sympathy in Canada. May it not be that the freedom—this absence of sympathy—are due to the fact that the industrial life of the Dominion has developed so surprisingly in the small establishment and not in the factory."

But now we have, as a finale to the show in connection with this industrial corps, a representation of the amount of work done. This, of course, is based upon the output of all the establishments in which the men and women, boys and girls of the country earn their livelihood.

It is a pantomime. There are ten figures of varying dimensions. The first is a somewhat stout young fellow with 1891 on his hat-band and \$32,255,192 in large figures on his paunch. Hand-in-hand with him is another with 1881 on his hat-band and \$20,734,080 on his paunch. As they skip on to the stage, 1891 says to 1881: "Here I am. I am group No. 1 of the industries of 1891 and am made up of the industries whose annual output is under \$2,000. We two are the infant industries of the land in 1891 and in 1881. I've grown in the ten years as you see from the figures which show that the infant industries have an output of \$11,521,112 more in 1891 than they had in 1881."

As they separate and pass one to the left and the other to the right of the stage, two statelier individuals step forward. They wear hat-bands with 1881 and 1891, and have on their paunches, 1881, \$64,939,604, and 1891, \$93,260,957. That the 1891 of group No. 2 which represents industries having an annual output of from \$2,000 to \$12,000 has grown is evident. He is nearly half as big again as his companion, and the figures \$28,321,353 show how much the increase has been. Wheeling to left and right, the two take position alongside of their fellows of group No. 1; and group No. 3 steps to the front. 1881 has the figures \$36,808,242, and 1891 carries the figures \$47,709,005. The difference, \$10,900,763, shows the increase in output between 1891 and 1881 in group No. 3, which is the result of the labour of those of the industrial establishments of the land whose output is from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year. These move off to either side and two burly people step to the front; 1891 wears on his paunch \$42,238,542 and

1881 carries \$33,482,170, the difference, \$8,756,372, being the gain in output of establishments having an annual output of from \$25,000 to \$50,000. As these turn to left and right the couple of No. 5 come on. They wear upon their expansive chests the figures \$260,795,190 and \$153,767,771, the bigger figure being 1891 and the difference being \$107,027,419, which represents the increased output of the industrial establishments of 1891, whose output was from \$50,000 up. These wheel into place and take line with Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and as they wheel on No. 1 to bring themselves into view of the audience, they show two comparisons, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of 1881 with each other, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of 1891 with each other, and No. 1, 1881, with No. 1, 1891; No. 2 of 1881 with No. 2 of 1891, and so on. As you look you see that No. 1 of 1891 is just the same height as No. 1 of 1881, but he is more than half as stout again; that No. 2 of 1891 is shorter than No. 2 of 1881, but nearly half as stout again; that No. 3 of 1891 is shorter by nearly one-quarter than No. 3 of 1881, but is a third stouter; that No. 4 of 1891 is shorter than No. 4 of 1881, but more than a quarter stouter, and that No. 5 is longer by one-twentieth and stouter by nearly three-quarters more.

If you represent No. 1 of 1881 by a boy of 5 feet high and weighing 100 lbs., No. 1 of 1891 would be a boy of 5 feet high weighing 156 lbs.; No. 2 of 1881 by a boy of 5 feet 2 inches weighing 114 lbs., No. 2 of 1891 would be a boy of 5 feet 1 inch weighing 173 lbs., and so on.

261. The following tables being of general interest are given in full:—

BIRTH PLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario .....	1,496,744	430,211	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec .....	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia.....	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick.....	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba .....	45,757	16,503	108,017	44,489
British Columbia.....	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island .....	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories.....	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada .....	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

## BIRTH PLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England .....	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,017
Scotland .....	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,808	7,444
Ireland .....	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,690	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,553
Newfoundland .....	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	72
Other British possessions .....	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	208
Total, British possessions ..	353,904	329,037	52,015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,294
France .....	1,519	1,294	2,230	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany .....	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal .....	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia and Poland .....	444	1,161	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavia .....	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,746
United States .....	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,063
China .....	22	97	7	36	.....	5	.....	8	4	31
Other countries .....	3,743	5,088	1,233	2,125	481	716	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries ....	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,817	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, foreign-born ..	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,980	26,506	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489



263. From the preceding table it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birth-places in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries, in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA,  
1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.			1891.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario.....!	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·8	15·5	3·7
Quebec.....	94·3	3·8	1·9	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia.....	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·8	1·1
New Brunswick.....	90·2	7·8	2·0	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba.....	73·5	13·2	13·3	70·8	18·5	10·7
British Columbia.....	70·7	12·1	17·2	57·9	21·5	20·6
Prince Edward Island.....	91·2	8·1	0·7	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories.....	95·5	0·5	4·0	80·9	13·0	6·1
Canada .....	85·9	11·1	3·0	86·6	10·1	3·3

264. The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

In the United States the foreign-born were 14·77 per cent of the whole population in 1890, against 13·32 per cent in 1880, leaving the native-born 85·23 per cent in 1890, and 86·68 per cent in 1880. Canada has, therefore, a somewhat larger proportion of its inhabitants native-born, and has increased the proportion in the decade 1881–1891, while the United States decreased their proportion of native-born in the same decade. Including those born under the British flag in other parts of the Empire with the native-born, there is only 3·3 per cent of the population of Canada that is foreign-born.

265. The religions of the people of Canada as ascertained by the census of 1891 are given on the following page :—

## RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

DENOMINATION.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	N. W. Territories.	Canada.
Roman Catholics.....	358,300	1,291,709	122,452	115,961	20,571	20,843	47,837	14,344	1,992,017
Church of England.....	385,999	75,472	64,410	43,095	30,852	23,619	6,046	15,966	646,059
Presbyterians.....	452,712	52,659	108,520	40,530	38,977	15,260	32,988	12,547	754,193
Reformed Presbyterians.....	142	12	415	96	20	3	9	11	708
Other Presbyterians.....	293	2	17	13	4	21	75	...	425
Methodists.....	647,518	39,416	53,731	35,336	28,210	14,193	13,301	8,110	839,815
Bible Christians.....	5,889	99	420	159	188	97	294	37	7,183
Primitive Methodists.....	138	4	1	...	6	...	...	11	160
Other Methodists.....	488	25	43	9	33	8	1	...	607
Baptists.....	96,969	6,854	72,731	54,960	15,829	2,960	5,749	1,307	257,449
Baptists, Free Will.....	7,869	1,127	10,377	24,674	278	130	512	149	43,116
Tunkers.....	1,209	10	14	15	5	8	4	9	1,274
Brethren.....	9,343	1,129	242	234	389	166	...	134	11,637
Lutherans.....	45,029	1,385	5,882	377	6,545	2,083	...	2,678	63,982
Congregational.....	16,879	4,296	3,112	1,036	1,815	775	11	293	28,157
Disciples.....	9,106	20	1,728	1,008	261	62	531	52	12,763
Adventists.....	447	3,364	1,651	715	32	109	22	14	6,354
Unitarians.....	776	554	115	147	74	79	10	22	1,777
Universalists.....	1,094	1,426	326	259	5	45	24	7	3,186
Protestants.....	2,938	2,342	47	22	1,874	286	9	4,735	12,253
Salvation Army.....	10,320	297	1,377	993	399	298	180	85	13,949
Quakers.....	4,350	38	41	17	124	38	8	34	4,650
Jews.....	2,501	2,703	31	73	743	277	1	85	6,414
Other denominations.....	29,934	710	482	376	448	597	620	589	33,756
Not specified.....	24,078	2,882	2,231	1,163	4,824	16,216	243	37,718	89,355
Totals.....	2,114,321	1,488,535	450,396	321,293	152,506	98,173	109,078	98,967	4,833,239

266. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336; Methodists, 178; Presbyterians, 51; Lutherans, 2; Unitarians, 4; Protestants, 15, and not specified, 28,782.

267. The number of Pagans or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1893, was 16,427, distributed as follows:—

Ontario.....	1,258
Manitoba.....	3,083
British Columbia.....	4,869
The Territories.....	7,217
	<hr/> 16,427

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

268. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census:—

RELIGIONS.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.
Roman Catholics.....	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists.....	742,981	17·18	847,765	17·54
Presbyterians.....	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·63
Church of England.....	577,414	13·35	646,059	13·37
Baptists.....	296,525	6·85	303,839	6·29
Lutherans.....	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·32
Congregationalists.....	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples.....	20,193	·47	12,763	·26
Brethren.....	8,831	·20	11,637	·24
Adventists.....	7,211	·16	6,354	·13
Quakers.....	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants.....	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists.....	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews.....	2,393	·06	6,414	·13
Unitarians.....	2,126	·05	1,777	·04
Salvation Army.....	.....	.....	13,949	·29
Other denominations.....	14,269	·33	33,756	·70
Not specified.....	*93,881	2·17	*89,355	1·85

\*Pagans included.

## INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

269. The census definition of an industrial establishment is “any place where one or several persons are engaged in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use, or consumption.” This definition is the one which guided the enumerators in the census of 1891, and also in the census of 1881 and 1871.

The object aimed at in each of the three census-takings is the same, viz., to obtain full statistics of the small as well as of the large industries of the

country. The chief characteristics of the country's development during the decade 1881-1891 appears, from the returns of the census, to be, 1st, the upspringing of numerous small industries, and 2nd, the great increase in the large industries having an output of \$50,000 and upwards. With regard to the first, that was a characteristic of the country's growth in 1881, but not so marked a characteristic as was shown in 1891, ten years after. Fault has been found with the census of 1891 because so many industries employing one or two hands were taken. They were in the country. The enumerators had for their guidance the same definition as that placed in the hands of the enumerators of 1881 for their guidance. They would not have done their sworn duty if they had not taken these small industrial establishments.

The Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture exercised great care in compiling the returns of the enumerators, and cut out all very small industries, where the output, though making a large sum in the aggregate, was in each individual case evidently an adjunct to a regular occupation, rather than the occupation by which a livelihood was obtained.

270. For the purpose of presenting the results of the census of 1891 in as compact a form as possible, the industrial establishments have been grouped together, not with scientific accuracy, but with the design of bringing together in the groups such industries as are more or less allied to each other, so that comparison with similar groups, as obtained by the census of 1881, can be made.

These groups are arranged alphabetically for convenience, and give particulars of number of establishments, number of employees, annual amount of wages paid, and annual value of output.

#### 271.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Cartridge-making . . . . .	4	610,000	273	85,597	492,555
Dynamite works. . . . .	2	4,000	3	1,500	9,500
Gunpowder mills . . . . .	7	406,925	152	68,350	547,000
Gunsmithing . . . . .	41	86,086	67	19,947	56,150
Census of 1891—Total. . . . .	54	1,107,011	495	175,394	1,105,205
Census of 1881—Total. . . . .	41	189,650	146	62,847	309,755

The chief change in the above is in cartridge-making, the Government having established a factory in Quebec in 1882.



## 272.—BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Bank-note engraving.....	1	200,000	100	60,000	140,000
Book-binding .....	81	810,460	1,323	407,164	1,170,623
Electro-stereotyping .....	1	15,000	40	20,000	45,000
Engraving and lithographing ...	47	744,585	646	265,747	782,770
Engravers' supplies .....	1	1,700	2	1,000	5,000
Printing and publishing .....	589	8,689,686	7,705	3,099,632	8,318,094
Stationery .....	3	79,000	90	22,000	92,000
Census of 1891—Total. ....	723	10,540,431	9,906	3,875,543	10,553,487
Census of 1881—Total. ....	489	5,619,810	6,975	2,256,055	6,792,830

The principal development in the above has been in printing and publishing, these establishments having increased by 194.

## 273.—CARRIAGES, &amp;c.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Carriage and waggon making...	3,336	8,029,621	9,056	2,999,572	9,744,416
Carriage top making.....	2	43,075	42	20,350	79,680
Hub and spoke ".....	8	106,895	82	30,010	105,400
Invalid and baby chairs making..	4	51,300	139	43,400	145,500
Rolling stock.....	19	2,592,984	5,018	2,235,524	9,460,525
Street car works.....	1	13,858	5	2,400	13,600
Whip factories.....	14	80,552	120	38,690	162,460
Census of 1891—Total. ....	3,384	10,918,285	14,462	5,369,946	19,711,581
Census of 1881—Total. ...	3,168	5,443,893	11,939	3,583,327	10,588,847

In this group there has been general growth and considerable specialization of industries, 15 industrial establishments having been taken which did not appear at all in the returns of 1881.

## 274.—CHEMICALS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output
		\$		\$	\$
Baking powder and flavouring extracts.....	24	321,550	216	98,925	671,150
Boiler compounds.....	1	2,000	1	500	1,200
Chemical establishments.....	135	1,950,406	907	339,711	2,008,100
Dyeing and scouring ..	72	355,186	292	80,890	345,504
Fertilizers.....	1	.....	30	5,000	20,000
Hair works.....	12	23,180	30	6,535	41,850
Ink making.....	3	26,700	19	7,538	55,500
Litharge works.....	1	1,600	2	800	3,000
Methylated spirits.....	1	8,500	3	2,400	80,000
Patent medicines.....	116	275,486	307	101,000	789,400
Photographers.....	327	575,069	708	228,738	849,126
Photographic supplies.....	4	16,775	19	7,500	22,150
Salt works.....	20	408,120	247	67,690	342,920
Superphosphates.....	14	163,450	108	30,801	244,469
Vaseline.....	1	10,000	5	3,000	30,000
Washing compounds.....	1	105	1	600	1,050
Census of 1891—Total.....	733	4,138,127	2,895	981,628	5,505,419
Census of 1881—Total.....	350	1,385,819	981	324,193	2,452,771

In this group, chemical establishments, photographic galleries and patent medicines show the chief increase; salt works diminished by 8.

## 275.—DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Aerated waters.....	188	939,371	677	205,229	946,715
Brewers and malsters.....	150	8,533,164	1,885	906,681	5,955,253
Cider making.....	176	142,845	323	47,179	187,235
Cigar factories.....	112	1,673,238	3,220	976,230	3,367,204
Cocoa and chocolate making.....	2	34,500	17	6,000	58,000
Coffee and spice mills.....	31	532,641	168	74,033	1,119,010
Condensed milk.....	1	15,000	25	7,630	83,000
Distilleries.....	8	7,054,000	404	178,950	2,199,600
Sorgum syrups, &c.....	15	26,290	37	7,292	56,899
Sugar refineries.....	8	5,924,400	1,927	709,811	17,127,100
Tobacco working.....	37	2,158,150	2,105	485,252	2,375,321
Wine making.....	41	396,475	150	37,955	254,489
Census of 1891—Total.....	769	27,430,074	10,938	3,642,242	33,729,826
Census of 1881—Total.....	538	10,231,321	7,294	2,054,832	20,078,306

In this group there has been great growth in the manufacture of aerated waters. Breweries have increased by 6. Tobacco and cigars show very considerable increase. Distilleries have decreased by 6. Wine-making establishments have increased by 31.

## 276.—FIBROUS MATERIAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Asbestos work.....	3	32,250	23	7,850	32,500
Bag factories.....	2	141,090	52	18,350	265,800
Cordage, rope and twine.....	21	2,370,395	819	219,897	1,723,534
Fishing tackle.....	42	13,674	73	9,344	36,158
Flax and scutching mills.....	50	489,663	1,521	234,677	709,115
Net-making.....	43	812	101	4,060	11,022
Sail ".....	55	68,031	166	56,206	244,940
Tent and awnings.....	32	119,410	206	76,874	425,902
Census of 1891—Total.....	248	3,235,325	2,961	627,258	3,448,971
Census of 1881—Total. ....	60	962,550	1,385	263,925	1,258,472

In this group there has been a great development. Tents and awnings have increased from 2 establishments in 1881 to 32 in 1891. Sail and net-making do not appear in the returns of 1881 as separate industries. They may be in the "Miscellaneous" of 1881, among the 284 industrial establishments, the details of which examination shows impossible to separate.

## 277.—FOODS—VEGETABLE.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Bakeries.....	1,656	4,781,605	4,551	1,607,335	11,148,567
Chickory kilns.....	4	3,110	5	745	2,650
Confectionery.....	280	2,284,284	2,492	669,218	4,284,631
Dried fruits and vegetables.....	36	96,250	431	30,955	146,296
Flour and grist mills.....	2,550	23,039,041	6,317	2,366,931	52,423,286
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	52	553,800	2,241	165,494	891,542
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	1	5,000	20	2,500	9,000
Pickle making.....	17	94,773	89	20,090	119,700
Prepared cattle food.....	3	2,500	6	2,050	4,530
Preserved fruit and jellies.....	8	17,720	63	8,520	38,236
Preserved food.....	1	2,000	3	2,000	8,000
Vinegar works.....	27	440,385	302	109,480	685,550
Yeast making.....	3	22,300	53	17,235	45,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	4,638	31,342,768	16,573	5,002,553	69,806,988
Census of 1881—Total.....	3,950	17,777,022	19,111	3,810,662	54,282,140

The growth in this group has been general. Bakeries and confectioneries have increased by 756. Part of this increase is due to the specialization of the business, confectioners in 1881 having been bakers as well. Flour and grist mills show increase. Preserved articles of food in 1881 returned 339 establishments, but as some of these included animal foods as well as vegetable, some of them should be credited to the next class. It is impossible to separate them, the returns of 1881 not specifying in sufficient detail the nature of the raw material used. For general purposes of comparison, the classes of vegetable and animal food should be taken together. This has been done at the end of animal foods. It will be seen that the industries grouped under these two heads have attained large proportions. Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of flour, in the ten years, the value of the output of the flour mills in the census returns of 1891 is nearly \$11,000,000 more than in 1881. Fruit and vegetable canning and pickle making have developed at a great rate.

## 278.—FOODS—ANIMAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Cheese factories.....	1,565	2,586,599	3,013	753,067	9,784,288
Creameries.....	170	540,598	425	106,303	913,591
Fish canning.....	390	2,894,224	13,781	974,832	3,091,293
“ curing.....	4,627	3,133,072	15,704	1,066,584	4,882,302
Meat canning.....	1	12,000	9	2,500	7,000
“ curing.....	527	2,173,077	1,690	503,053	7,125,831
Census of 1891—Total.....	7,280	11,339,570	34,622	3,406,339	25,804,305
Census of 1881—Total.....	988	2,568,129	3,176	622,141	9,890,065
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1891.....	11,918	42,682,338	51,195	8,408,892	95,611,293
Total animal and vegetable foods, 1881.....	4,938	20,371,551	22,293	4,432,803	64,172,205

The great increase in cheese factories has been the most important change in this group, as may be seen from the following comparison with the census of 1881 :—

	1881.	1891.
Number of factories.....	709	1,565
Capital invested.....	\$ 1,021,435	\$ 2,586,599
Persons employed.....	2,003	3,013
Wages paid.....	\$ 382,615	\$ 753,067
Value of raw material.....	4,264,798	6,804,611
Value of output.....	5,464,454	9,784,288

The increase in creameries, or butter factories, was also very great, the number rising from 46 to 170, and the output from \$341,478 to \$913,591. There has likewise been great development in all the canning industries, including meat and fish.



## 279.—FURNITURE AND HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Cabinet and furniture.....	1,286	6,094,435	7,180	2,432,771	7,706,093
Cement mills.....	19	420,305	243	85,960	251,175
Elevator factories.....	6	88,475	79	33,875	117,600
House decorating.....	1	77,000	45	27,000	54,000
Lime kilns.....	1,184	1,405,104	2,575	465,974	1,444,453
Mantel and grate making.....	4	187,200	240	79,800	562,400
Mattress making.....	42	78,569	197	58,286	286,053
Paints and varnish making.....	72	1,462,275	537	213,320	1,933,825
Painting and glazing.....	405	606,362	1,408	500,537	1,517,470
Plaster and stucco.....	68	377,672	403	134,943	307,086
Quilting factory.....	1	7,000	3	1,000	10,000
Roofing material.....	16	221,100	360	142,930	784,160
Sash, doors and blinds.....	608	7,108,076	5,807	2,309,267	9,891,510
Spring bed making.....	26	79,582	106	29,093	127,536
Census of 1891—Total.....	3,738	18,213,155	19,183	6,514,756	24,993,361
Census of 1881—Total ..	3,095	7,492,908	12,809	3,423,150	13,777,335

There has been fair development in this group. The number of lime kilns was less by 90 in 1891 than in 1881. Sash, doors and blinds were made by 252 more establishments in 1891 than in 1881. Cabinet and furniture show 117 more establishments.

## 280.—GOLD AND SILVER.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establishments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Electroplating.....	10	386,775	239	101,615	458,400
Enamel working.....	1	13,500	5	1,500	16,000
Gold leaf making.....	1	13,200	8	3,000	18,400
Gold and silver smithing.....	23	31,925	44	25,025	71,210
Jewel case making.....	1	1,650	8	850	2,800
Watchmaking and jewellery.....	655	2,540,081	1,619	648,342	2,523,691
Census of 1891—Total.....	691	2,987,131	1,923	780,332	3,090,501
Census of 1881—Total.....	359	668,616	948	304,942	1,175,591

In this class there is also an increase in specialized industries, and a large increase in the number of manufacturing watchmakers and jewellers.

## 281.—LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES, &amp;c.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Belt and hose. . . . .	6	251,000	143	62,640	511,000
Boots and shoes. . . . .	5,398	9,648,639	18,041	4,916,464	18,990,381
Harness and saddlery. . . . .	1,553	2,546,583	3,069	1,001,629	3,988,001
Last and peg. . . . .	11	67,000	94	28,630	72,500
Leather lace. . . . .	2	20,400	44	9,000	35,000
Morocco leather. . . . .	1	35,000	45	15,000	150,000
Tanneries. . . . .	802	6,322,963	4,263	1,522,007	11,422,860
Census of 1891—Total . . . . .	7,773	18,891,585	25,699	7,555,370	35,169,742
Census of 1881—Total . . . . .	6,813	14,321,034	27,513	6,722,730	36,505,272

There is in the above class an increase in the total number of establishments, and in the capital invested, and in the wages paid, but a decrease in the number of employees and in the total output. The quantity of these manufactures has doubtless greatly increased, but the value has diminished. Boots and shoes are much below the price in 1881, and No. 1 hides, which averaged at wholesale in Montreal, in 1881, \$9.70, averaged in 1891 only \$5.59 per 100 pounds. The chief decrease has been in tanneries, of which there were 1,012 establishments in 1881, and 802 in 1891, while their output had fallen from \$15,144,535 in 1881 to \$11,422,860 in 1891.

## 282.—LIGHTING.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Electric appliances. . . . .	8	173,448	186	71,500	329,700
Electric light works. . . . .	80	4,113,771	763	297,684	1,154,149
Electric supplies. . . . .	15	1,389,365	241	96,500	535,152
Fish oil refineries. . . . .	35	64,113	189	21,311	71,305
Gas works. . . . .	49	13,119,119	1,164	496,661	2,796,697
Lamps and chandeliers. . . . .	3	74,300	55	19,075	45,150
Lanterns. . . . .	1	12,000	15	7,000	20,000
Match factories. . . . .	12	336,650	1,039	143,064	434,953
Oil refineries. . . . .	21	1,873,918	276	140,370	2,064,115
Patent fuel. . . . .	1	2,630	6	1,800	14,500
Street lamps. . . . .	1	176,000	8	1,000	20,000
Census of 1891—Total . . . . .	226	21,335,314	3,894	1,259,165	7,485,721
Census of 1881—Total . . . . .	108	7,874,037	2,169	611,769	5,843,616

In this group considerable changes have taken place during the ten years. Electricity has been given a commanding position, and though gas works

have increased from 36 in 1881 to 49 in 1891, and their continued value to the wage-earner is seen in the fact that 1,164 hands were employed in 1891, against 1,062 in 1881, yet against the 2 employees returned in 1881 as connected with electricity, there were 1,190 wage-earners in 1891.

## 283.—MACHINES, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....	221	8,624,803	4,543	1,812,050	7,493,624
Bell foundries.....	3	13,935	15	5,787	13,400
Bicycle factories.....	5	78,800	88	26,675	97,550
Blacksmithing.....	9,423	6,519,953	12,070	3,187,446	8,942,106
Boiler making.....	30	419,684	450	163,884	877,819
Bolt and nut works.....	10	310,800	319	96,135	401,930
Brass fittings.....	13	635,050	599	263,780	759,000
Copperine factory.....	1	11,020	6	3,500	14,000
Coppersmithing.....	4	130,900	69	29,400	130,600
Cutlery.....	12	71,090	81	29,525	74,300
Edge tools.....	40	1,107,807	720	316,244	961,604
Engine building.....	18	1,244,589	1,257	534,091	1,575,159
Foundries and machine shops....	621	16,736,703	12,808	5,152,157	16,405,280
Furnaces, stoves and heaters....	23	578,351	543	246,975	758,750
Galvanized iron works.....	2	1,200	9	2,700	6,500
Iron and brass fittings.....	40	967,444	775	290,640	1,433,200
Iron and steel bridges.....	6	724,655	444	184,300	728,075
Knitting machines.....	4	20,205	19	2,800	4,480
Lead pipe making.....	1	98,000	10	5,000	38,000
Lightning rod making.....	1	500	1	300	1,000
Locksmithing.....	33	139,480	194	78,155	171,150
Metal cornices and signs.....	2	7,300	20	9,000	53,000
Nail and tack.....	12	409,390	405	152,000	744,150
Needle factories.....	3	16,200	23	5,550	13,300
Pattern mould factories.....	3	3,700	6	4,250	10,100
Plumbing and gasfitting.....	144	1,037,270	1,268	475,055	2,215,168
Plumbers' supplies.....	1	87,000	60	20,000	70,000
Quartz crushing mills.....	39	263,640	312	105,183	312,000
Rivet factory.....	1	64,000	30	10,560	70,000
Rock drill making.....	2	62,149	51	18,639	87,161
Rolling mills.....	6	2,307,540	2,006	843,500	3,163,930
Safe and vault works.....	8	172,815	212	83,160	215,450
Saw and file cutting.....	18	455,100	333	140,232	537,680
Scale factories.....	9	180,233	126	47,565	170,200
Screw.....	3	513,189	171	65,580	199,200
Sewing machines.....	12	953,335	897	295,953	790,870
Skate factories.....	2	10,350	23	7,450	17,600
Smelting works.....	16	4,159,481	1,901	851,980	3,076,240
Spinning wheel works.....	26	12,915	28	5,050	8,788
Spring and axle.....	8	473,305	242	100,420	378,600
Tin and sheet iron.....	233	1,165,162	1,378	463,851	1,955,991
Tinsmithing.....	1,492	3,392,416	3,798	1,265,829	4,793,065
Type foundries.....	6	184,900	102	37,271	107,500
Washing machines.....	30	93,260	139	46,300	164,998
Wire works.....	50	1,138,815	871	331,473	1,973,660
Census of 1891—Total.....	12,631	55,598,434	49,422	17,815,445	62,016,178
Census of 1881—Total.....	10,446	27,169,043	37,274	11,067,787	36,654,109

In this important group the great proportion of the establishments are blacksmiths' shops, of which there were 9,423 in 1891, against 7,986 in 1881, or 74·6 per cent of the total of the group in 1891, and 76·4 per cent in 1881. Agricultural implement making decreased the number of establishments in 1891 compared with 1881 by 33, but the employees increased by 887 and the output by \$3,088,227. The number of establishments reporting manufacture of sewing machines decreased by 5, and the output by \$257,407. Bicycle factories appear for the first time. Foundries and machine shops show considerable increase. Specialization of industries is shown by the increase in the number of industries in this group, there having been returned 45 separate industries in 1891, and 34 in 1881.

## 284.—MATTERS—ANIMAL.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Beeswax refining.....	1	3,300	2	800	4,000
Bone crushing mills.....	5	5,686	7	1,625	16,360
Brush and broom making.....	89	390,601	781	250,152	872,139
Comb factories.....	1	7,000	15	9,000	20,000
Glue.....	8	68,600	61	17,200	97,800
Glycerine works.....	1	21,000	4	2,500	40,000
Hair cloth making.....	2	55,500	21	9,700	37,000
Horn and bone works.....	1	500	5	1,500	5,000
Neatsfoot oil.....	1	10	1	.....	115
Paraffine and wax.....	1	11,000	30	10,000	40,000
Sheepskin mats.....	1	4,600	3	1,500	13,000
Soap and candles.....	95	1,027,529	518	204,623	2,151,910
Tallow refineries.....	4	20,950	7	2,985	42,690
Taxidermy.....	31	8,127	34	8,208	25,125
Wax candles.....	3	3,086	7	1,485	6,490
Wax working.....	12	3,248	20	3,558	7,752
Census of 1891—Total.....	256	1,630,737	1,516	524,836	3,379,381
Census of 1881—Total.....	192	1,446,423	1,552	398,912	2,904,274

In this group the brush and broom industry—a mixed industry, using both animal and vegetable matter—shows a decrease of 2 in the number of establishments, an increase of \$37,276 in capital invested, a decrease of 176 in the number of employees, but an increase of \$109,245 in the value of the output. These changes are probably due to increased efficiency of machinery. Glue factories show a decrease in number, in capital, in hands employed, in wages and in output.



## 285.—MATTERS—VEGETABLE.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
Asheries.....	128	113,019	215	45,139	153,441
Bark extract.....	4	114,900	55	28,400	120,000
Basket making.....	254	80,540	567	66,987	151,003
Carpentering.....	4,618	5,012,670	10,137	2,949,803	9,111,299
Carving and gilding.....	21	72,174	92	42,845	136,430
Charcoal burning.....	46	56,831	95	22,696	91,874
Cheese box making.....	48	106,380	245	44,876	137,616
Cigar.....	2	19,500	30	6,000	15,000
Coffin and casket making.....	93	502,346	452	166,039	498,440
Coke ovens.....	2	182,500	42	15,000	90,000
Cooperages.....	1,524	1,896,931	3,204	744,534	2,382,072
Cork cutting.....	5	190,300	82	24,840	166,100
Hop curing.....	2	1,535	27	700	3,800
Lath mills.....	13	25,365	81	11,180	37,860
Linseed oil.....	2	357,500	45	15,300	377,000
Lobster trap making.....	158	9,071	208	4,743	17,008
Lobster can and box.....	3	52,100	59	9,200	34,000
Lubricating oil.....	2	4,100	4	1,200	6,000
Moss factory.....	1	7,750	11	1,400	3,000
Opium.....	10	136,350	22	8,400	279,524
Packing case factory.....	30	137,305	323	68,900	293,869
Pail and tub.....	2	192,130	84	36,280	99,962
Paper bag and box.....	43	759,509	964	220,540	1,145,460
“ collars.....	1	75,000	150	30,000	90,000
“ mills.....	34	4,673,211	1,792	656,402	2,575,447
“ patterns.....	3	689	11	2,178	12,600
Picture frame.....	166	289,962	373	122,014	564,579
Planing and moulding.....	321	2,955,680	2,664	970,112	5,211,592
Press stamp and die.....	21	109,275	127	54,330	153,600
Pulp mills.....	24	2,900,907	1,025	292,099	1,057,810
Pump and wind mills.....	305	519,890	542	163,325	601,513
Rubber factories.....	15	2,312,058	1,224	336,018	2,001,040
“ goods.....	3	18,450	163	22,800	58,280
“ stamps.....	1	200	1	375	750
Saw-mills.....	5,666	50,203,111	51,378	12,625,895	51,262,435
Shingle-mills.....	877	1,529,358	3,368	616,356	2,093,924
Shook and box mills.....	25	73,677	132	28,127	99,714
Spool factory.....	2	63,400	120	25,000	50,000
Starch.....	11	440,500	238	69,250	489,850
Stave.....	70	724,242	1,065	296,008	814,339
Straw works.....	32	138,150	190	44,790	131,552
Trunk and box.....	62	659,805	824	253,863	1,042,733
Wall paper.....	4	366,650	139	56,600	355,000
Wood turning.....	127	469,510	758	204,265	621,096
Census of 1891—Total.....	14,781	78,554,531	83,328	21,404,809	84,638,742
Census of 1881—Total.....	11,102	34,145,436	60,316	11,989,290	53,535,613

Under the head of “Vegetable Matters” are grouped the important industries employing material of vegetable origin—the great industries connected with wood, with the manufacture of paper, and others.

Pot and pearl asheries show a decrease from 225 establishments in 1881 to 128 in 1891, and the output has shrunk in value from \$345,096 in 1881

to \$153,441 in 1891. The chief increases are in carpentering establishments (2,124), cooperages (94), planing and moulding (255), saw-mills (276), shingle-mills (76), wood-turning (102), pulp-mills (19), wind-mills (68), and rubber factories (11). Paper-mills show a decrease of 2 in number of establishments, but an increase in every other particular. Specialization is also apparent in this group, there being 10 more distinct industries in the group in 1891 than in it in 1881.

## 286.—MATHEMATICAL, &amp;c., INSTRUMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Mathematical .....	3	2,700	8	2,485	5,875
Optical .....	3	5,740	9	4,250	13,500
Spectacles .....	1	5,040	2	800	1,800
Surgical .....	11	34,075	33	11,875	53,800
Census of 1891—Total. ....	18	47,555	52	19,410	74,975
Census of 1881—Total. ....	10	81,900	74	23,180	66,200

In this group there has been an increase in the number of establishments and in the output, but a decrease in other particulars. Mathematical instrument making employed in 1891 a capital of \$2,700 against \$27,500 in 1881; 8 hands against 22, and had an output of \$5,875 against an output of \$21,000 in 1881.

## 287.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Musical instruments .....	89	2,378,633	2,170	962,423	3,363,713
Piano actions .....	3	11,000	34	10,800	29,500
Census of 1891—Total. ....	92	2,389,633	2,204	973,223	3,393,213
Census of 1881—Total. ....	44	669,379	941	417,833	1,220,195

In this group the growth is unmarked by any peculiarity beyond the tendency to specialization observable in all the groups and indicated in this group by the establishment of the manufacture of "piano actions," an industry not reported in the returns for 1881.

## 288.—SHIPS AND BOATS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Block-making .....	30	31,035	77	19,795	73,865
Boat-building.....	478	421,395	832	179,092	477,522
Mast and spar making.....	14	58,065	45	15,620	59,800
Ship-yards.....	147	2,045,456	3,191	998,615	3,101,275
Census of 1891—Total.....	669	2,555,951	4,145	1,213,122	3,712,462
Census of 1881—Total. ....	539	2,899,752	5,271	1,339,956	4,319,070

In this group the number of establishments has increased. Capital invested, number of employees, wages paid and value of output have decreased. The increase in establishments is due to increased boat-building, employing 262 more men in 1891 than in 1881. Ship-yards have decreased in number by 175, and in the value of their output by \$1,042,558. In boat-building Ontario had in 1891 an output of the value of \$222,164, and in 1881 of \$72,178. British Columbia in 1881 built boats valued at \$1,000, and in 1891 the boats built had a value of \$100,195.

## 289.—STONE, CLAY AND GLASS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Brick and tile.....	697	3,513,036	6,737	1,428,489	3,584,713
China decorating.....	2	24,500	31	5,900	37,000
Glass works.....	12	387,290	983	348,816	697,150
Marble and stone cutting.....	497	2,263,232	3,773	1,410,837	4,535,674
Paving material.....	5	829,800	237	48,800	227,850
Potteries .....	82	720,872	540	168,928	478,270
Show cases.....	10	233,425	177	84,250	441,750
Stained glass works.....	5	12,800	50	22,600	67,800
Terra cotta.....	4	377,300	130	62,000	151,000
Census of 1891—Total.....	1,314	8,362,255	12,608	3,580,620	10,221,207
Census of 1881—Total.....	989	2,515,347	7,726	1,752,005	4,600,297

In this group establishments for the manufacture of bricks and tiles increased by 137, the employees by 2,610 hands, and the year's output by \$2,042,821. Establishments for marble and stone cutting increased by 188. Potteries show a decrease of 14 in establishments. Grindstone works and tobacco-pipe making were found in 1881 and not in 1891.

## 290.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

INDUSTRY.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Altar linen .....	3	160	6	568	2,750
Artificial flowers .....	6	445	7	910	1,942
Blanket making .....	1	21,000	12	3,500	75,000
Braid and elastic .....	3	89,950	67	16,100	100,000
Button factories .....	5	169,050	455	114,000	277,500
Carding and fulling .....	441	716,223	791	155,978	1,047,259
Carpet making .....	557	301,518	915	150,734	548,619
Corset " .....	32	459,890	955	216,177	850,500
Cotton mills .....	22	13,208,121	8,502	2,102,603	8,451,724
Dress making and millinery .....	7,066	3,044,190	17,197	2,475,806	11,111,510
Duck and yarn factory .....	1	173,000	133	40,000	290,000
Embroidery .....	1	10,000	33	10,000	150,000
Fancy goods .....	47	153,046	230	83,058	334,870
Feather factory .....	1	1,000	7	1,800	5,000
Fringe and tassel .....	2	12,500	50	7,000	37,000
Furriers and hatters .....	192	2,047,881	2,518	734,454	5,004,941
Gloves and mitts .....	44	422,018	640	135,387	747,732
Horse blankets and bags .....	2	133,000	56	21,000	165,000
Hosiery .....	58	370,970	642	131,487	579,431
Knitting .....	223	969,686	1,501	332,634	1,337,626
Lace .....	6	8,190	53	7,322	30,535
Linen .....	1	5	1	65	100
Mat and rug .....	6	30,820	43	13,700	43,200
Oiled cloth and clothing .....	29	247,440	202	68,795	349,684
Painting (hand) .....	20	10,560	60	28,895	64,370
Plume making .....	1	200	1	400	1,000
Regalia " .....	3	21,325	42	10,000	48,000
Rug patterns .....	1	200	1	250	1,500
Shirts, collars and ties .....	157	1,394,607	3,058	671,783	2,640,091
Shoddy mills .....	2	8,600	15	4,400	18,000
Silk mills .....	3	520,000	322	102,500	585,000
Suspender making .....	6	53,700	64	15,850	169,600
Tailoring and clothing .....	3,982	8,264,422	23,234	5,720,708	22,648,583
Thread making .....	2	110,151	41	11,010	180,060
Umbrella and parasol .....	16	47,475	105	27,179	170,862
Underwear .....	26	23,890	123	21,023	65,630
Wadding .....	4	302,650	58	23,600	205,700
Weaving .....	2,085	269,793	2,445	180,315	631,399
Wig making .....	23	52,820	60	14,252	79,445
Woollen mills .....	377	9,357,658	7,156	1,884,483	8,087,871
Wool yarn .....	1	28,000	26	8,000	33,000
Census of 1891—Total ....	15,458	43,056,154	71,827	15,547,726	67,172,034
Census of 1881—Total ....	6,265	20,198,835	44,337	7,716,226	40,808,843

This group includes cotton mills, woollen mills, millinery, fur-dressing, hat and cap making, shirts and collars, clothing and the variety of manufactures needed to keep the men, women and children warm and well dressed. The increases in establishments are chiefly in dressmaking and millinery, and in tailoring and clothing, the returns showing an increase of 6,908 establishments. These returns have been severely criticised. They



have, therefore, been the more closely scrutinized in the Statistics Branch, without, however, much change being required. The seamstress, with her sewing machine, making a living and supporting others by her labour, is as much a wage-earner and a contributor to the sum total of the value of the industrial output of the country as the sewing girl in a factory. There was in some cases a tendency on the part of enumerators to place a value upon the room the seamstress occupied, as an industrial establishment, but such tendency was strictly suppressed. All her capital was her sewing machine, and that was capital invested just as much in the instance where there was but one sewing machine as in the instance where there were a dozen in use in one building. The same general directions were given in 1891 as in 1881 in this matter, and if more dressmaking and millinery establishments, big and little, were returned, the presumption is that they were in existence and were, therefore, rightly returned.

## 291.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Industry.	No. of Establish- ments.	Capital.	No. of Employees.	Wages.	Value of Output.
		\$		\$	\$
Artists' materials.....	3	240	4	735	1,370
Bee-keepers' supplies.....	28	38,215	61	10,746	30,812
Billiard table.....	4	37,180	22	14,740	45,012
Blacking.....	4	5,100	9	2,628	11,900
Bronze monuments.....	1	20,000	14	3,600	23,700
Celluloid goods.....	2	5,550	16	4,100	24,000
Church decorations.....	4	5,280	11	3,740	22,700
Dentistry.....	154	187,074	208	89,038	344,250
Emery-wheel factory.....	2	19,500	27	11,400	38,000
Facing Co.....	1	8,550	8	5,000	14,000
Fireworks.....	1	7,000	15	4,000	12,000
Gypsum.....	15	279,700	139	49,665	118,568
Incubator.....	2	3,700	4	1,975	3,600
Indian wares.....	207	10,421	529	27,841	59,501
Mica cutting.....	1	750	10	3,580	40,000
Miscellaneous.....	13	15,005	34	7,205	19,120
Nickel-plating.....	1	600	1	300	900
Plumbago mills.....	1	102,000	50	18,000	54,000
Railway supplies.....	3	112,300	113	39,900	165,000
Refrigerator supplies.....	10	22,775	54	22,840	56,350
Sporting goods.....	26	46,989	158	23,950	70,284
Stove polish.....	1	2,200	7	1,650	2,600
Toys.....	2	1,725	3	1,300	3,100
Ventilators.....	1	600	1	500	850
Census of 1891—Total.....	487	932,404	1,498	348,433	1,161,617
Census of 1881—Total.....	297	959,781	1,839	385,533	1,706,067

291. In this group there is very little chance for comparison of 1891 with 1881, the "Miscellaneous" having been given in the lump, without detail in the compilation of 1881. A few details have been secured. The returns for 1891 show 207 establishments for the manufacture of Indian wares, against 94 such establishments in 1881.

There were 4 dentistry establishments reported in 1881 and 154 in 1891. Either there was negligence in 1881 in recording these establishments, or there has been a great development in this home industry in ten years.

292. Summing up the groups, the returns show that in 1891 there were in all 75,968 industrial establishments, having an invested capital of \$354,620,750, employing 370,256 hands, distributing to wage-earners \$100,663,650 a year, and producing articles whose total value was \$476,198,886.

Of the capital invested, \$31,466,324 was in land; \$60,303,043 in buildings; \$81,401,247 in machinery and tools, and \$181,450,136 was capital other than "fixed."

Of the employees, 273,424 were men, 70,280 women, 19,476 boys and 7,076 girls under 16 years.

293. The following table gives the above details by provinces:—

## INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Establish-ments.	FIXED CAPITAL.			Working Capital.	HANDS EMPLOYED.				Total amount paid in Wages during the Year.	Total Value of Raw Material.	Total Value of Articles Produced.
		In Machinery and tools.				OVER 16 YEARS.		UNDER 16 YEARS.				
		In Land.	In Buildings.	In Machinery and tools.		Men.	Wo-men.	Boys.	Girls.			
British Columbia.....	770	2,153,106	1,836,650	3,256,906	7,157,732	9,615	1,331	404	157	3,585,897	5,119,258	11,999,928
Manitoba.....	1,031	380,244	912,431	1,829,726	2,561,836	3,729	541	102	31	1,905,981	5,688,151	10,155,182
New Brunswick.....	5,429	981,906	3,404,732	5,630,599	5,804,618	19,513	4,750	1,844	568	5,970,914	12,501,453	23,849,655
Nova Scotia.....	10,496	1,655,562	4,072,736	5,003,949	9,089,719	25,734	6,566	2,040	625	7,240,611	16,099,229	31,043,392
Ontario.....	32,151	15,548,335	27,638,719	38,364,178	94,420,789	123,137	32,885	7,872	2,482	49,733,359	128,142,371	239,781,926
Prince Edward Island.	2,679	216,868	490,443	673,598	1,531,054	5,766	1,399	643	192	1,101,620	2,092,067	4,345,910
Quebec.....	23,037	10,421,653	21,718,806	26,308,945	59,841,711	84,436	22,898	6,537	3,018	30,699,115	85,630,496	153,195,583
Territories.....	375	108,650	228,506	333,346	1,042,677	994	50	34	3	425,153	846,017	1,827,310
Canada.....	75,968	31,463,324	60,303,043	81,401,247	181,450,166	273,424	70,280	19,476	7,676	101,663,650	256,119,042	476,198,886

These figures differ somewhat from those given in the Census Bulletin No. 10. They are the result of a careful revision, industry by industry, of the industrial returns of 1891.

## INDUSTRIAL GROUPING, ON BASIS OF OUTPUT.

294. By separating the mechanical and industrial establishments into groups and comparing them with similar groups in the previous census, the most satisfactory results are obtained.

The following is the general statement :—

—	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Per cent
No. of establishments.....No.	49,722	75,968	26,246	52·8
Capital invested.....\$	164,957,423	354,620,750	189,663,327	115·0
No. of employees.....No.	254,894	370,256	115,362	45·2
Wages paid.....\$	59,401,702	100,663,650	41,261,948	69·4
Cost of raw material.....“	179,929,193	256,119,042	76,189,849	42·3
Value of output.....“	309,731,867	476,198,886	166,467,019	53·8

295. These figures have been separated into five groups on the basis of output or value of products.

These groups are group No. 1, establishments with an output of under \$2,000; group 2, establishments with an output from \$2,000 to \$12,000; group 3, establishments with an output from \$12,000 to \$25,000; group 4, establishments with an output from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and group 5, establishments with an output from \$50,000 and over.

## GROUP No. 1 (under \$2,000).

—	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Per cent of variati'n.
No. of establishments.....No.	32,072	50,777	+ 18,705	+58·3
Capital invested.....\$	12,964,242	25,546,608	+ 12,582,366	+97·1
No. of employees.....No.	53,501	74,376	+ 20,875	+39·0
Wages paid.....\$	7,383,758	11,038,084	+ 3,654,326	+50·0
Cost of raw material.....“	8,415,924	11,070,938	+ 2,655,014	+31·5
Value of output.....“	20,734,080	32,195,192	+ 11,461,112	+55·3

## GROUP No. 2 (under \$2,000 to \$12,000).

—	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Per cent of variati'n.
No. of establishments.....No.	13,514	19,629	+ 6,115	+45·3
Capital invested.....\$	33,660,394	60,178,387	+ 26,517,993	+78·8
No. of employees.....No.	68,208	92,343	+ 24,135	+35·4
Wages paid.....\$	15,211,140	22,963,579	+ 7,752,439	+51·0
Cost of raw material.....“	34,043,298	43,572,071	+ 9,528,773	+28·0
Value of output.....“	64,939,604	93,260,957	+ 28,321,353	+43·6



## GROUP No. 3 (\$12,000 to \$25,000).

—	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Per cent of variati'n.
Number of establishments.....No.	2,061	2,679	+619	+30.0
Capital invested.....\$	17,228,465	31,596,006	+14,367,541	+83.4
Number of employees.....No.	27,273	36,118	+8,845	+32.4
Wages paid.....\$	6,899,127	10,852,514	+3,953,387	+57.3
Cost of raw material.....“	21,222,600	23,925,078	+2,702,478	+12.7
Value of output.....“	36,808,242	47,709,005	+10,900,763	+29.6

## GROUP No. 4 (\$25,000 to \$50,000).

—	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Per cent of variati'n
Number of establishments.....No.	967	1,208	+241	+24.9
Capital invested.....\$	16,142,669	30,152,282	+14,009,613	+86.8
Number of employees.....No.	22,386	28,339	+5,953	+26.6
Wages paid.....\$	5,942,881	8,966,833	+3,023,952	+50.9
Cost of raw material.....“	19,885,835	22,090,463	+2,204,628	+11.1
Value of output.....“	33,482,170	42,238,542	+8,756,372	+26.1

## GROUP No. 5 (\$50,000 and over.)

—	1881.	1891.	Variation.	Per cent of variati'n.
Number of establishments.....No.	1,108	1,675	+567	+51.1
Capital invested.....\$	84,961,653	207,147,467	+122,185,814	+143.8
Number of employees.....No.	83,526	139,080	+55,554	+66.8
Wages paid.....\$	23,964,796	46,842,640	+22,877,844	+96.3
Cost of raw material.....“	96,361,536	155,460,492	+59,098,956	+61.3
Value of output.....“	153,767,771	260,735,190	+106,967,419	+69.6

296. These figures are interesting from many points of view. Roughly they show the advance the wage-earners of the country have made both in skill and in the reward of that skill in the shape of increased wages. The employees in group No. 1 received in 1881 an average wage of \$138 a year, in 1891 they received \$148.40, an increase of \$10.40 for each. Those in group 2 received in 1881, \$223 and in 1891, \$248.68, an increase of \$25.68 for each. Those in group 3, received in 1881, \$252.96, and in 1891, \$300.47, an increase of \$47.51 for each.

Those in groups 4 and 5 received and average wage in 1881, of \$276.19 and in 1891, \$326.60, an increase of \$50.41 each.

The grouping brings out this gratifying fact more vividly than the general figures. The practical lesson to the employees is that it pays to be thorough.

The wage-earner has certainly during the ten years advanced to a higher plane of existence, and the greater his skill the better his pay.

If we compare the cost of raw material with the value of the output to see whether those establishments, big or little, have had an increased burden placed upon them or not, we find that in group 1, in 1881, the cost of the raw material was 40.6 per cent of the value of the finished article and in 1891, 34.3 per cent; that in group 2, it was 52.4 per cent in 1881, and 46.7 per cent in 1891; that in group 3, it was 57.7 per cent in 1881, and 50.1 per cent in 1891; that in group 4, it was 59.4 per cent in 1881 and 52.3 per cent in 1891, and that in group 5 it was 62.7 per cent in 1881 and 59.6 in 1891.

Thus the higher up we go in the groups the cost of raw material becomes an increasingly larger proportion, while in the group of smaller industries the cost was not only less in 1881 and in 1891 than in the larger groups, but in 1891 it was less in a more marked degree than in 1881. The general reduction in the cost is probably due in the first instance to the decreased cost of transport. Other causes have been at work, but whatever their relative importance the fact that there has been a very considerable reduction in the cost of the raw materials is most satisfactory and is very clearly exhibited in the system of grouping.

Taking the wages paid and the cost of the raw material and comparing the two with the value of the output in each group, we have:

	1881.	1891.
Group No. 1.....	76.2.....	68.5.....
2.....	75.8.....	71.3.....
3.....	76.4.....	72.9.....
4.....	77.1.....	73.5.....
5.....	78.3.....	77.6.....

Thus in group 1 in 1881, 23.8 per cent and in 1891, 31.5 per cent remained to represent the amount of the fund from which to pay cost of capital repairs to buildings and machinery, insurance, depreciation, &c.

In group 2 in 1881, 24.2 per cent and in 1891, 28.7 per cent.

"	3	"	23.6	"	"	27.1	"
"	4	"	22.9	"	"	26.5	"
"	5	"	21.7	"	"	22.4	"

297. Examination into the item of "capital invested" shows, in each group, that the capital produced less proportionately in 1891 than in 1881.

Thus each \$100 of Capital produced of finished articles in:

1881 in.....	Group 1	\$159.93
1891 in.....	" 1	126.30
1881 in.....	" 2	192.92
1891 in.....	" 2	155.00
1881 in.....	" 3	213.70
1891 in.....	" 3	151.00
1881 in.....	" 4	207.41
1891 in.....	" 4	140.08
1881 in.....	" 5	180.98
1891 in.....	" 5	125.89

298. On the face of it this analysis shows that the reward of capital was less in 1891 than in 1881, and no doubt this is correct, as it corresponds with the experience of other countries. Here, as in other countries, capital is constantly getting less and less and labour more and more of the surplus, after all expenditures are deducted. Of course capital makes up a little of its decrease by reason of the decreased cost of transportation. But the chief reason why capital is receiving a lessening reward is that the articles produced are sold at lower rates.

Possibly during the ten-year period a much larger amount was invested in machinery than was absolutely required for immediate necessities; regard being had to probable future expansion of business. This cannot be submitted to the test of statistics, since, in 1881, the only question asked by the enumerators was the amount of capital invested, whereas, in 1891, the question asked enabled the compilers to separate capital under four heads, "Capital invested in lands," "in machinery and tools," "in buildings," and "working capital."

299. The grouping process throws light upon the question of small establishments. The census of 1891 has been severely criticised because, as alleged, an abnormally large number of small establishments were included, thus swelling the output in comparison with the figures of 1881, unfairly.

The following table shows the position :—

*Group 1. Establishments with an output under \$2,000.*  
 " 2. " " *from \$2,000 to \$12,000.*  
 " 3. " " *from \$12,000 to \$25,000.*  
 " 4. " " *from \$25,000 to \$50,000.*  
 " 5. " " *of \$50,000 and over.*

GROUP.	1881 Output.	Per cent of whole	1891 Output.	Per cent of whole	Variation 1891 with 1881.	Per cent of var.
1 . . . . .	\$ 20,734,080	6·7	\$ 32,255,192	6·7	\$ 11,521,112	55·6
2 . . . . .	64,939,604	20·9	93,260,957	19·6	28,321,353	43·6
3 . . . . .	36,808,242	11·9	47,709,005	10·1	10,900,763	29·6
4 . . . . .	33,482,170	10·9	42,238,542	8·8	8,756,372	26·1
5 . . . . .	153,767,771	49·6	260,735,190	54·8	106,967,419	69·6
	\$309,731,867	100·0	\$476,198,886	100·0	\$166,467,019	53·8

300. These figures show that while group 1, which includes all the small industries, increased, in 1891, by nearly 56 per cent over the similar group 1 in 1881, yet it represents precisely the same proportion of the whole output of 1891 as it did in 1881, viz., 6·7 per cent. If group 1 had been abnormally distended in 1891 by the inclusion of a greater proportion of minor industries than was included in 1881, it would have been a greater proportion of the whole in 1891 than it was in 1881. But it is exactly the same proportion. The inference is irresistible, viz., that the enumerators in 1891 followed the same lines that those of 1881 did in respect to the very small industries, and that the compilers held to the same rule in 1891 as in 1881, in compiling the returns.

The adverse criticisms are without point in the light of this fact, which is brought out by resolving the census of mechanical manufacturing industries into groups.

301. Groups 1 and 5 are the most interesting for the student. Group 1 contains the germ of future large industries. That there has been an increase so marked in this group is proof that: 1st, the large industries have not crushed out the small ones; and 2nd, that the activity of the people in the direction of mechanical and manufacturing industries is on the increase. In other words, that it pays a constantly increasing number of persons engaged in solving the problem of living, to turn to these pursuits. These are good signs of the healthiness of the body politic, and the diagnosis is confirmed by the fact that while in group 1, in 1881, the average output per establishment was \$646 a year, in 1891 it was \$635, an approximate so close as to show that nothing occurred during the ten years to prevent the development of these smaller industries.

302. Analysis of the largest group, No. 5, gives the following results:—

There were in 1891 in Canada 702 establishments having an annual output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and in 1881 there were 465. Of those with a yearly output from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, there were 44 in 1891, and 26 in 1881. Those with an annual output of over \$1,000,000 numbered 20 in 1891, and 10 in 1881.

The following table gives the number and province, being analysis of group 5:—

Province.	1 Total Establishments with output of \$50,000 and over.		Analysis of Column 1.			
			Establishments having output of \$50,000 to \$100,000		Establishments having output of \$100,000 and over.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Columbia.....	13	59	9	41	4	18
Manitoba.....	17	39	12	23	5	16
New Brunswick.....	82	87	50	49	32	38
Nova Scotia.....	47	83	30	52	17	31
Ontario.....	568	916	316	493	252	423
Prince Edward Island.....	4	5	4	4	.....	1
Quebec.....	377	479	187	233	190	246
North-west Territories.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	3
Total.....	1,108	1,675	608	899	500	776

The increase in the total number of establishments of all sorts and sizes in 1891, compared with 1881, was 52·8 per cent.

The increase in the number of establishments with an output of \$50,000 a year and over was somewhat over 51 per cent.

Thus, the largest establishments approximated very closely to the average increase.

The capital invested in all the mechanical and manufacturing industries increased in 1891 over 1881 by 115·0 per cent.

The increase in group 5 was 143·8 per cent.

The number of hands employed in all the industries taken in the census increased by 45·2 per cent.



The increase in group 5 was 66·5 per cent.

The wages paid in all the industrial establishments increased 69·4 per cent.

The increase in group 5 was 95·5 per cent.

The output of all the industrial establishments increased by 53·8 per cent.

The increase in group 5 was 69·6 per cent.

It is submitted that these facts are incompatible with the abnormal increase of small establishments charged against the census of 1891.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

303. An analysis of the Province of Ontario shows that Eastern Ontario (including in that designation Renfrew, Ottawa City, Prescott, Glengarry, Cornwall and Stormont, Russell, Carleton, Dundas, Grenville South, Leeds, Lanark, Frontenac, Brockville, Addington, Prince Edward, Lennox, Hastings, Kingston, Peterboro' and Northumberland) had 37 establishments with an output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and 2 with an output from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in 1881. In 1891 the same counties and cities had 70 establishments with an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000, 10 with an output from half a million to one million and one with an output of over a million dollars.

304. In Central Ontario, comprising Nipissing, Muskoka, Victoria, Durham, Ontario, Simcoe, York, Cardwell, Toronto and Peel, there were 75 establishments having an annual output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 in 1881, and 152 establishments having an output of the same range in 1891. In 1881 there were 4 with an output of from half a million to one million dollars a year, and in 1891 the number was the same, 4; in 1881 there were no establishments having an output beyond the million dollar mark, and in 1891 there were two.

305. In Western Ontario, comprising all the remainder of the Province, there were 128 establishments in 1881 and 170 in 1891 with an output from \$100,000 to \$500,000; 4 in 1881 and 12 in 1891 with an output from half a million to one million; 2 in 1881 and 2 in 1891 went beyond the million dollar mark.

Of those which in the Province of Ontario went beyond the one million dollar output, the aggregate was \$2,200,000 in 1881 and \$6,175,000 in 1891.

The number of establishments in the Province of Ontario having an output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 increased by 152, which is 62·5 per cent of an increase. The increase in the number of establishments having an output from half a million to one million was 160 per cent and of those beyond the million dollar mark, 150 per cent.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

306. In the Province of Quebec, Montreal and Hochelaga are the great centres of the large manufacturing establishments.

In 1881 there were in the whole province 171 establishments having an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000; 13 with an output from half a million to one million, and 6 with an output of one million and over.

In 1891 the 171 establishments had increased to 219, the 13 to 16 and the 6 to 11.

In 1891, 92 of the establishments with an output of \$100,000 to \$500,000 were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga. In 1881 there were 69 of these outside of these two electoral districts. Thus 42 per cent of these establishments were outside of Montreal and Hochelaga in 1891, and 40 per cent in 1881. So that the outside districts have slightly gained on the manufacturing centre in respect to these establishments. Of industrial establishments with an output of half a million to one million, the outside districts had 31 per cent in 1891 against 39 per cent in 1881, and of industrial establishments with one million and over of an output, Montreal and Hochelaga had them all in 1891, while in 1881 one out of the six was outside of the two districts.

307. Taking the whole province, the increase in the number of establishments with an output of from \$100,000 to \$500,000 was 28 per cent. The increase in the number of those with an output of half a million dollars to one million dollars was 23 per cent and those having an output of a million dollars and over, 83 per cent. The increase of these three divisions in Montreal and Hochelaga was 24·5 per cent, 37 per cent and 120 per cent respectively.

Of the establishments in the Province of Quebec which went beyond the one million dollar mark, the aggregate in 1881 was \$12,263,159, and in 1891 the aggregate was \$28,416,504.

Of the 19 establishments having in 1891 over a million dollars of an output, 11 are in the Province of Quebec and 5 in the Province of Ontario.

Of the 9 establishments which in 1881 had an output of over one million dollars, 6 were in the Province of Quebec and 2 in the Province of Ontario.

The total output of the 19 establishments in 1891 was \$38,769,004; the 9 establishments in 1881 had an output of \$17,290,159.

The proportion which the output of these establishments bore to the total output of all the industrial and mechanical establishments was in 1891, 8·1 per cent, and in 1881, 5·6 per cent.

308. The grouping by provinces brings out many interesting features.

In group 1, British Columbia shows a decrease in the proportion that group bore in 1891 to the whole output, as compared with the proportion it had in 1881. The same fact is noticed in the case of Ontario. In the other provinces the proportion of the total output found in group 1 has increased, Prince Edward Island showing the greatest proportional increase and the North-west Territories coming next. In the Province of Quebec, the proportion which the output of group 1 bore to the whole output was 6·0 per cent in 1881, and 6·4 per cent in 1891. In New Brunswick, group 1 in 1881 was 6·4 per cent, and in 1891 it was 8·7 per cent of the total output. In Nova Scotia it was 11·8 per cent in 1881, and 13·9 per cent in 1891.

In group-2, British Columbia, in 1881, had \$25.80 out of every \$100 output of the province, and in 1891, \$14.10.

Manitoba had \$20.20 in 1881 and \$21.30 in 1891.

New Brunswick had \$18.30 in 1881 and \$22.50 in 1891.

Nova Scotia \$25.50 in 1881 and \$25.40 in 1891.

Ontario had \$23.60 in 1881 and \$20.90 in 1891.

Prince Edward Island had \$44.70 in 1881 and \$43.50 in 1891.

Quebec had \$15.80 in 1881 and \$15.30 in 1891.

The North-west Territories had \$22 in 1881 and \$36.10 in 1891.

Thus five of the provinces had a decrease in group 2, in the proportion of the output of the group to the whole output of all the groups in the respective provinces, and three had an increase.

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In group 3, British Columbia, in 1881, had \$21.30 out of every \$100 of total output in the province, and in 1891 \$16.40.

Manitoba had \$17.70 in 1881 and \$14.50 in 1891.

New Brunswick had \$12.90 in 1881 and \$10.90 in 1891.

Nova Scotia had \$12.60 in 1881 and \$11.80 in 1891.

Ontario had \$13.20 in 1881 and \$10.80 in 1891.

Prince Edward Island had \$19.70 in 1881 and \$11.10 in 1891.

Quebec had \$8.90 in 1881 and \$7.60 in 1891.

North-west Territories had \$17.40 in 1881 and \$8.70 in 1891.

Thus in all the provinces the proportion of group 3 to the total output of each province was less in 1891 than it was in 1881.

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In group 4, British Columbia had, in 1881, \$12.80 in each \$100 of the total output of the province, and in 1891, \$17.90.

Manitoba had \$20.80 in 1881 and \$13.50 in 1891.

New Brunswick had \$13.10 in 1881 and \$7.60 in 1891.

Nova Scotia had \$11.90 in 1881 and \$8.80 in 1891.

Ontario had \$7.60 in 1881 and \$8.30 in 1891.

Prince Edward Island had \$7.60 in 1881 and \$9.50 in 1891.

Quebec had \$8.60 in 1881 and \$7 in 1891.

North-west Territories had \$55.60 in 1881 and \$16.40 in 1891.

British Columbia and Manitoba increased their output in this group proportionately to the whole output of each province. In the other provinces the output in this group has experienced a decrease in its proportion to the whole.

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In group 5, British Columbia had \$35.10 in every \$100 of its output in 1881 and \$50 in 1891, an increase of \$14.90.

Manitoba had \$38.70 in 1881 and \$47.20 in 1891, an increase of \$8.50.

New Brunswick had \$49.30 in 1881 and \$50.30 in 1891, an increase of \$1.00.

Nova Scotia had \$38.20 in 1881 and \$40.10 in 1891, an increase of \$1.90.

Ontario had \$45.20 in 1881 and \$53.00 in 1891, an increase of \$7.80.

Prince Edward Island had \$7.70 in 1881 and \$10.20 in 1891, an increase of \$2.50.

Quebec had \$60.70 in 1881 and \$63.70 in 1891, an increase of \$3.

North-west Territories had \$00.00 in 1881 and \$30.50 in 1891, an increase of \$00.00.

In the case of group 5, every province shows an increase in 1891 over 1881 in the proportion of the total output falling to the group.

Outside of the Territories, British Columbia shows the largest increase in the proportion of output coming within the group, viz. : \$14.90. Manitoba comes next with \$8.50 in the \$100 ; Ontario comes third with an increase of \$7.80 ; New Brunswick shows the least increase, viz. : \$1 in each \$100.

In every group and in every province there was absolute increase in 1891 over 1881, with the exception of group 4 in New Brunswick, in which there was a decrease of \$619,038 ; and in group 3 in Prince Edward Island, in which there was a decrease of \$184,673.

309. Turning to the important subject of employees, we construct the following tables :—

TABLE 1.

## TOTAL EMPLOYEES AND INCREASE.

—	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Totals 1891.....	273,424	70,280	19,476	7,076
Totals 1881.....	193,784	41,002	14,701	5,407
Increase in 1891. . . . .	79,640	29,278	4,775	1,669
Per cent of increase.....	41.1	71.4	32.5	30.8

TABLE 2.

## PROPORTION IN EVERY 100 EMPLOYEES.

—	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1891.....	74.0%	19.0%	5.2%	1.8%
1881.....	76.0%	16.1%	5.8%	2.1%



TABLE 3.

Showing the number and proportion of men, women, boys and girls respectively in each group.

Group.	1881.							
	Men.	Per cent	Women.	Per cent	Boys.	Per cent	Girls.	Per cent
1.....	45,110	23·3	5,540	13·5	2,016	13·8	835	15·4
2.....	52,234	27·0	10,500	25·6	4,159	28·3	1,315	24·3
3.....	20,144	10·4	5,038	12·3	1,546	10·5	545	10·0
4.....	17,062	8·8	3,611	9·0	1,342	9·0	371	7·0
5.....	59,234	30·5	16,313	39·6	5,638	38·4	2,341	43·3
Total .....	193,784	100·0	41,002	100·0	14,701	100·0	5,407	100·0

1891.

1.....	53,306	19·4	16,096	22·9	3,413	17·6	1,561	22·2
2.....	66,158	24·2	18,790	26·7	5,450	27·9	1,945	27·5
3.....	27,336	10·0	6,384	9·2	1,956	10·0	442	6·2
4.....	21,502	8·0	4,443	6·3	1,801	9·3	593	8·3
5.....	105,122	38·4	24,567	34·9	6,856	35·2	2,535	35·8
Total .....	273,424	100·0	70,280	100·0	19,476	100·0	7,076	100·0

TABLE 4.

INCREASE BY GROUPS AND PERCENTAGES.

	Increase, Men.	Increase, Women.	Increase, Boys.	Increase, Girls.
Group 1.....	8,196	10,556	1,397	726
Percentage.....	18·1	190·5	69·3	87·0
Group 2.....	13,924	8,290	1,291	630
Percentage.....	26·7	79·0	31·0	48·0
Group 3.....	7,192	1,346	410	—103
Percentage.....	35·7	26·7	26·5	—1·9
Group 4.....	4,440	832	459	222
Percentage.....	26·0	23·0	34·2	60
Group 5.....	45,888	8,254	1,218	194
Percentage.....	77·4	50·6	21·6	8·3

TABLE 5.

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF MEN, WOMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS  
COMPOSING THE SEVERAL GROUPS.

PERCENTAGE.

	Group 1.		Group 2.		Group 3.		Group 4.		Group 5.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Men.....	84·3	71·7	76·6	71·6	73·8	75·7	76·2	75·9	70·9	75·6
Women.....	10·3	21·7	15·4	20·3	18·5	17·6	16·1	15·7	19·5	17·7
Boys.....	3·8	4·5	6·1	5·9	5·7	5·4	6·0	6·3	6·7	5·0
Girls . . . . .	1·6	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·3	1·7	2·1	2·9	1·7

These tables enable us to study with greater accuracy the extent and direction of the movement women are making towards becoming wage-earners in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the country. Taking the totals, the figures show that in 1881 and 1891 men, women, boys and girls were employed as under:—

In every 100 employees in 1881, 76 were men, 16 women, 6 boys and 2 girls.

In every 100 employees in 1891, 74 were men, 19 women, 5 boys and 2 girls.

The men had lost 2, the boys 1, and the women had gained 3, girls remaining the same.

The grouping shows that the men lost ground in groups 1 and 2, and gained in groups 3, 4 and 5.

The women gained in groups 1 and 2, and lost in the other three.

The boys gained in groups 1 and 4, and lost ground in groups 2, 3 and 5.

The girls gained in groups 1, 2 and 4, and lost ground in groups 3 and 5.

The interesting fact is brought out that the women, girls and boys are finding their sphere as wage-earners in the smaller industries, the change being very marked. Thus in group 1, in 1881, there were 84 men in every 100 employees engaged in this group, and 16 women and boys. In 1891 there were 72 men and 28 women and boys. In group 2, in 1881, there were 77 men and 23 women and boys; in 1891, there were 72 men, 28 women and boys.

In the larger industries there has been a change in the other direction. There were 74 men and 26 women and boys in group 3 in 1881, and 76 men and 24 women and boys in 1891.

In the largest group there were 71 men and 29 women and boys in 1881 and 76 men and 24 women and boys in 1891.

The importance of the smaller groups is at once evident. They afford the women of the country an opportunity to develop their capacity as wage-earners.

Of the total increase of 29,278 in the number of women employed in mechanical and manufacturing industries no less than 18,846 are found in groups 1 and 2—being industries with an output under \$12,000, and of the 18,846 no less than 10,556 are in group 1, being industries with an output under \$2,000 a year.

Thus in group 1, the increase in female employees over 16 years old in the ten years was 190·5 per cent, and in group 2, 79·0 per cent.

The other groups do not show anything like this increase, being, group 3, 26·7 per cent, group 4, 23 per cent and group 5, 50·6 per cent.

All along the line the women are proving their ability to earn wages. In the group where the largest establishments are to be found, there are 24,567 women over 16 years old, and 2,530 girls under 16 years—a total of 27,097—showing an increase of 8,443.

But the groups where they have made the largest proportionate gains are groups 1 and 2.

Separating group 1 from the others, examination shows that nearly 77 per cent of the men were engaged in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and over 80 per cent in 1891; that 86·5 of the women were in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and 77 per cent in 1891; that 86·2 per cent of the boys were in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 1881, and 82·4 per cent in 1891; and that 84·6 per cent of the girls were in the four groups in 1881 and 77·8 per cent in 1891.

This shows that while group 1 is a highly important and interesting group it is of small relative importance from the point of view of the number of wage-earners coming within it. It has in fact rather diminished than increased in the ten years. The number of wage-earners in it having been 21 per cent of the whole number of wage-earners in 1881, and 20 per cent in 1891.

## CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

310. That portion of the Canadian community engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, according to the census of 1891, took, in the year 1890, \$256,119,042 worth of raw material and worked them up into \$476,198,886 worth of finished products. The difference—\$220,139,844—represents the added value which Capital and Labour combined gave to the raw material.

In working up this raw material Labour obtained \$100,663,650 in the form of wages, and Capital \$119,416,194. Labour obtained 45·7 per cent and Capital secured 54·3 per cent of the enhanced value.

In 1881 the raw material, valued at \$179,929,193, was worked up into articles having a value of \$309,731,867. The difference—\$129,802,674—represents the increased value which the combined efforts of Capital and Labour gave to the raw material.

In working up this raw material Labour obtained \$59,401,702 in the form of wages, and Capital secured \$70,400,972. Labour obtained 45·7 per cent and Capital 54·3 per cent.

Taken broadly, Labour and Capital in 1881 and 1891 obtained precisely the same proportion of the wages fund, or fund left over after deducting the

cost of raw material ; 45·7 per cent for Labour in 1881 and 1891 ; 54·3 per cent for Capital both in 1881 and 1891.

Relatively to each other Labour and Capital, taken in the large, have experienced no change in the 10 years. Labour obtained 45·7 per cent and had to live out of what it obtained. Capital obtained 54·3 per cent and had to live out of it, and besides had to pay interest, cost of wear and tear of buildings and machinery, cost of new machinery, of freightage, of duties on machinery ; insurance and loss by bad debts, etc.

While, however, Labour and Capital divided the gross profits in the same proportion in 1891 as in 1881, Labour secured a higher average wage in 1891 than in 1881.

In 1891 Labour obtained an average wage for man, woman and child of \$272 against an average wage of \$233 per employee in 1881. That is, the total number of employees in 1891 received an average of \$39 per employee more than was received in 1881. The increase in wages was, therefore, 16·7 per cent in 1891 as compared with 1881.

While this is the general result, an analysis of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country shows that divergencies exist. The system of grouping brings out these divergencies. These industries have been divided into 5 groups. Group 1, establishments having an output of under \$2,000 ; group 2, industries with an output from \$2,000 to \$12,000 ; group 3, industries with an output from \$12,000 to \$25,000 ; group 4, industries with an output from \$25,000 to \$50,000, and group 5, industries with an output of \$50,000 and over.

An examination of group 5, being those manufacturing establishments which have an annual output of \$50,000 and over, shows that the establishments in this group took \$155,460,492 worth of raw materials and worked them up into commodities having a value of \$260,735,190. The difference—\$105,274,698—represents the added value given to the raw material by the manipulations of Capital and Labour.

In working up this raw material, Labour obtained \$46,842,640 of the added value in the form of wages ; Capital secured \$58,432,058. Labour obtained 44·5 per cent and Capital 55·5 per cent.

In 1881 the raw material, valued at \$96,361,536, received by the processes of manufacture to which it was subjected a value of \$153,767,771. The difference, \$57,406,235, represents the value added to the raw material by the combined efforts of Labour and Capital.

Labour's share in the wages fund of \$57,406,235 was 41·8 per cent and Capital's share was 58·2 per cent.

In 1891 Capital secured \$55.50 out of each \$100 of the surplus remaining over after deducting the cost of raw material, and Labour obtained as its share the sum of \$44.50 out of the \$100. In 1881 the respective shares were : Labour \$41.80 and Capital \$58.20 out of each \$100 of the surplus.

Thus, in the large manufactories of the country, Labour at the end of the 10-year period (1881-91) stood in a better position than Capital, Labour having secured \$2.70 more in every hundred dollars of the added value, and Capital having secured \$2.70 less.

Out of the total surplus of \$105,264,698, Labour secured over \$2,800,000 more in 1891 than it would have obtained had the condition of 1881 prevailed.



As the labour employed in these highest lines of manufacture is the highest skilled labour the country possesses, the conclusion is irresistible that skilled labour was in a much better financial condition so far as related to rewards of labour, i.e., income, in 1891 than in 1881.

There can be no doubt also that the expenditure, the out-go, was less in 1891 than it was in 1881, every class of articles needed having depreciated in value with the exception of shelter rents not showing a diminished value, and probably flesh foods also.

The number of employees in this group in 1891 was 139,080 compared with 83,526 in 1881, showing an increase of 66·5 per cent. There was thus a large increase in the number of employees in group 5 as well as an increase in the reward of their labour.

In groups 3 and 4, the figures show that Labour secured a larger share of the wages fund in 1891 than it did in 1881, the proportion in group 4 being \$44.50 in each \$100 in 1891, against \$43.70 in 1881, and in group 3, \$45.70 in each \$100, against \$44.30 in 1891.

In groups 1 and 2, the conditions do not appear to be as favourable to Labour in 1891 as they were in 1881; group 1 showing that Labour received \$52.10 in every \$100 in 1891, against \$60 in 1881, and group 2 showing that Labour received \$46.30 in every \$100 in 1891, against \$49.30 in 1881.

In both 1881 and 1891, the Census returns show that Labour in groups 1 and 2 received a larger per centage of the surplus than it did in the other four groups, but the approximation to the other groups is closer in 1891 than it was in 1881. The average of the three larger groups in 1891 being 44·9 per cent against an average of 49·2 per cent in the two smaller groups, while the average of the three larger groups in 1881 is 43·2 per cent against an average of 54·6 per cent, the difference in 1881 being 11·4 and in 1891, 4·3. Part of this difference is undoubtedly due to the greater care exercised in 1891 by the enumerators and by the compilers in the Census of the smaller industries. Part is due to the fact that in the small industries, Capital plays a less important part than it does in the larger industries.

That there is in the two groups, including the small industries in 1891, a closer approximation to the average of the other three groups is good evidence of the substantial accuracy of the Census of small industries as taken in 1891.

CANADA.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.	Group 5.
1891.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of output.....	32,255,192	93,260,957	47,709,005	42,238,542	260,735,190
Raw material.....	11,070,938	43,572,071	23,925,078	22,090,463	155,460,492
Surplus over.....	21,184,254	49,688,886	23,783,927	20,148,079	105,274,698
Wages paid employees.....	11,038,084	22,963,579	10,852,514	8,966,833	46,842,640
Capital's share.....	10,146,170	26,725,307	12,931,413	11,181,246	58,432,058
Per cent of capital's share.....	47.9	53.7	54.3	55.5	55.5
“ labour's share.....	52.1	46.3	45.7	44.5	44.5
1881.					
Value of output.....	20,734,080	64,939,604	36,808,248	33,482,170	153,767,771
Raw material.....	8,415,924	34,043,298	21,222,600	19,885,835	96,361,536
Surplus over.....	12,318,156	30,896,306	15,585,648	13,596,335	57,406,235
Wages paid employees.....	7,383,758	15,211,140	6,899,127	5,942,881	23,964,796
Capital's share.....	4,934,398	15,685,166	8,686,521	7,653,454	33,441,439
Per cent of capital's share.....	40.0	50.7	55.7	56.3	58.2
“ labour's share.....	60.0	49.3	44.3	43.7	41.8

CANADA.	Totals, Groups 1-5, 1881.	Totals, Groups 1-5, 1891.
	\$	\$
Value of output.....	309,731,867	476,198,886
Raw material.....	179,929,193	256,119,042
Surplus over.....	129,802,674	220,079,844
Wages paid employees.....	59,401,702	100,663,650
Capital's share.....	70,400,972	119,416,194
Per cent of capital's share.....	54.24	54.27
“ labour's share.....	45.76	45.73
No. of employees.....	254,894	370,256
Amount produced per employee.....	1,215.14	1,286.29
Amount received by each employee.....	233.04	271.88
Each workman's contribution.....	509.28	594.56
Per cent increase in workman's receipts.....		16.67
“ “ product.....		16.74

## CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

311. A comparison of the mechanical and manufacturing development of Canada and of the United States gives the following results :—

		United States.	Four provinces.*
		1870.	1871.
Establishments .....	No.	252,148	41,166
Capital invested .....	\$	+1,842,841,620	77,964,020
Hands employed.....	No.	2,053,996	187,942
Wages paid.....	\$	+673,758,379	40,851,009
Raw material used .....	"	+2,164,931,701	124,907,846
Products.....	"	+3,684,123,135	221,617,773
		1890.	1891.
Establishments .....	No.	355,401	71,113
Capital invested.....	\$	6,524,475,305	329,906,977
Hands employed.....	No.	4,711,832	345,355
Wages paid .....	\$	1,890,908,747	93,643,999
Raw material used .....	"	5,158,868,353	242,373,549
Products.....	"	9,370,107,624	447,870,556

## GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES TO EACH MILLION OF INHABITANTS.

	United States.			Canada, four provinces.		
	1870.	1890.	Per cent of increase.	1871.	1891.	Per cent of increase.
Establishments ....	6,539	5,675	+13.2	11,810	16,256	37.6
Capital invested ...	47,793,000	104,187,810	137.4	22,366,427	75,415,669	237.2
Hands employed...	53,270	74,494	40.0	53,918	78,947	44.6
Wages paid .....	17,474,000	30,195,500	72.8	11,719,392	21,406,716	82.7
Raw material used.	56,160,000	82,380,757	46.9	35,833,738	55,405,810	54.6
Output.....	95,547,000	149,629,047	56.6	63,578,017	102,335,478	61.0

\* The four provinces are taken because the census returns of 1871 include only Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

† Figures of 1870 reduced to a gold value by taking 87.0 to represent the gold value of United States currency in 1870.

‡ decrease.

It thus appears that, taking a million people as the unit, the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have had a relatively greater development in manufacturing and mechanical industries than the United States.

During twenty years there has been an increase of 37.6 per cent in the number of establishments provided for each million inhabitants in the four

provinces, against a decrease of 13·2 per cent in the number of establishments provided for each million of the population of the United States.

There has been an increase of 237·2 per cent in the amount of capital set aside for manufacturing purposes in Canada, against an increase of 137·4 per cent in the case of the United States. In each million of the inhabitants the four provinces have had an increase of 44·6 per cent of wage-earners against an increase of 40·0 per cent in the United States, and so on.

312. While Canada has been making more rapid progress than the United States, she has not, however, attained to the manufacturing development reached by the United States.

The figures stand thus, per head of the population :—

	Invested Capital.	Hands. Employed.	Wages Paid.	Raw Material.	Output.
	\$ cts.	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1891—United States.....	104 19	0·07	30 90	82 38	149 62
1891—Canada.....	75 41	0·08	21 40	55 40	102 40

The following statement, in which the prices, as well as the prices in London which are given in terms of gold—compiled by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck—have been computed and compared on the unit of 100, in 1860, by Professor Roland P. Falconer, of John Hopkins University, appears to be as applicable to Canada as to the other countries to which it originally applied. The accompanying explanations will suffice to show the use to which this table may be put.

#### SAUERBECK'S TABLES.

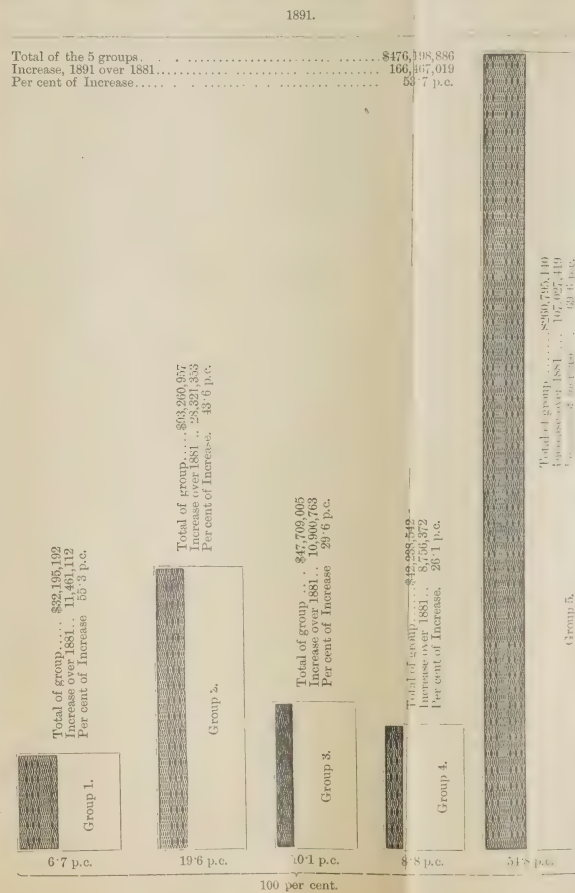
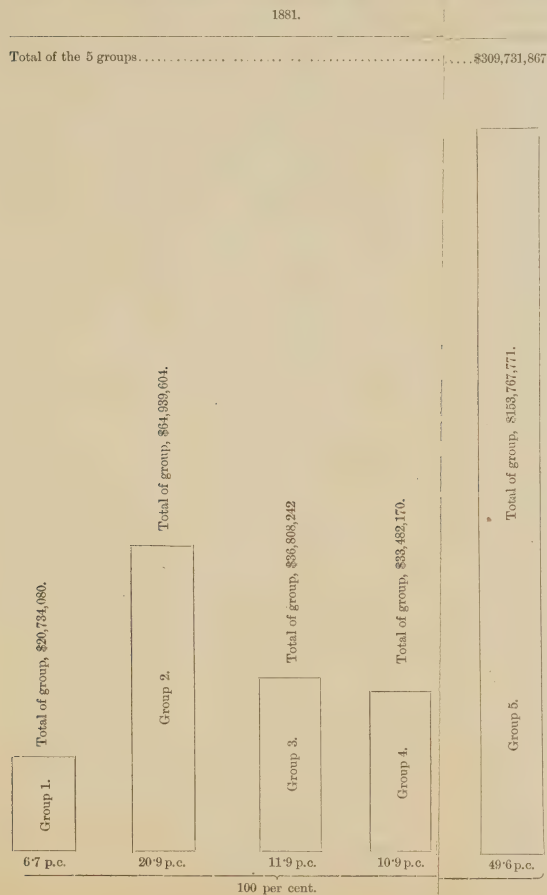
Founded on 45 different commodities of necessary use, consisting of animal and vegetable foods, tea, coffee and sugar, minerals including coal, textile materials, timber, leather, wool, hides, iron, etc., etc.

1846.....	92·2	1885.....	75·4
1850.....	79·0	1886.....	72·4
1855.....	103·1	1887.....	70·7
1860.....	100·0	1888.....	73·9
1865.....	105·8	1889.....	76·7
1870.....	100·3	1890.....	76·0
1875.....	100·3	1891.....	75·4
1880.....	91·8		



The following diagram illustrates, 1st, the proportion which each of the five groups in each census bears to the total of all the groups. Thus group in the census of 1881 is 6·7 per cent of the total of all the groups of the census of 1881. Group 1 of 1891 is 6·7 per cent of the total of all the groups of the census of 1891.

2nd. The increase in each group of 1891 compared with a similar group in 1881. This is shown by the shaded part of the columns of 1891. Thus group 1 (shaded part) of 1891 shows that this group has an output of 56 per cent more than the output of group 1 of 1881. The length shows the proportion which in each census each group bears to the other groups of that census. The width in 1891 (shaded lines) shows the growth in each group compared with 1881. Thus group 5 of 1891 is higher than group 5 of 1881. It is also wider. These facts mean that the large industries of the country had an output in 1891 larger in proportion to the whole output of that year, and showed an increase of 69·6 per cent on group 5 of 1881 :—





## PRICES, WAGES, PURCHASING POWER.

	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Meat .....	79·4	86·6	104·7	100	107·0	174·3	140·4	103·6	107·6	99·6
Other food .....	82·8	80·7	114·6	100	200·3	146·3	135·0	116·9	97·2	103·5
Cloths and clothing .....	97·1	91·3	94·7	100	299·2	139·4	120·1	104·5	84·8	82·4
Fuel and lighting .....		102·6	121·1	100	237·8	196·5	156·5	100·2	89·6	92·5
Metals and implements .....	110·8	114·8	117·8	100	191·4	127·8	117·5	96·3	77·4	73·2
Lumber and building materials .....	106·7	102·2	103·4	100	182·1	148·3	143·7	130·9	126·6	123·7
Drugs and chemicals .....	121·0	123·6	129·2	100	271·6	149·6	144·2	113·1	86·9	87·9
House furnishing .....	132·3	125·6	121·1	100	181·1	121·6	95·0	85·2	70·1	69·5
Miscellaneous .....	114·8	107·7	115·2	100	202·8	148·7	122·9	109·8	97·5	89·7
Average of all prices .....	102·8	102·3	113·1	100	216·8	142·3	127·6	106·9	93·0	92·3
“ wages .....	86·8	92·7	98·0	100	143·1	162·2	158·4	141·5	150·7	158·9
Average wages of importance .....	85·7	90·9	97·5	100	148·6	167·1	158·0	143·0	155·9	168·3
Salaries of city teachers .....	74·8	83·8	91·4	100	134·7	186·3	188·1	182·8	186·3	186·3
Gold price of silver bullion in London .....	95·3	97·3	100·0	100	99·0	98·2	92·2	84·7	78·7	77·4
Purchasing power of wages .....	84·4	90·6	86·6	100	66·0	114·1	124·1	132·3	162·0	172·1

## CHAPTER VII.

## PART I.

Importance of railways.—Early history of railways.—First railways in England and other countries.—Fairbairn's advocacy of railways in Canada.—Legislative action in the several provinces.—The eventful year of 1851.—The battle of the gauges.—History of the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific systems.—Railway financing in Canada.

## RAILWAYS.

313. A good idea may be formed of the great relative importance of our railways in their bearing upon the financial and industrial interests of the Dominion from the fact that their annual receipts are more by over \$15,000,000 than the entire public revenue. Their expansion in recent years may be estimated from the fact that in 1870 the public revenue was over \$600,000 more than the railway receipts. The public revenue increased by nearly 146 per cent; the railway receipts by nearly 280 per cent. In 1893 the receipts from freight, traffic, mails and express alone, not including receipt from passenger traffic, were within \$1,213,500 of the total public revenue of the Federal Government.

314. Ruskin says "Railways are the loathsomest form of devilry now extant; animated and deliberate earthquakes destructive of all nice social habits or possible natural beauty; carriages of damned souls on the ridges of their own graves," which view of the great writer corresponds with that of the unsophisticated Nova Scotian farmer who, when he saw for the first time a locomotive rushing along in the darkness of a moonless night and scattering sparks above and hot cinders below, declared it was "hell on trucks." Ruskin thinks of the victims who have been crushed and destroyed beneath the modern Car of Juggernaut. He thinks of the rounded contour of the hills, the beauty of the valleys, the glories of the landscape that have been marred by the cuttings and fillings, and the dynamite blasts of the railway navy and condemns the railways as "animated earthquakes."

315. But there is another side that has been well described by a recent author. "The railway interest is in its infancy; but it is even now one of the vastest extent and influence. Alike in respect to the expenditure that it has entailed, the profits that it yields, the numbers to whom it furnishes remunerative employment, the influence that it exercises upon the destinies of individuals, localities and nations, and the part it is likely to play in the future of the world's economy, there is perhaps no other single factor of human prosperity and progress that will not kick the beam when put into competition with it. There is perhaps no direction in which the railway system has exercised so potent an influence as in that of bringing modern nations into more harmony in matters of social concern." Railways are the great levellers of the world. Their tendency is always in the same direction—to level up the rate of wages or the cost of labour, and to level



down the cost of the necessities of life. It is obvious that such a tendency can only be attended with general benefit to the human race. It is this factor which has within a comparatively few years revolutionized the ancient economy of things throughout the world. The railway has been the potent factor in enabling the western farmers of the United States and Canada to prosper and multiply, by supplying their production to the more populous countries of Europe. It has enabled the Indian ryot who is within access of transportation facilities to get double the prices for his crops that are available to his brother ryot in a remote district. It has furnished the Russian peasant with a direct and important interest in the demands and requirements of western Europe. It has compelled the British farmer largely to discontinue the growing of cereals and has brought the agricultural interests of Great Britain to the verge of bankruptcy. Here in Canada it has conducted population along lines other than the original rivers, streams and lakes, and has thus widened beyond all calculation the area of productive labour. The vast expanse of this country has been brought all the year round under grip by means of railways, which have supplemented the exceptional facilities Canada possesses in her magnificent water-ways.

316. While Ruskin poetically described the passengers as souls rushing along the ridges of their own graves, the practical railway man points out that at all hours of the day and of the night, during every season of the year, in blinding snowstorm and in dense fogs, this movement of passengers is going on ; that it never wholly stops ; that it depends for its even action on every conceivable contingency, from the disciplined vigilance of thousands of employees to the condition of the atmosphere, the heat of an axle, the strength of a nail, or the honesty of a foundry man ; that the vast machine is in constant motion, and the derangement of a single one of a myriad of conditions may at any moment occasion one of those inequalities of movement known as accidents ; and that yet, notwithstanding all these combinations of possibilities, at the end of the year, of the hundreds of millions of passengers carried, fewer, proportionately, have lost their lives through these accidents than have been murdered in cold blood.

317. There were 0·81 killed in each million of persons carried by the railways of Canada in 1893. There were 4·4 murders charged in each million of the population in the same year.

Poetry and practical life look at some things from different points of view. Evidently railways are one of these things. But there is something very stirring in the railway—as stirring as any battle or Charge of Light Brigade. The immense proportions which the railway interest has attained are marvellous even in an age of marvels.

318. There are at present (Jany. 1895) 420,000 miles of railway in the world, not counting street railways or electric railways, distributed as follows :—

British Empire.....	72,944
Other European countries.....	127,551
Other American “.....	209,148
Other Asiatic “.....	5,643
Other African “.....	4,758

In 1800 there was not a mile of railway in the world. In the sense in which we use the word there was not a mile of railway in operation in 1825. The capital, which may be put down at thirty-four thousand million dollars, has been found. The mountains and the valleys have been brought to the same level; the thousands and hundreds of thousands of locomotives, cars, sleepers, &c., have all been manufactured within 70 years. The development of railway corporations has resulted in the growth of companies whose financial operations rival those of many nations. Railways of the United States earned in 1891, \$1,208,641,498. The public revenue of the Federal Government of the United States for the same year was \$461,716,562, or just a little more than one-third of the railway receipts.

319. The purpose of this paper is to trace briefly the beginnings and the growth of this system of railway movement in other countries, and then to give fuller attention to Canadian railways.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

320. The first Railway Act, pure and simple, passed by any Parliament was passed by the British Parliament in 1801 for the construction of a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. Two years later another railway was sanctioned from Croydon to Reigate with a branch from Merthum to Godstone Queen. In 1814 a railway was sanctioned from Swansea to Oystermouth.

Trevethick's engine, which was tried on a railway in Wales about 1804, but abandoned on account of mechanical defects, was three years later than the first public railway. Blenkinsop's locomotive, which worked by a toothed rail, was in operation at the Middleton Colliery near Leeds in 1812. Hedley's engine, now on exhibition in the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, as the oldest engine in existence, was working on the Wylam railway in 1813. In 1814, the first locomotive that propelled itself by the adhesion of its wheels on round-top rails was tried at Killingworth Colliery by George Stephenson and Nicholas Wood.

Thus the locomotive and the railway came into being almost simultaneously.

321. Besides the Railway Acts already mentioned, several others were passed before 1821, in which year the Stockton Darlington Railway Act was passed.

This Act was exceedingly voluminous, extending to 67 pages of closely printed matter. Within its four corners, however, there is no where mention made of the employment of engines whether locomotive or stationary.

But in the Company's second Act, passed in 1823, power was given for making and using "locomotive or moveable engines for the purposes of facilitating the transport, conveyance and carriage of goods . . . . . and for the conveyance of passengers upon and along the same roads."

The marriage of the steam locomotive and the iron rail—forming the railway nearly as we now know it—was authorized.

322. In the autumn of 1821 George Stephenson commenced the survey of this line. The first rail was laid 23rd May, 1822. The first railway report the nations ever saw was that of the Committee of the Directors of

this line, dated 8th July, 1823. The line was opened on the 27th September, 1825. The speed attained was about five miles an hour. This Act had slipped through Parliament without exciting much antagonism.

323. The next application of any consequence was for a railway between Manchester and Liverpool. Then came the first great Parliamentary battle, fought over this application for a charter. The Committee of the House of Commons to whom the Bill was referred met for the first time on 21st March, 1825. Arrayed against the Bill was a solid phalanx of canal owners, road trustees and landed proprietors. The union of rail and engine was to be seriously opposed. Every interest forbade the bans. Stage-coach proprietors and carriers offered a strenuous opposition. The medical faculty were pressed into the service of the opponents, with direful forebodings of terrible physical evils to follow from travelling over ten miles an hour. Country squires became red in the face as they declaimed against the destruction that railways would work on fox-covers. Territorial magnates joined in the crusade on the ground that the sparks from the locomotives would fire their plantations and destroy the amenities of their domains. Canal proprietors, like the Duke of Bridgewater, urged their vested rights. Sir Isaac Coffin's speech in Parliament is a fair sample of the attack of opponents. He "would not," he said, "consent to see widows' premises and their strawberry beds invaded. Railway trains would take many hours to perform the journey between Manchester and Liverpool, and in the event of the success of the scheme what, he would like to ask, was to be done for all those who had advanced money in making and repairing turnpikes? What with those who might still wish to travel in their own or hired carriages after the fashion of their forefathers? What was to become of coachmakers, harnessmakers, coach-masters and coachmen, underkeepers, horse breeders and horse dealers? Was the House aware of the smoke and noise, the hiss and the whirl, which locomotive engines passing at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour would occasion? Not even the cattle ploughing in the fields or grazing in the meadows could behold them without dismay. Iron would be raised in price 100 per cent or more; probably be exhausted altogether. It would be the greatest mischief, the most complete disturber of quiet and comfort in all parts of the kingdom that the ingenuity of man could invent."

The *Quarterly Review*, issued about the time the Committee pursued its investigations, declared in a fine frenzy that "as to those persons who speculate in making railways general throughout the kingdom and superseding all the canals, all the wagons, mail and stage coaches and post chaises, and in short all and every other mode of conveyance by land and water, we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice."

The committee heard all the indignant fox-hunting squires, all the canal proprietors, and all the other opponents, during sittings extending over thirty-eight days. After thirty-seven witnesses had been heard and an infinite number of speeches delivered against, and George Stephenson for the bill, the preamble was declared to have been proved by a vote of 37 to 36. A few hours after, the counsel, agents and parties were summoned to be informed that the proposal that the company should have power to build the railway had been put and lost. Some one had gone over, or gone out.

Undaunted by failure the promoters tried again. The third reading of the bill was carried in the Commons by a vote of 88 to 41. The cost of obtaining this act was £27,000.

The opening of the line took place on the 15th September, 1831. The next week one of the engines travelled over 31 miles in an hour.

These two railways proved to be the beginning of a new mode of locomotion which has now grown to such greatness that the mind almost fails to grasp the immensity of the development. It is like trying to grasp the distance of the several planets from each other and from their central sun.

324. In January, 1895, Europe had in operation 148,230 miles of railway; Asia, 24,102; Africa, 7,695; Australia, 13,067, and America, 225,682, while the building of over 3,000 miles was being prosecuted.

These railways carried over 3,000 million passengers and nearly 2,000 million tons of freight.

The number of passengers carried in a year is nearly three times the total population of the globe.

The *Quarterly Review* dismissed the "visionary schemes" as unworthy of notice, but the "vision" of 1825 has been eclipsed, far and away, by the realities, the United Kingdom and the United States together carrying in each year as many passengers as there are inhabitants of the world.

325. The present cost of operating the railways of the United States by steam is \$643,000,000 a year; transporting a tonnage, which, if carried by horses, would cost \$13,000,000,000. That is to say, a return to old systems would render commerce practically impossible.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

326. Next of European countries following after England in the adoption of the locomotive and the rail came Belgium, which, by the revolution of 1830, became separated from Holland and lost the mouths of the Scheldt as an issue for its commerce, and accordingly determined to counteract the loss by the adoption of railways. The necessary enactments were passed by the legislature in 1834. The execution of the project was begun 1st of June, same year. Within two years portions of the system were completed and opened for traffic. In 10 years 348 miles were constructed. Belgium has now 3,380 miles of line opened, being a greater mileage relatively to area than any other country in the world.

327. The first Railway Act in France was passed in July, 1835. It was for a passenger railway between Paris and St. Germain and was ten miles long. The projector encountered strong opposition in his efforts to obtain the consent of the authorities, the contention of M. Thiers being that railways could never be more than a mere toy, while Arago, also, doubted their utility. The railway, which became the nucleus of the Great Western of France, was opened in August, 1837, France having, at that date, 85 miles opened against England's 490 miles.

France has now 24,455 miles of railway conveying 288,077,679 (1893) passengers, and 95,713,000 tons of freight. The gross receipts were \$230,530,000.



In due course other European countries followed; Germany, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Austria, Russia and Turkey, the last in 1860.

328. In the United States of America, after the phenomena of transport developed on the opening of the Liverpool Manchester Railway projects, passenger railways were immediately launched and carried into execution on a large scale, the first passenger railway—the Baltimore Ohio—being opened in 1830, at which date there were 40 miles in operation.

The census returns give the following information as to the date at which the several groups of States began their career as railway builders; Middle and Southern States, 1830; New England States, 1834; Central Western, 1842; Western trans-Mississippi States, 1856.

According to Henry Adams, statistician of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, the mileage of that country on 1st July, 1894, was 178,808 miles, the increase for the year having been 2,247 miles, which is the smallest increase during any year since 1875.

The following table is compiled from the Statesmans Year-Book and other sources, and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in the British Empire, and in all the principal countries of the world, the length of railway lines therein and the proportion of railway mileage to area:—

## RAILWAYS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom.....	Sept. 17, 1825	20,641	5·8
India.....	April 18, 1853	18,500	58
Canada.....	July 23, 1836	15,768	219
Australasia—			
New South Wales.....	Sept. 25, 1855	2,501	131
New Zealand.....	Dec. 1, 1863	2,112	51
Victoria.....	Sept. 14, 1854	2,959	30
Queensland.....	July 31, 1865	2,379	281
South Australia.....	April 16, 1856	1,810	369
Tasmania.....	Feb. 19, 1871	475	56
Western Australia.....	Jan. 21, 1864	1,184	824
Cape of Good Hope.....	June 26, 1860	2,975	90
Natal.....		399	51
South Africa.....	Oct. 7, 1893	218	
Ceylon.....	" 1, 1865	231	110
Jamaica.....	Nov. 21, 1845	119	44
Mauritius.....	May 13, 1862	104	7
Newfoundland.....	" 13, 1867	400	105
Trinidad.....	" 13, 1880	54	32
Barbados.....	Sept. 10, 1883	24	7
British Guiana.....	" 1, 1864	23	5,190
Jersey, Malta, &c.....		68	

## RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria Hungary.....	Sept. 20, 1828	18,119	15
Belgium.....	May 5, 1835	3,401	4
Denmark.....	Sept. 18, 1844	1,386	12
France.....	Oct. 1, 1828	24,455	9
Germany.....	Dec. 7, 1835	27,863	8
Greece.....	Feb. 18, 1869	569	57
Holland and Luxembourg.....	Sept. 13, 1839	1,924	7
Italy.....	Oct. 3, 1839	8,814	14
Norway.....	July, 14, 1853	1,002	128
Portugal.....	" 9, 1854	1,454	27
Roumania.....	Oct. 4, 1860	1,599	32
Russia and Finland.....	April 4, 1838	20,785	112
Servia.....	.....	336	58
Spain.....	Oct. 30, 1848	7,105	32
Sweden.....	Feb. 9, 1851	5,457	35
Switzerland.....	June 15, 1844	2,122	8
Turkey.....	Oct. 4, 1860	1,130	114
Asia—			
Asiatic Turkey.....	.....	1,036	197
China.....	June 3, 1876	124	10,781
Dutch Possessions—Java.....	Aug. 10, 1867	1,158	676
Japan.....	Oct. 17, 1873	2,018	73
Persia.....	.....	34	18,471
Russia in Asia.....	.....	957	6,860
Malaya States.....	.....	87	700
Siam.....	.....	16	12,500
Sundry including Portuguese Island.....	.....	173	.....
Africa—			
Algiers.....	Aug. 15, 1862	1,984	116
Tunis.....	July 5, 1873		
South African Republic.....	.....	421	283
Orange Free State.....	.....	621	78
Reunion, Senegal, &c.....	.....	642	86
Egypt.....	Jan. 26, 1856	1,255	9
America—			
Argentina.....	Dec. 14, 1854	8,357	135
Bolivia.....	" 14, 1873	621	914
Brazil.....	April 30, 1854	7,456	430
Chili.....	Jan. —, 1852	1,926	153
Colombia.....	Sept. —, 1880	261	1,969
Ecuador.....	.....	186	645
Hayti.....	.....	71	144
Mexico.....	Oct. 8, 1850	6,905	111
Paraguay.....	" 1, 1863	157	624
Peru.....	May 29, 1851	1,036	447
United States.....	April 17, 1827	178,709	20
Uruguay.....	Jan. 1, 1869	1,119	64
Venezuela.....	Feb. 9, 1866	590	1,007
Costa Rica.....	Jan. 19, 1872	621	273
Guatemala.....	June 20, 1880		
Honduras.....	Sept. 25, 1871		
Nicaragua.....	July —, 1880		
Salvador.....	" —, 1882	470	7
Porto Rico.....	.....		
Guadeloupe.....	.....		
Martinique.....	.....		
Cuba.....	.....		
San Domingo.....	.....	72	251
Hawaii.....	.....	56	118

The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of the population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom .....	22·7	7·1
England and Wales.....	25·9	8·3
Ireland .....	5·1	0·9
Scotland.....	19·6	10·8
United States .....	8·9	11·5
Belgium.....	14·5	6·9
German Empire .....	9·4	4·7
France.....	7·5	2·5
Italy.....	1·6	0·5
Russia in Europe.....	0·4	0·5
Switzerland.....	12·8	3·3
Norway.....	2·4	0·8
Sweden.....	2·7	2·2
Denmark.....	4·6	1·8
Holland.....	4·3	2·0
Portugal.....	1·0	0·3
Austria-Hungary.....	2·8	2·6
India.....	0·4	0·8
Canada.....	2·9	4·1
Victoria.....	47·3	3·1
New South Wales .....	16·6	3·5
Queensland.....	8·7	1·8
South Australia .....	17·1	3·3
Tasmania.....	4·6	1·2
New Zealand.....	8·9	3·5
Western Australia.....	7·8	2·3
Spain.....	1·4	0·6

## PART II.

### RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

329. The agitation for railways in British North America began almost as soon as the success of George Stephenson's railway was assured. One of the earliest efforts was made in St. Andrew's, N.B., in 1827. In 1828, John Wilson convened a public meeting in St. Andrew's to discuss the question of a railway to Quebec.

330. In 1832, Mr. Henry Fairbairn, writing in the *United Service Journal*, turned the attention of the British public to the necessity of a railway system for British North America. He said "I propose, first to form a railway for wagons from Quebec to the harbour of St. Andrew's upon the Bay of Fundy, a route which will convey the whole trade of the St. Lawrence in a single day to the Atlantic waters. Thus the timber,

provisions, ashes and other exports of the provinces may be brought to the Atlantic, not only with more speed, regularity and security than by the River St. Lawrence, but with the grand additional advantage of a navigation open at all seasons of the year ; the harbour of St. Andrew's being capacious, deep and never closed in the winter season. \* \* \* Another great line of railway may be formed from Halifax, through Nova Scotia to St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and then into the United States joining the railways which are fast spreading through that country, and which will soon reach from New York to Boston and through the New England States."

He supported his plan by an argument from the Imperial standpoint. He said "Indeed if the difficulties and expense of constructing these works in our North American Colonies were tenfold greater, an imperative necessity would exist for their adoption if it is desired by the Government of this country (Great Britain) to maintain an equality of commercial advantages with the neighbouring United States, for the splendid advantages of the railway system are well understood in that country, where great navigable rivers are about to be superseded by railways of vast magnitude reaching over hundreds of miles. Indeed in no country will the results of the railway system be so extensive as in the United States, for it will neutralize their only disadvantage—inland distance from the sea ; and it will effect the work of centuries to connect, consolidate and strengthen that giant territory lying beneath all climes and spreading over a quarter of the globe.

"If, then, we would contend with these advantages in our North American provinces, it is only by similar works that we can bring to the Atlantic the agricultural exports of the colonies and secure the stream of emigration which otherwise, with the facility of inland transportation, will be rapidly diverted to the western regions of the United States."

Well may Mr. Sandford Fleming, in his history of the Intercolonial Railway, say "the mind which in those days (63 years ago) could judge what railways would effect and could foreshadow what has taken half a century to accomplish must have been of no ordinary kind." Fairbairn's name should be held in everlasting remembrance by the people of Canada.

In his proposal we have the seminal idea, which, falling into the minds of the people of Canada, took deep root and, growing as the years passed on, produced the results seen to-day.

331. Three years after, the people of St. Andrew's called a public meeting and the first steps were taken to carry out Mr. Fairbairn's idea. An association was formed, explorations were made and reports submitted. In December, 1835, a deputation went to Quebec to bring the question to the notice of the Government of the sister colony. Resolutions favourable to the undertaking were adopted in the same month by both Houses of the Legislature. The Boards of Trade in Quebec and Montreal appointed special committees to act in concert with the delegation. In January, 1836, a delegation went to England, carrying with them a petition to the King. The Nova Scotian Legislature, in the following March, passed a resolution similar to that passed by the Quebec Legislature, and the Legislature of New Brunswick passed an Act incorporating the St. Andrew's Quebec Railway Company.



The Imperial Government made a grant of £10,000 to be expended in the exploration and survey of the proposed line of railway from Quebec to St. Andrew's. The survey was placed under the control of Capt. Yule, an officer in the Royal Engineers, and the work was begun on the 24th July, 1836. At that time the entire country through which Capt. Yule prosecuted the surveys was held to be wholly within British territory. In 1837 the United States Government made objections to the route proposed. Notification of this fact was made to the Governor General of Canada and to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and orders given to stop work till the boundary line was settled.

332. In another direction the suggestions of Mr. Fairbairn bore immediate fruit. In 1832 a charter was obtained from the Lower Canadian Legislature for a railway from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence River to St. John's on the Richelieu. Its official name was "The Company of the Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads." It has the distinction of being the first passenger railway in Canada. It was first opened in July, 1836, by Earl Gosford, on the same day that Capt. Yule began his survey of the Quebec St. Andrew's Railway. On the occasion of the opening the train consisted of four cars drawn by horses, locomotive power being adopted in the following year. The length of the line was 16 miles and the gauge 5 feet 6 inches.

A glance at the map will show why the projectors selected the region they did for their railway. The object was to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of Lake Champlain by taking the base line of an isosceles triangle instead of the two water sides up to that time used, thus securing speedier communication between Montreal and New York by a mixed water and rail route.

333. The first railway return presented to the Legislature of Canada was that of this railway, and is to be found in the Legislative papers of 1845. It is as follows :—

—	1842.	1843.	1844.
Number of passengers . . . . .	27,041	22,379	27,118
Tons of freight . . . . .	7,716	9,786	12,639
Gross receipts . . . . . £	13,600	11,850	15,234
Expenditure . . . . . "	10,744	8,916	11,851

The expenditure was 77·8 per cent of the total receipts in 1844. In 1893 the expenditure of all railways of Canada was 70·36 per cent. Thus the proportion of receipts needed to meet working and other expenses has been considerably reduced in the intervening years.

334. A brief summary of events down to 1851 may properly be given at this point in the story.

The journals of the Legislature of Canada for 1851 contain a list of the several companies incorporated to that date, for the construction of railways

in the Province of Canada. The first mentioned is the one already referred to. The second on the list is the Cobourg Railway Company, incorporated in 1834. The third is the London Gore Railway, also incorporated in 1834, afterwards known as the Great Western.

335. Succeeding the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway came, in Lower Canada, a road extending from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to St. Hyacinthe, about 30 miles on the way to Portland, Maine. A third was shortly after built from Montreal to Lachine. On this railway the second locomotive ever imported into Canada was named the "James Ferrier," after Hon. James Ferrier, who died a Senator of Canada in 1888, having lived to see the two locomotives, one on a 16 mile road and the other on an 8 mile road, become 1,775 locomotives and powerful engines drawing over 17 million tons of freight and 12,000,000 passengers a year on over 12,000 miles of railway.

Down to 1846, acts of incorporation had been granted for 18 railway companies in the two Canadas.

336. We have noted the attempt in the eastern provinces to construct the St. Andrew's Quebec Railway, and have seen that St. Andrew's is to be considered the birth place of the more ambitious purposes that were planted in the popular mind.

In Nova Scotia the first railway built was in 1839, to connect the Albion coal mines with the loading grounds on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; locomotives were employed.

337. In 1846 the Governor General of Canada laid before the various legislatures of British North America a despatch from Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Writing under date January 15th, Mr. Gladstone said: "I find the impulse which has been given to every other part of the civilized world to plans of railway communication has been felt in many of the British Colonies. The subject has been pressed upon my attention from many different quarters and under circumstances both physical and economical as distinct and various as are the conditions of those widely extended settlements."

The object of his despatch is to "state compendiously what rules or principles have been ascertained by the experience of Great Britain, to be applicable in various degrees to the legislation of every country in this new field of enquiry."

Mr. Gladstone lays down ten rules for the general guidance of the legislatures of British North America, and concludes:—"You will perceive that my general object has been to leave the freest scope to private and associated enterprise by the avoidance of all minute interference, and at the same time to take some simple securities for testing the solidity of projects, for guarding against risk of life and for guaranteeing to the public service, from the first, a fair show of the advantages of the construction of any railway, and to the state, as the representative of the country, the means of dealing with future contingencies."

An appendix to the Canadian journals of 1846 shows that the Railway Committee of that year made minute and careful investigation into the

whole subject in all its bearings, recommending general acts embodying nearly all Mr. Gladstone's suggestions, but advising, also, an address to Her Majesty protesting against one or two of his suggestions as inapplicable to Canada.

338. In 1847 three charters for railways were granted by the Canadian Legislature, and in 1848 three more were granted. The legislature of 1849 passed four railway bills and in the session of 1850 five more were passed.

339. General Acts respecting railways were passed by the Canadian legislature, two in 1849 and one in 1850.

The first of the 1849 Acts provides that every railway company whose act of incorporation contains a provision subjecting it to any general law respecting railways, shall be bound to render every service to government in the conveyance of troops, mails, military and naval stores and ammunition, police and others travelling on Her Majesty's service, and to place at the disposal of the government, when called upon, any electric telegraph in their possession. This was providing for the future so far as it relates to telegraphs, for the first telegraphic wire in Canada was slung but two years before—between Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Niagara.

The second Act authorizes the government to guarantee, upon certain conditions, the payment of interest at 6 per cent on loans to be raised by any company, chartered by act of the provincial legislature, if not less than 75 miles in length. But no guarantee might be afforded until half the entire line had been completed, nor without due security for the repayment of the loan.

The same Act provided that in the event of the proposed railway between Halifax and Quebec being undertaken, the Canadian government would pay the sum of £20,000 yearly in proportion as the work advanced.

Although this Act failed to realize the expectations raised when it was proposed, it formed the basis upon which subsequent legislation was effected ; it gave indirectly a powerful stimulus to railway construction. To it the first series of railways in Canada owed their development.

In 1850 there were in what is now the Dominion of Canada 66 miles of railway, the result of fifteen years' efforts ; the chief dependence for imperial communication was upon the river system, aided by the few and shallow canals then in operation.

340. The year 1851 is a year to be remembered in the railway annals of the Dominion. The views of Henry Fairbairn were coming to the front again.

In that year an Act was passed by the Canadian legislature making provision for the construction of a main trunk line through the two Canadas.

In the session of 1851, the Canadian Railway Committee had before it a bill for a charter to construct a railway through British territory in North America to the Pacific Ocean.

In the same session the battle royal of the gauges was fought before the same committee.

In 1851 delegates from British North American provinces went to England to arrange for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

These four events are sufficient to mark the year 1851 as a memorable year for Canada.

For, then began that systematic movement of the public mind which never halted but marched right on, overcoming all obstacles, till the union of the provinces and the development of a railway system commensurate with the vastness of the country and the necessities of the times had become accomplished facts.

Then began that movement which has resulted in the Dominion of Canada possessing, 1st, the Grand Trunk Railway system by the amalgamation of twenty-four lines (3,158 miles); 2nd, the Canadian Government railway system (1,352 miles); 3rd, the Canadian Pacific Railway system, in which are consolidated twenty-one railways (6,127 miles); 4th, seventy other railways, having separate organizations, with a mileage of 5,131 miles.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE GAUGES.

341. The battle of the gauges sprung out of the bill relating to the Grand Trunk. It raged furiously for a time. Engineers were examined. Railway men were brought from the United States to give evidence. The diversities of opinion were very numerous and as great as they were varied. The example of the United States was not conducive to a settlement of the vexed question, for in that country at that time various gauges were in use. In New York, New England and the Western States, north of the Ohio River, the gauge was 4 ft. 8½ inches. In some parts of the Middle States it was 4 ft. 10 inches, and in the Southern States it was generally 5 feet. In Maine there were gauges of 4 ft. 8½ inches, and 5 ft. 6 inches. The gauge of the New York and Erie Railway was 6 feet. Finally, after a long investigation, the gauge of 5 ft. 6 inches was adopted as the one best adapted for the promotion of Canadian interests.

The gauges of the Grand Trunk, the Toronto & Guelph, and the Toronto & Goderich railways were fixed at 5 ft. 6 inches.

Commercial, as distinct from the political, considerations which were urged in favour of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge gradually gained increasing importance, and now there is but one passenger railway in the older provinces—that of Prince Edward Island, in which the gauge is other than the English standard. The Prince Edward Island railway which is 210 miles long is on the 3 ft. 6 inch gauge. There is another railway with a gauge of 5 ft. 6 inches, the Carillion & Grenville Railway, 13 miles long. The Alberta Coal Railway, Lethbridge, and the international boundary line (65 miles) has a gauge of 3 feet. In all there are 290 miles out of 15,627 miles with gauges other than the standard.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

342. The original Act of incorporation of the Grand Trunk proposed only a railway from Toronto to Montreal, 333 miles, with a capital of £3,000,000, the Government guarantee being given to the extent of about £2,500 per mile, to be paid in the proportion of \$160,000 as each £100,000 was expended upon the line. There were at the time in existence charters providing for railways from Montreal to the boundary line towards Portland, 130 miles, of which about one-third was constructed; from Quebec to Rich-



mond, 96 miles to join this ; and from Toronto to Sarnia on the western frontier of Upper Canada. In the same session, an Act was passed incorporating a company to build a railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles, 152 miles on the line towards Halifax. What was known as the Amalgamation Act completed the legislation of 1852 for the Grand Trunk Railway Company by enabling all these to unite in one general scheme. The amalgamated company assumed all the liabilities of the several subordinate corporations, including the different contracts for their construction. Under its provisions, the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway from Portland in the State of Maine, to the Canadian boundary, was leased for 999 years, making a through route from the Atlantic at Portland to Sarnia on Lake Huron of 800 miles, with the lines from Richmond to Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 253 miles, the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and a branch line to Peterborough of 50 miles (which was never constructed), the total length of the first prospectus was 1,119 miles and the estimated cost was £9,500,000. This amalgamation was confirmed in 1854, the company being known as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The sections were opened from Portland to Montreal in 1853 ; from Richmond to Quebec with a branch to Three Rivers in 1864 ; from Montreal to Toronto in 1856 ; from Toronto to Sarnia in 1858 ; and the original system was completed December 16th, 1859, when the Victoria bridge was opened for traffic. The line from Detroit to Port Huron, 50 miles, was leased in 1859 ; the Champlain roads in 1863 ; the Buffalo & Lake Huron in 1867. With these additions the mileage was 1,377 miles, at which it remained, with slight alteration, until 1880.

343. The line was not completed before financial difficulties commenced. In 1855 an appeal was made to the Government for additional assistance, and in response to this, and subsequent applications, the company borrowed from the Government at different times, and including the amount previously mentioned, a total of \$15,142,633, besides gradually lowering the position of the Government mortgage, until now it stands behind all other securities. In 1861 the company was embarrassed with a floating debt of over \$12,000,000 ; the rails and rolling stock were defective and heavy renewals were imperative. It is necessary to bear these facts in mind in looking at the company's present position, so as to appreciate the exertions that have been made to bring it to its existing state of efficiency.

344. In 1868 the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway became part of the Grand Trunk, and including this at a later date was the International bridge across the Niagara River then building and giving access to Buffalo, from which city the Erie & New York Central were competing for western business to New York. As the Lake Huron Railway crossed the Grand Trunk very obliquely at Stratford, this opened a new route from the state of Michigan to Buffalo and New York, and brought over the western end of the Grand Trunk a heavy business, most favourably affecting the receipts. In 1879 an arrangement was made with the Dominion Government for the purchase by the latter of the line from Quebec to Rivière du Loup, 124 miles, and in August, of that year, that section ceased to belong to the Grand Trunk and was incorporated with the Intercolonial. With the money realized from this sale, the Grand Trunk completed arrangements

for the purchase of two bankrupt roads in Michigan, forming the Chicago & Grand Trunk, which, though not a portion of the main line, is working in close connection with it, and gives the Grand Trunk, practically, a large control of the heavy Chicago trade to the Atlantic seaboard.

345. The Grand Trunk has now most important ramifications through the States of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, converging to its main line at Chicago and Detroit, and conducts an immense American business from these great centres of industry to Montreal, Boston, Portland and New York, with all of which it has direct or favourable connection. Including some minor alterations of the Champlain roads, by which an expensive ferry was got rid of from Lachine to the south side of the St. Lawrence, this sale of the Rivière du Loup line brought down the mileage of the Grand Trunk system in Canada to 1,235 miles, whilst leading to an enormous increase of business. In 1881, the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie system of 171 miles of railway was incorporated into the Grand Trunk. In the following year the amalgamation with the Great Western, including 904 miles of railway, took place, and the next year the Welland line was leased, the Champlain lines extended, and the Midland system of 473 miles incorporated into the Grand Trunk, making the mileage of the entire line 2,592 miles in Canada and 250 in the States and giving the whole system nominally 2,841 miles; but this does not include the Chicago & Grand Trunk, 335 miles, the Detroit & Milwaukee, 191 miles, and a number of other dependencies controlled by the Grand Trunk, but still nominally independent companies.

346. The Great Western Railway, chartered under that name in 1845, was opened from Niagara to the Detroit River in January, 1854, a distance of 229 miles, and joining by the Niagara Suspension Bridge the New York Central on the east with the Michigan Central on the west. Thus completing the connection between New York and Chicago it became at once a most important line, and as long as the railways at each end were under separate management, was essential to each of them. When, however, the Michigan Central, the New York Central and the Michigan Southern, which also connected the New York line with Chicago, all fell into the hands of the Vanderbilts, the position of the Great Western was greatly changed, and the construction of the Canada Southern, a parallel line, which also became a Vanderbilt line, brought about a rivalry which, to a great extent, injured its importance and destroyed its through business. The Great Western was unfortunate also in its relations with the Grand Trunk. The Toronto & Hamilton line was opened as a Great Western branch in 1856, and in 1858 another branch, from London to Sarnia, at the foot of Lake Huron, and Toronto, only 6 miles longer than the Grand Trunk. The extension of the Grand Trunk to Detroit, and the absorption of the Buffalo & Lake Huron, opened a new route, practically duplicating the main line of the Great Western to the most important centres in the State of Michigan, and as each company ramified and extended its system, both came more and more into contact, and this rivalry was constantly increasing until the amalgamation of the two, which was undoubtedly a wise step for both of them. Both lines, but especially the Great Western, were much injured by the construction of local lines fostered by

municipal bonuses, which were generally ultimately absorbed by one or other of them. If the amalgamation had no other benefit it was of use in putting an end to this duplication of roads in a district which was already sufficiently provided with railway facilities.

347. The Northern Railway Company, originally called the Toronto, Sarnia and Lake Huron Railway Company, obtained its charter August, 1849. The railway was to run from the city of Toronto to some point on the southern shore of Lake Huron, by way of the town of Barrie.

The name was changed in 1851 to the Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway Company. In 1858 it was again changed to the Northern Railway of Canada.

In 1853 authority was given to the company to construct a branch line to the eastern shore of Lake Huron.

The want of connection with the northern terminus at Collingwood induced the company in 1855 to enter into contract for a tri-weekly line of steamers between that port and Lake Michigan ports.

In later years the Northern and the Hamilton and North-western and the Northern Pacific Junction were worked under a joint arrangement and in the railway returns for the year ending 30th June, 1888, they appear as leased and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The Northern Railway from Toronto to Bradford and Barrie was opened in 1853.

348. Within the last few years the road bed and equipment of the Grand Trunk has been put into admirable condition, the exceptional 5 feet 6 inch gauge has been dispensed with, an entirely new equipment on the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge has been provided, heavy steel rails have been laid throughout, over 400 miles have been double tracked, and the facilities for handling freight at Montreal and Portland, in connection with the ocean steamers, are very complete. The distance from Chicago to Montreal by the Grand Trunk is about 100 miles less than by the competing lines to New York, whilst the cost of handling is much less, and although the recent excessive competition amongst the American railways and the different steamship lines running to New York have brought down freight on both land and sea to an unremunerative point, yet the natural facilities of the Grand Trunk must ultimately outlive the present depression, and restore the property to the position it deserves.

349. The mileage (track laid) of the Grand Trunk system on 30th June, 1894, was 3158 miles, of which 3,098½ miles were laid with steel rails.

#### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

350. As has been said, an effort was made to connect the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic at St. Andrew's early in the thirties. Though this attempt was rendered abortive by the boundary question, the idea of an Intercolonial Railway was not dismissed. The Imperial Government in 1844, made a survey for a military road. The route explored crossed the interior of New Brunswick diagonally from Moncton to Rivière du Loup. In 1845 the railway mania in England had produced a plentiful crop of projects.



Among the projectors was Sir Richard Brown, then engaged in schemes for connecting Great Britain with Japan, China and the East Indies by means of a continuous line of steam navigation and railways through British North America. He took up the project of the Halifax & Quebec Railway and became a prominent advocate of it. Routes were projected. Governors were argued with. Legislatures were induced to pass favourable resolutions. Chambers of Commerce took an active part. The Home Government finally in April, 1846, issued instructions to the Royal Engineers to make the surveys asked for, and in June following Captain Pipon and Lieut. Henderson of the Royal Engineers were appointed. They carried on the survey until the end of October when Captain Pipon was drowned in the Restigouche River, his place being filled in the summer of 1847 by Major Robinson, also of the Royal Engineers. The preliminary report was made by Lieut. Henderson in 1847 and the final report by Major Robinson under date of 31st August, 1848.

In March, 1849, the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed an Act authorizing the transfer to the Imperial authorities of Crown Lands ten miles wide on each side of the line of the proposed railway and pledging the House to the payment of £20,000 sterling for interest on capital to carry on the work. The British Government, however, declined to submit any measures to parliament for the aid required. In July, 1850, a convention was called to meet in Portland, Maine, for the purpose of considering plans for building a railway from that city through New Brunswick to Halifax. The public mind in the Maritime provinces however turned more and more in the direction of railway communication with their fellow subjects in the Province of Canada.

351. While the Railway Committee was battling in the Canadian Legislature in 1851 over the question of a standard gauge, the Hon. Joseph Howe, on the part of Nova Scotia was pressing on negotiations for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. He had secured the appointment by the different Provincial Governments of a joint delegation from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose mission was to proceed to England and lay the scheme before the Imperial Government for its sanction and financial support. The delegates were to leave early in 1851, but owing to delay in the arrival of the two from the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Hincks, the Canadian delegate, arrived before the others, and was for a time, in London alone. During the interval Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, in conjunction with Mr. Jackson, made a proposal to Mr. Hincks to construct a railway from Montreal to Hamilton, at which point it would join the Great Western; the basis of the proposal being that half the capital should be the direct bonds of the Government instead of the railway company's bonds guaranteed by the Government. This proposal, which was definitely submitted in May, was of much more importance to the Province of Canada than the project to advance which Mr. Hincks was then awaiting the arrival of his co-delegates. It shelved the Intercolonial. It created in Mr. Howe's mind a bitter feeling against Canadian public men, which bore fruit in after years, when the project of Confederation came into the arena of practical politics. But if it did this harm it brought into existence the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the history of which has just been briefly narrated.



352. Thus brought to a stand still, the agitation of an intercolonial railway ceased. Each province began to build after its own plans. In September, 1852, New Brunswick entered into a contract with Messrs. Peto, Betts, Jackson and Brassey for the construction of a railway from the western side of New Brunswick easterly to the Nova Scotia boundary.

In 1852 the Province of Canada provided for the construction of a line to Trois Pistoles, 153 miles east of Quebec, part of which was built.

About 288 miles of railway were thus built without aid from the Imperial Government.

In 1854 Nova Scotia passed a Railway Act, and the first sod was turned at Richmond, near Halifax, 13th June, 1854.

In 1858 the several legislatures passed resolutions setting forth that the national importance of the railway called for the interposition of the Home Government. Each province sent delegates to England. The result was another refusal of the assistance asked for. The provinces, however, still adhering to their determination to secure the Intercolonial Railway, sent a joint despatch to the Imperial Government in 1861, conveying resolutions agreed to by fifteen delegates from the several provinces met in council in Quebec. Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet for Canada, Hon. Joseph Howe for Nova Scotia, and Hon. S. L. Tilley for New Brunswick, went as delegates to England. While they were in London the "Trent affair" occurred, and this gave a valuable impulse to their mission, and the delegates were not slow to take advantage of it. In order to meet the yearly interest on the estimated cost of three million pounds sterling, they proposed that if the Imperial Government would raise the sum of £60,000 a year the provinces would raise the other £60,000, the Imperial Government to have mails, troops and munitions of war carried free. This proposal the Imperial Government declined to accept, but proposed, instead, the offer of a guarantee as proposed by Earl Grey in 1851.

In March, 1862, delegates from the provinces met in Quebec and came to the resolution to accept the proposal of the Imperial guarantee of interest on the loans to be made. A delegation composed of Hon. W. P. Howland and Hon. J. B. Sicotte for Canada, Hon. Joseph Howe for Nova Scotia and Hon. S. L. Tilley for New Brunswick, accordingly went to England. Difficulties arose over the proposal of a sinking fund, the Canadian part of the delegation objecting to it.

353. The legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, confident that the difficulty would be removed, passed bills authorizing loans for the construction of the railway. The Canadian Government held that the failure of the negotiations left matters where they had been, and took no steps of a legislative character. They passed, however, an Order in Council in February, 1863, based upon the conclusions of the home government that it should not be asked to guarantee the three million pounds until surveys had been made, the line approved by the Imperial authorities and satisfactory proof submitted that the railway could be put in operation without application for a further Imperial guarantee. It was further asked that the survey should be carried on by three engineers, one of whom should be appointed by the Imperial Government.

354. The Canadian Government placed in the estimates a sum of money for the purpose of securing a survey, to be carried on by three Engineers one to be appointed by the Province of Canada and one by the Maritime Provinces, the third being the appointee of the Imperial Government. Following this up, the Canadian Government appointed Mr. Sandford Fleming in August, 1863. On his appointment being communicated to the governments interested, the Maritime Provinces also nominated Mr. Fleming. The Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, on receiving word that the Colonial Governments interested had nominated Mr. Fleming, informed the Governor General that the Imperial authorities were so well satisfied with Mr. Fleming that they would appoint him as their representative. Some difficulty arose from New Brunswick asking Canada to give certain pledges before it could agree to pay its share of the expenses of the survey. The Governor General on behalf of Canada replied that to avoid delay Canada would undertake the survey at its sole expense, relying upon the other provinces to refund their share if the survey proved useful.

On the 5th March, 1864, Mr. Fleming left for Rivière du Loup to commence his work.

355. While the work was being prosecuted the question of union of the provinces became a living question, the agitation resulting in the British North America Act, 1867, which received the royal sanction on the 29th March, 1867, and was followed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed on the 12th April, being an Act for authorizing a guarantee of interest on a loan to be raised by Canada towards the construction of a railway connecting Quebec and Halifax, the loan being for three million pounds sterling.

356. The following memorandum will serve to round off the story of the Intercolonial since Confederation :—

- 1867. Minister of Public Works instructs Mr. S. Fleming, Engineer in Chief, to proceed at once with surveys, July, 1867.
- 1868. Battle of the routes through New Brunswick fought. Commissioners appointed to manage construction: A. Walsh, Hon. E. B. Chandler and Hon. A. W. McLellan, Commissioners.
- 1870-1871. Battle of iron *versus* wooden bridges waged, 1870-71. Windsor Branch, 32 miles, transferred to Windsor and Annapolis Railway for operating purposes.
- 1872. Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia reconstructed and called Intercolonial Railway by Order-in-Council, 9th November, 1872.
- 1874. Railway transferred to Public Works Department. Act of 1874.
- 1875. Change of gauge between Halifax and St. John, 18th June.
- 1876. Whole line of Intercolonial opened 1st July.
- 1879. Purchase of Rivière du Loup line, 126 miles, from Grand Trunk Railway, for \$1,500,000, 1st August.
- Department of Railways and Canals, organized with ministerial head, 20th May, 1879.
- 1884. Eastern Extension (80 miles) purchased from the Government of Nova Scotia, 9th January. Cost on 30th June, 1884, of line and equipment, \$1,284,311.
- 1885. Cape Traverse Branch (13 miles) completed. St. Charles Loop Line (14 miles) completed. Dalhousie Branch (7 miles) completed.
- 1886. Rivière du Loup (town) branch (4 miles) completed. Dartmouth (town) branch (4 miles) completed.
- 1887. Carleton Branch incorporated with Intercolonial Railway by Order in Council, 8th October.
- Pictou (town) branch (14 miles) completed.
- 1888. Cars lighted with electricity and heated by steam.
- 1890. Oxford Branch opened for traffic.
- Accounts for maintenance and operation of Eastern Extension merged in similar accounts of the Intercolonial Railway, 1st July, 1890.

1891. By Act 54 Vic., chap. 50, the following works were, together with Eastern Extension, embodied with the Intercolonial system : Oxford Junction ( $72\frac{1}{2}$  miles), opened on 15th July, 1890 ; Cape Breton Railway,  $52\frac{1}{2}$  miles of which were opened on 24th November, 1890, and 46 miles on 1st January, 1891.
1892. Carleton Branch transferred to City of St. John for \$40,000, on 3rd September, 1892, and leased to the Canadian Pacific Railway for 999 years. The deed was confirmed by Act of 1893, chap. 6.

357. The mileage of the Intercolonial Railway system (track laid) on the 30th June, 1894, including the Prince Edward Island Railway, was  $1,383\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The Prince Edward Island Railway is  $210\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. Included also in the  $1,383\frac{1}{2}$  miles is the Windsor Branch, 32 miles, leased to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. The whole of the main line (1,141 miles) is laid with steel rails.

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

358. The fourth important measure of the year 1851 was the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill. It was reported on adversely after a long and interesting discussion, in the course of which Allan McDonell, of Toronto, read a very able paper in advocacy of the scheme which was to connect the western shores of Lake Superior with the Pacific Ocean.

The idea of a transcontinental route even at that date had been for some years before the public mind.

McTaggart, a Scotch civil engineer, wrote in 1829, "Three years in Canada," and advocated a route by water connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans *via* lakes and rivers to Nootka Sound. Thomas Dalton, "a person of a very strong mind," says Bonnycastle, who edited the *Toronto Patriot* in 1837, frequently insisted that "many years would not elapse before the teas and silks of China would be transported direct from the shores of the Pacific to Toronto by canal, by river, by rail and by steam."

In 1849 Lieut. Synge wrote a pamphlet entitled "Canada in 1848," in which he broached the idea of a railway from Halifax to Quebec; the adoption of the existing steam communication between Quebec and Montreal; the construction of a ship canal between Montreal and Lake Huron *via* the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing and French River (the Sault Ste. Marie to be overcome by a canal two miles long); steam to the Kaministiquia River; a railway thence to the Lake of the Woods; water again; rail to the head of the first rapid of the Winnipeg River; water again to the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, at which point he proposed to call a halt till the Indians had been civilized off the face of the country, when further advance could be made up the 1,400 miles of the Saskatchewan that were navigable; thence a railway to pierce the Rockies to the Pacific.

In 1848 Major Carmichael-Smyth wrote a letter to "Sam Slick," and afterwards published (February, 1849) a pamphlet, in which he advocated the construction by convict labour of a transcontinental railway through British territory, and prepared a map which accompanied the pamphlet, on which the route of the railway is marked. It is almost identical with the line adopted by the present Canadian Pacific Railway, passing through the Kicking Horse Pass but going south of Lake Nipissing, instead of north as the present line does.

This is the second recorded advocacy of an all rail line through British territory. Previous advocates had suggested a combined water and rail



route. His proposal was a railway from Halifax, crossing the St. Lawrence at Quebec and continuing to Montreal, thence *via* Smith's Falls to Lake Nipissing and so on to Fraser's River.

In 1850 a book was published in London entitled "Britain Redeemed and Canada Preserved," the authors being F. A. Wilson and Alfred B. Richards. They proposed a line from Halifax to Quebec, thence to stretch out to Fort Langley on Fraser's River by a line "as straight as the crow flies," in seemingly sublime indifference to Rocky ranges, great lakes and capricious muskegs.

359. In the United States the project of a transcontinental line has been mooted even earlier than in Canada. Rev. Samuel Parker, a Presbyterian clergyman, had written in his journal in 1835, after he had crossed the "Rockies" on a missionary tour: "There would be no difficulty in the way of constructing a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. There is no greater difficulty in the whole distance than has already been overcome in passing the Green Mountains between Boston and Albany, and probably the time may not be far distant when tours will be made across the continent as they have been made to Niagara Falls to see nature's wonders." The missionary's faith removed mountains in good style and in orthodox fashion.

360. Later, in 1851, Asa Whitney visited Great Britain and travelled through the United States, in each country advocating the construction of a railway across the continent as suggested by Major Carmichael-Smyth.

In 1851, Hon. Joseph Howe, in the course of a speech delivered in Halifax, said: "I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I will venture to predict that in five years' time we shall make the journey hence to Quebec, Montreal and St. John by rail, and I believe that many in this room will live to hear the whistle of the steam engine in the passes of the Rockies and to make the journey from Halifax to the Pacific in five or six days."

Many others advocated the Intercolonial Railway, among whom may be named Sir Richard Bonnycastle (1846), Rev. C. J. Nicholay (1846), Sir John Harvey (1847), Hon. John Young (1854), Chief Justice Draper (1857), Sir E. B. Lytton (1858), Earl Carnarvon (1859), Dr. Alexander Rattray (1861), Henry Yule Hind (1862), Sandford Fleming (1862), Milton & Cheadle (1865), Alfred Waddington (1868), A. J. Russell (1868) and Malcolm McLeod (1869). At length the British Columbian delegates proposed, and Sir John Macdonald, as Premier, agreed to the construction of a railway connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, as part of the Union pact between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada (1870).

361. It has been already stated that in 1851 the Railway Committee of the Canadian Legislature reported adversely to the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill then brought before it. The Committee said in their report: "Your Committee reluctantly report against the bill on the ground that the claims of the Indian tribes have first to be adjusted. \* \* \* At the same time your Committee feel bound to state their impression that the scheme ought not to be regarded as visionary and impracticable. \* \* \* Your Committee are strongly inclined to believe that this great work will at some



future time (should the Continent continue to advance as heretofore in prosperity and population) be undertaken by Great Britain and the United States. \* \* \* Your Committee indulge a hope that the Imperial Government will be led to entertain the subject as one of national importance and to combine with it a general and well organized system of colonization."

The project, which seemed to the men of 1851 as only possible of execution by the combined efforts of the United Kingdom and the United States, was undertaken by Canadians unaided, at the end of a single generation (30 years), and brought to a successful issue.

362. A brief résumé of events after Sir John Macdonald had agreed to construct the works is here presented.

In the session of the Dominion Parliament, 1871, Hon. Sir George E. Cartier moved consideration of the resolutions of the Legislature of British Columbia respecting union, closing the recital of the terms with a resolution of concurrence. Mr. Alexander McKenzie moved in amendment that "as the proposed terms of union pledged the Dominion to commence within two years and complete within ten years the Pacific Railway, the route for which has not been surveyed, the House is of opinion that Canada should not be pledged to do more than proceed at once with the necessary surveys and after the route is determined to prosecute the work at as early a period as the state of the finances will justify."

Mr. Jones, Halifax, moved an amendment to the amendment that "the proposed engagements respecting the said Pacific Railway would press too heavily upon the resources of Canada."

Mr. Jones' amendment was lost, 63 voting for it and 98 against it.

Mr. Ross (Dundas) then moved an amendment "that in the opinion of this House the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present session of Parliament in order that greater and more careful consideration may be given to a question of such magnitude and importance to the people of this Dominion."

This amendment was lost, 75 voting for it and 85 against it.

Mr. Mackenzie's amendment then being put, was lost—67 to 94.

Mr. Dorion then moved an amendment that "in view of the engagements already entered into since the Confederation, and the large expenditure urgently required for canals and railway purposes within the Dominion, this House would not be justified in imposing on the people the enormous burdens required to construct within ten years a railway to the Pacific as proposed by the resolutions submitted to this House."

Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost by 70 to 91.

Hon. Sir George E. Cartier's motion was then agreed to by 91 to 70.

It will be seen that the amendment moved by Mr. Ross, postponing action to a future period, was only lost by ten votes.

The Government lost no time, and Mr. Sandford Fleming was appointed Engineer in Chief, and submitted his preliminary report in April, 1872. At the end of June, 1872, the sum of \$519,576 had been expended, which was further increased in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, to \$1,081,394.

The Macdonald Ministry resigned on the 6th November, 1873, and Mr. Fleming's report for 1873 was made to Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works.

363. The position at that date may be summed up in a few sentences.

But little was known of the great extent of country which now constitutes the Dominion when British Columbia became part of Canada. Between the settlements on the waters of the St. Lawrence River and the Pacific Coast there extended vast trackless regions with a winter climate of much severity. Between the Ottawa River and the prairie region it was rocky and wooded. Between the prairie and the Pacific Ocean it was designated a "sea of mountains." Both these regions were forbidding. The prairie region was better known; it had been examined about ten years earlier by a scientific expedition (sent out by the Imperial Government) the members of which declared the utter impossibility of establishing a Canadian Pacific Railway. The officer (Capt. Palliser) in command of the expedition, after four years' exploration, aided by assistants of great ability and energy, thus summed up the result:—

"The knowledge of the country, on the whole, would never lead me to advocate a line of communication from Canada across the Continent to the Pacific exclusively through British territory. The time has now forever gone by for effecting such an object, and the unfortunate choice of an astronomical boundary line has completely isolated the central American possessions of Great Britain from Canada on the east, and also debarred them from any eligible access from the Pacific Coast on the west."

But Canada had undertaken to construct a railway to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the existing railway system in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the most eligible line that could be found within the territory of the Dominion. To a large extent the intervening country was a *terra incognita*. It had in the first place to be explored and the field of inquiry embraced formidable obstacles within a range of fifty-four degrees of longitude and ten degrees of latitude.

To find a line of railway through this immense and almost unknown country involved unremitting labour by a large staff of men whose difficulty was made more formidable by the fact that the wide expanses of forest and mountain which they penetrated were destitute of the means of shelter and subsistence.

The work of survey began in 1871, but the efforts of those engaged frequently resulted in failure, rendering repeated attempts necessary year by year to gain the objects sought.

364. The work of construction commenced in 1874. The first practical step in establishing the Pacific Railway was the purchase of 50,000 tons of steel rails. In the same year contracts were entered into for clearing the forest land along the projected line of railway and erecting a telegraph line from Lake Superior 1,200 miles westward.

In 1874 the Pembina branch was begun and the line east of Lake Nipissing was subsidized.

When the Mackenzie Government went out of power in October, 1878, the Macdonald administration continued the construction as a public work.

It was some years before the route through the mountain region was definitely established. Meanwhile construction proceeded wherever possible under the circumstances which obtained, and by the year 1880 had entered into 67 contracts with various persons for supplying additional steel rails, rolling stock, grading and bridging. On these services

\$9,486,565 had been expended on December 31st, 1879, on 710 miles in various stages of advancement.

In 1880, reverting to their original policy of construction by a private company, the Macdonald Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. That contract provided on the part of the Government (1) for a cash subsidy of \$5,000,000 and a land grant of 25,000,000 acres; (2) for the admission free of duty of all steel rails, fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts and nuts, wire, timber and all material for bridges to be used in the original construction of the railway and of a telegraph line and all telegraphic apparatus for the first equipment of the telegraph line; (3) that for 20 years from the date of the contract no line of railway should be authorized by the Dominion Parliament to be constructed south of the Canadian Pacific line except such line as might run south-west or to the westward of south-west, nor to within 15 miles of latitude 49; (4) for freedom from taxation forever so far as the company's railway property was concerned, and for 20 years for such portion of the land grant as should not be sold or occupied; (5) that the several sections of the railway already constructed by the Government or under contract should, when completed by the Government, become the property of the company, and (6) that the Government should grant the requisite lands for right of way, stations and other purposes specified in the contract.

On the part of the company the contract provided (1) that it should complete the railway according to a fixed standard; (2) that the railway should be completed, equipped and in running order not later than 1st May, 1891, and (3) that the company should thereafter and forever efficiently maintain and run the railway.

When the contract was brought before parliament in the session of 1880-81, a strong fight was made against it by the Opposition. Mr. Blake moved the first amendment which was lost 54 to 140. Twenty-three other amendments were moved and voted down by majorities varying from 73 to 62. The resolutions were reported on, the vote standing 108 for to 46 against.

Letters patent, witnessed by Lord Lorne, were granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the 16th February, 1881, and the first sod under the contract was turned on the 2nd May following.

365. When the company started it had to build about 2,000 miles of railway. By the close of the year, 163 miles had been constructed by the company west of Winnipeg. In 1882 a further distance of 423 miles had been laid with rails. In December, 1883, Laggan, near the summit of the Rocky Mountains and 956 miles from Winnipeg, was reached by the railway.

The Government prosecuted work on the line eastward from Winnipeg, and Port Arthur, 430 miles from that city, was connected with it, in May, 1883.

During 1884 the company attacked and mastered the difficult section north of Lake Superior, employing an army of 10,000 to 12,000 navies and and 1,500 to 2,000 teams of horses. Twelve steamers were employed to bring supplies for the men and teams engaged. This section was completed early in 1885 and opened for traffic in the autumn.

Simultaneously with the operations north of Lake Superior work was energetically prosecuted in the mountains of British Columbia, and in less



than a year the enormous difficulties of the Kicking Horse Pass were overcome.

Near the close of 1884 the Government had completed the line from Burrard Inlet to Savona's Ferry (210 miles), and the company were thus able to attack the west end of their section.

On the 7th November, 1885 the last spike was driven by Sir Donald Smith. The railway was completed, fifty-four months having been taken in doing the work, instead of the 120 months allowed under the contract of 1881.

The difficulties of construction were very great. More than 300 miles of the railway track had to be cut through solid rock. Numerous tunnels pierced the mountains. Rivers and streams by the hundred were crossed by bridges, some of which are over a thousand feet in length. Fourteen streams were diverted from their course by means of tunnels.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,905 miles in length. Under arrangement with the Quebec and the Dominion Governments, the North Shore Railway, connecting Montreal and Quebec, was acquired by the company in 1882.

The branch line from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie was opened in conjunction with the St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway and the first freight train passed over it on the 9th January, 1888.

366. Between 1881 and 1884 various lines in Manitoba, amounting to 471 miles, were added to the main line, which now has a mileage of 3,879½ miles.

The leased lines, aggregating 1,905½ miles, were acquired at different times.

Of these, 407 miles are in New Brunswick, 218 in Manitoba, 79 in British Columbia and the remainder in Quebec and Ontario, principally in the latter province.

367. The Dominion Government aided the enterprise as already mentioned, including a grant of \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land. The construction of the portions of the line by the Government cost \$30,818,414.

Notwithstanding these aids, the financial undertaking was enormous. Indeed it may be said that the financial difficulties encountered were no less formidable than the physical obstructions.

The total cost of the 3,243 miles given in the Railway Returns as forming the Canadian Pacific proper is stated in the same returns at \$150,101,923. The total amount contributed to the enterprise by the Government of Canada is given in the Public Accounts at \$62,604,535.

It is clear that it was no light task to finance for the difference between these two sums, and as well for the 636 miles additional shown by the company's statements to belong to the main line, and for the negotiations resulting in the acquisition of 1,905 miles of leased lines.

The following statement taken from an address delivered by Thomas C. Keefer, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, presents the financial features of the enterprise in sufficient fulness for the present purpose:—

1. \$25,000,000 cash and 25,000,000 acres of selected lands in the Fertile Belt, in addition to the right of way for track and stations, shops, docks and wharfs, on or through public property.



2. Free import of all steel rails and fastenings, fence and bridge materials in wood or iron for original construction, and telegraph wire and instruments for first equipment.

3. The government sections under contract — about seven hundred miles—to be completed, with stations and water service, but without rolling stock, and handed over to the company on the completion of their contract as a free gift. (The cost of these has exceeded \$30,000,000.)

4. Perpetual exemption from taxation by the Federal Government or by any province to be created by it, as well as by any municipal corporation of the latter, on all property used for the construction and working of the railway and upon their capital stock. Also similar exemption for the company's land grant for a period of twenty years, unless sold or occupied.

5. No line to be chartered south of the railway for a period of twenty years, either by the Dominion or by any province to be created by it, except for a direction south-west or west of south-west.

The company contracted to build about 2,000 miles of railway and to work the transcontinental line for ten years after completion—the standard to be that of the Union Pacific Railway as it was in 1873. Liberal as the terms agreed upon appear, the sequel proved that they were none too much so. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000,000, and it was expected that land sales, or the security of the land grant, would make up any additional amount required and enable the company to complete the road without mortgaging it. The lands could not be sold while Government lands alongside them were being given away; and land grant bonds, although received at 110 for company's lands, could not for the same reason be negotiated to any considerable extent. In the autumn of 1883, \$65,000,000 of the capital stock had been sold, and nearly all the proceeds expended in construction. The road was assailed at home and abroad by opponents of the Government and by rival interests, and such distrust created that the remainder of the stock could not be sold to realize the amount necessary to complete the work in hand. The company then decided to support their stock by purchasing from the Dominion Government a guarantee of 3 per cent per annum for ten years, for the \$65,000,000 of stock already sold, making similar provision for the \$35,000,000 unsold. The cost of this terminable annuity was \$16,091,152, calculated at 4 per cent to meet twenty semi-annual payments of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent each. Of this amount \$8,710,240 was paid in cash and security was given for the early payment of the remainder, but the success of this bold financial policy was defeated by the effect on the money market at this time of the crisis which occurred in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railway. The stock, with the Government guarantee for so short a term of years, could not be sold at an adequate price, and the company, early in 1884, was obliged to apply to the Dominion Government for a loan of \$22,500,000. This amount, added to the balance due upon the annuity purchase, made a total loan of \$29,880,000, to secure which the Government took a lien upon the entire property of the company.

In order to obtain feeders and distributors for the transcontinental line, the company had commenced the construction and acquisition of a railway system in Ontario and Quebec, and branch lines in Manitoba, with a total mileage as great as their contract line, their entire interest in which was

transferred to the Government, as well as their unsold stock and their land grant, as security for this loan.

In consideration of this loan, the company agreed to complete the trans-continental line by 1st May, 1886, five years in advance of the time fixed by the contract.

Railway construction at the rate of nearly five hundred miles per annum rapidly exhausted the loan, and the first lien of the Government over all their property effectually barred the sale of their stock. They found it necessary, therefore, in 1885, to ask that the \$35,000,000 of unsold stock in the hands of the Government be cancelled, and an equal amount of 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds, be issued and held by the Government as security for the loan, the mortgage to cover the same security as the loan. The thirty million loan was payable 1st May, 1891, with 4 per cent interest. The Government agreed to accept \$20,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds as security for so much of this debt, and the security of the whole unsold lands of the company (over 20,000,000 acres), for the balance of \$9,980,000. Of the \$15,000,000 bonds remaining, the company deposited with the Government \$8,000,000 as security for a temporary loan of \$5,000,000, and negotiated the remainder, paying back the temporary loan within a few months, and thus releasing \$8,000,000 of bonds.

Events took a turn favourable to the company, at last, in 1885. The road had been so far completed, that early in that year, and while navigation was closed on the great lakes, a military expedition was sent around the north shore of Lake Superior, where there never had been a trail before, to put down rebellion in the North-west Territories. In November of that year the last spike was driven in British Columbia on a track laid from ocean to ocean. Moreover, the opposition of stock jobbers and rivals subsided, when it was seen that the Government of Canada was determined to sustain the railway at all hazards. Politically, the existence of the Government depended upon its completion, but the higher consideration was, that the expenditure was so vast and ramified, and the liabilities incurred so great, that suspension would have produced a financial crisis such as Canada had never seen, and one which it was the duty of any government, if possible, to avert.

In March, 1886, the company proposed to pay off their indebtedness to the Government, returning all the cash advanced upon the \$20,000,000 bonds, and surrendering 6,793,014 acres of land at \$1.50 per acre, for the balance. The Government accepted this, and being satisfied that no security was required for continuous operation, surrendered the \$5,000,000 land grant bonds held as security for that purpose, but retained \$1,000,000 of these to enforce a change of route at Mount Stephen, in the Rockies, where a temporary line of nine miles was adopted to save time and money in opening the road, and upon which there is a grade of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, or double that permitted by the contract.

The year 1887 saw the company freed from its indebtedness to the Government, and in uncontrolled possession of its property. For the first time since incorporation no legislation for its benefit was required; but in the year 1888 the Government found it necessary to obtain the surrender of the company's monopoly as to charters west of Lake Superior, the object of which was to protect their line north of that lake. To effect this, the Government guaranteed to pay interest for fifty years on an issue of \$15,000,000

three and a half per cent bonds, secured upon the unsold portion of the company's land grant—about 15,000,000 acres. The Government became a trustee and guaranteed the interest for half a century; but not the principal unless and until placed in funds for that purpose by the company. The proceeds of land sales are funded with the Government, which is to pay three and a half per cent on any excess of the amount necessary to pay interest upon, or to redeem the bonds.

368. The mileage (track-laid) of the Canadian Pacific Railway on June 30th, 1894, was  $6,127\frac{1}{4}$  miles, of which  $6,079\frac{1}{2}$  miles were laid with steel rails.

The following is a memo. of dates at which the acquired and leased lines were taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## ACQUIRED LINES.

North Shore, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20, 1885.  
 North Shore, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Ontario, June 9, 1881.  
 Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, July 12, 1888.  
 Winnipeg Junction to Emerson, part of old Government Line.  
 Winnipeg to Manitou, December 10, 1882.  
 Kemnay to Estevan {  
                               { Kemnay to Souris, June 15, 1890.  
                               { Souris to Hartney " 14, 1891.  
                               { Hartney to Melita, August 16, 1891.  
                               { Melita to Oxbow, February 19, 1892.  
                               { Oxbow to Estevan, August 14, 1892.

## LEASED LINES.

Atlantic & North-west, December 6, 1886.  
 St. Lawrence & Ottawa, February 16, 1884, for 999 years from 15th December, 1881.  
 Ontario & Quebec, Nov. 1, 1883.  
 Credit Valley, amalgamated with Ontario & Quebec Railway, November 30, 1883.  
 West Ontario Pacific, July 21, 1887.  
 Toronto, Grey & Bruce, November 1, 1883.  
 Guelph Junction, January 1, 1891.  
 Montreal & Ottawa, November 15, 1892.  
 Montreal & Western, under agreement for lease.  
 Montreal & Lake Maskinongé, 99 years from July 14, 1892.  
 St. John & Maine, leased to New Brunswick Railway, July 1, 1883.  
 New Brunswick Railway, July 1, 1890.  
 Fredericton Railway, purchased in 1884 by the New Brunswick Railway.  
 Manitoba South-Western, May, 1884.  
 Columbia & Kootenay, August 22, 1890.  
 Shuswap & Okanagan, under agreement for lease, March 25, 1890.  
 What has been said of the equipment and appointments of the Grand Trunk, may with equal truth be said of the Canadian Pacific and of the Intercolonial. They are up to date railways in every respect.

369. These three railway systems embrace over 67 per cent of the total railway mileage of the Dominion.

370. This brief resumé may be appropriately concluded by a statement of the growth of our railways.

#### MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

1845.....	59
1855.....	855
1865.....	2,145
*1867.....	2,258
1875.....	4,826
1885.....	10,149
1893.....	15,020
1894.....	15,627

371. At Confederation the total cost of our railways was \$150,000,000, of which Government had contributed \$31,400,000; other sources \$118,600,000.

372. Down to the time of Confederation the experience of the railways had been most unsatisfactory. Very few of the roads had done more than pay their working expenses. Some did not even do that. The three leading lines, the Grand Trunk, the Great Western and the Northern, were in debt to the Government \$33,325,000 including interest overdue, whilst the municipalities of Upper Canada alone had borrowed \$5,867,000 and those of Lower Canada had advanced nearly a million dollars.

In all the earlier charters the popular delusion that railways were enormously profitable ventures seems to have been the dominating idea. The special aim of the legislature accordingly was to guard the public from exorbitant charges. In the Champlain Act of 1832, the tariffs were kept in the hands of the Government to be by it regulated every year according to the dividend paid upon the ordinary stock for the previous year. In the Grenville & Carillon charter, the projectors were to divide with the Government half their earnings over 10 per cent in order to keep them within bounds.

A similar delusion led to the investment of money by municipalities, and in several instances it was definitely laid down and thoroughly believed that as an almost certain result of these investments the profit on the railway stock held by the townships would more than meet all the municipal expenditure and thus relieve taxpayers from all local taxation.

To carry out this imaginary result an act was passed creating in each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada a municipal loan fund for the purpose of advancing money to municipalities to be expended on public works. The railways were the principal borrowers under this Act, and on a popular vote of the inhabitants they could borrow the money they required from the municipality which in turn could obtain it from this fund by paying 6 per cent interest and 2 per cent sinking fund for a term of years when interest and principal would both be paid off. The municipalities, expecting to make large profits from their investments, readily undertook the temporary 8 per cent obligation, and when the railways paid nothing were

\* Confederation took place.



cruelly disappointed. In point of fact none of these loans ever received a cent from the railways, and the municipalities were seriously involved. The town of Brockville with 4,000 inhabitants lent \$40,000 on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. Port Hope and Cobourg each with the same population as Brockville advanced \$680,000 and \$500,000 respectively to the short railways terminating at these points, only seven miles apart and competing for the same traffic. The result was decreased value of property and diminished demand for investments in these towns.

This general failure made railway building unpopular. Hence the long pause in the construction of new lines, previous to Confederation.

373. Immediately after that event, a new departure was made which assisted in restoring confidence in the benefits of railways and added largely to the railway mileage of the country.

The new departure included, first, a new gauge, and second, a new system of municipal bonusing. Toronto started the idea of building cheap colonization railways to the north-east and north-west of the city on the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  foot gauge—adopted with good results in Norway, principally on the score of economy. The agitation over the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and the Toronto & Nipissing had an important influence in again directing attention to the advantages of railways after the long period of neglect consequent on the calamities of 1856–58, and the revived confidence was indicated by the voting of \$795,000 of bonus to the first named and \$386,000 to the last, besides subscriptions for \$500,000 of stock. These were followed by a number of narrow gauge railways.

The second point in the new departure was the introduction of a regular system of municipal bonuses, the direction taken by the railways being largely governed by the amount of municipal support voted by the townships on the route. Down to the present time, June, 1894, the municipalities have voted bonuses of \$16,155,901 to the railways.

The provincial governments also aided the development of the railway system, some of them in consequence becoming seriously involved. To 30th June, 1894, the Ontario government had contributed \$7,113,538 in bonuses to a score of railways; the Quebec government has given \$12,116,790; the New Brunswick government, \$4,333,482; the Nova Scotia government, \$2,710,545; the Manitoba government, \$770,678; the British Columbia government, \$37,500; and the North-west Territories, \$25,000.

Other amounts had been given in the form of subscriptions to shares or of bonds, and loans, by the provincial governments and by the municipalities. These with the bonuses added make up a total of municipal and provincial government aid equal to \$49,143,325.

The following is a summary statement of aids granted to railways constructed and under construction, by governments and municipalities, to June 30th, 1894 :—

Governments and Municipalities.	Loan.	Bonus.	Subscription to shares or bonds.	Total.
Governments.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dominion.....	16,030,633	137,993,025		154,023,658
Ontario.....	26,000	7,113,538		7,139,538
Quebec.....	3,722,956	12,116,790		15,839,746
New Brunswick.....		4,333,482	300,000	4,633,482
Nova Scotia.....		2,710,545		2,710,545
Manitoba.....	1,855,934	770,678		2,626,612
British Columbia.....		37,500		37,500
Total.....	21,635,523	165,075,558	300,000	187,011,081
Municipalities.				
Ontario.....	380,000	9,247,942	920,500	10,548,442
Quebec.....	2,434,000	496,174	1,393,000	4,323,174
New Brunswick.....	23,000	273,500	60,000	356,500
Nova Scotia.....		269,685		269,685
Manitoba.....		595,600		595,600
British Columbia.....		37,500		37,500
The Territories.....		25,000		25,000
Total.....	2,837,000	10,945,401	2,373,500	16,155,901
Grand Total.....	24,472,523	176,020,959	2,673,500	203,166,982

374. Owing to the danger to provincial finances consequent on pressure upon the provincial governments for aid for local railways (within the province) the Dominion Government, in 1883, determined to change their policy which up to that time had been to give aid only to those lines which ran through more provinces than one. The change of attitude was necessary. Railways had to be built. The provincial governments could not build them without running into debt. This compelled them to make application to the Federal parliament for enlarged financial arrangements—an application, to be resisted, in the interest of the system of government adopted in Canada, since it was calculated to deprive the provincial governments of that independence of the Federal authority which it is deemed advisable should ever be maintained.

375. In the session of 1882, Sir Charles Tupper announced the change in the railway policy of the Government and introduced a bill providing for the granting of subsidies to eleven railways. The same course was followed in succeeding sessions. The result will be found in the accompanying statement brought down to 30th June, 1894 :—

## RAILWAY SUBSIDIES TO JUNE 30TH, 1894.

	Amount voted.	Amount paid.
	\$	\$
Albert Southern .....	51,200	50,460
Atlantic & North Western .....	fixed annual subsidy for 2 years.	
Baie des Chaleurs .....	620,000	620,000
Beauharnois Junction .....	62,400	58,900
Belleville & North Hastings .....	21,888	21,888
Brantford, Waterloo & Lake Erie .....	57,600	52,810
Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie .....	241,600	105,200
Buctouche & Moncton .....	102,400	101,600
Canada Atlantic .....	282,355	282,355
Canada Central .....	1,525,250	1,525,250
Canada Eastern .....	32,000	
Canadian Pacific .....	25,000,000	25,000,000
"    Extension .....	1,500,000	1,500,000
"    "    Revelstoke .....	80,000	
Cape Breton Ry. Extension Co. ....	96,000	
Caraguet .....	224,000	224,000
Central Ry. of New Brunswick .....	142,000	75,639
Cobourg North Ltd. & Pacific .....	156,800	
Columbia & Kootenay .....	112,000	88,800
Cornwallis Valley .....	44,800	44,800
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. ....	39,850	39,850
Dominion Coal Co. ....	89,600	
Dominion Line Co. ....	15,360	15,360
Drummond Ry Co. ....	201,920	195,840
Elgin, Petitediac & Havelock .....	38,400	38,400
Erie & Huron .....	96,000	96,000
Esquimalt & Nanaimo .....	750,000	750,000
Fredericton & St. Mary's Bridge Co. ....	30,000	30,000
Grand Trunk, Georgian & Erie .....	48,000	48,000
Great Eastern .....	229,500	40,345
Great Northern .....	160,000	78,688
Guelph Junction .....	46,000	46,000
Harvey Branch .....	9,600	5,553
Hereford .....	155,200	155,200
Intercolonial .....	156,800	156,800
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa .....	160,000	64,000
Joggins .....	38,400	37,500
Kingston & Pembroke .....	48,000	48,000
Kingston, Napanee & Western .....	268,400	208,733
L'Assomption River .....	11,200	11,200
Lake Erie & Detroit River .....	338,731	338,731
Lake Temiscamingue .....	327,700	52,760
Leamington & St. Clair .....	51,200	51,200
Lotbiniere & Megantic .....	96,000	35,200
Montreal & Champlain .....	103,600	103,600
Montreal & Lake Maskinongé .....	41,280	920
Montreal & Ottawa .....	96,000	73,600
Montreal & Sorel .....	112,000	93,757
Montreal & Western .....	361,270	361,270
Mountford Colonization .....	105,600	32,000
Nakusp & Slocan .....	121,300	
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island .....	113,440	113,440
New Glasgow Iron Co. ....	40,000	38,400
Northern & Pacific Junction .....	1,320,000	1,320,000
Northern & Western .....	312,000	312,000
Nova Scotia Central .....	230,700	230,700
Nova Scotia Southern .....	240,000	
Ontario, Belmont & Northern .....	32,000	
Orford Mountain .....	99,200	84,800

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES TO JUNE 30TH, 1894—*Concluded.*

	Amount voted.	Amount paid.
	\$	\$
Oshawa Ry. & Navigation Co.....	22,400	
Ottawa & Gatineau.....	320,000	284,128
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound.....	430,400	101,120
Parry Sound Col. Co.....	128,000	59,220
Pontiac & Pacific Junction.....	313,100	174,828
Philipsburg Junction.....	21,600	18,688
Pontiac & Renfrew.....	13,600	13,600
Port Arthur, Duluth & Western.....	271,200	271,200
Quebec Central.....	348,342	60,342
Quebec & Lake St. John.....	1,003,495	1,002,999.50
Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix.....	96,000	65,600
St. Catharines & Niagara Central.....	38,400	38,400
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel.....	375,000	375,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack.....	65,002	65,002
St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian & Saguenay.....	217,600	217,600
St. Louis, Richibucto & Buctouche.....	22,400	22,400
South Norfolk.....	54,400	54,400
Sushwap & Okanagan.....	163,200	162,900
Stewiacke & Lansdowne.....	236,800	
Temiscouata.....	670,800	645,950
Thousand Islands.....	54,400	24,400
Tobique Valley.....	134,400	134,016
Toronto, Grey & Bruce.....	14,656	14,656
United Counties.....	102,400	88,973
Waterloo Junction.....	32,800	32,800
Western Counties.....	500,000	500,000
Woodstock & Centreville.....	83,200	
Woodstock & Chatham.....	256,000	256,000

376. Since the system of subsidizing railway enterprise was inaugurated the following sums have been paid :—

For the fiscal year 1883-4.....	\$ 208,000
“ “ 1884-5.....	403,245
“ “ 1885-6.....	2,171,249
“ “ 1886-7.....	1,406,533
“ “ 1887-8.....	1,027,042
“ “ 1888-9.....	846,722
“ “ 1889-90.....	1,491,595
“ “ 1890-1.....	1,079,106
“ “ 1891-2.....	1,061,616
“ “ 1892-3.....	624,794
“ “ 1893-4.....	1,229,885
	<u>\$11,549,787</u>

In addition the Canadian Pacific Railway received \$25,000,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway extension to Quebec \$1,500,000, and the Canada Central Railway \$1,525,250.

There is also an annual subsidy of \$186,600 payable for 20 years to the Atlantic & North-western Railway Company, under Act of 1885, chapter 58, and an annual payment of \$119,700 to the Provincial Government of Quebec—being 5 per cent on the sum of \$2,394,000, granted by chapter 8, Acts of 1884, for the line between Ottawa and Quebec. The total paid



to 30th June, 1894, was for the first named \$933,000, and for the second \$1,137,150.

Another way in which railways have been aided is by loaning them used rails. Outstanding loans of this kind on 30th June, 1893, were : Kent Northern Railway of New Brunswick, \$58,334 ; Halifax Cotton Company, siding, \$4,335 ; Steel Company of Canada, \$11,965 ; Albert Railway Company \$14,665—in all, \$89,299.

377. In the session of 1894, Parliament granted power to the Governor in Council to pay subsidies to the amount of \$4,661,160.

Power was also granted to the Governor in Council to pay the principal money of the subsidy of \$2,394,000 to the Quebec Government authorized by the Act of 1884, and to alienate 793,600 acres of Dominion lands in aid of the construction of 124 miles of railway in Manitoba and the North-west.

378. The various kinds of railway finance which have been resorted to in Canada are :—

1. Authority given to the Government to guarantee the interest for a term of years.

2. Authority given to the Government to issue debentures by way of loan to railway companies.

3. Authority to grant a like loan with a provision that if the company did not pay the interest on the Government debentures, the property of the cities and towns benefitted should be assessed for the same.

4. Government guarantee of railway companies' bonds as well as of interest thereon.

5. Direct issue of Government bonds to railways with a first mortgage on the property of the companies as security.

6. Municipal bonus to companies.

7. Municipal subscriptions to railway stock.

8. Municipal bonuses to railway companies.

9. Government bonuses to railway companies.

10. Imperial Government guarantee of capital with which to construct the Intercolonial.

11. Share capital locally distributed and issue of bonds.

12. Share capital, chiefly English, combined with Government aid in some of the forms mentioned and issue of various degrees of bonds under different names.

13. Aid in the form of lands through which the roads were to be constructed.

14. Practical release of Government loan by placing it behind other claims upon railway companies becoming embarrassed.

15. Composition of Government claims accepted when railways become embarrassed.

16. Assumption by Government of liabilities incurred by municipalities in aid of railways, the Government becoming the creditor of the municipalities.

17. Direct construction of railways by Government.

18. Grants of land and money subsidies combined with Government construction of portions of the railway.

Further particulars respecting our railways are to be found in Chap. XVI.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Countries with which Canada deals.—Census Returns.—Trade and Commerce.—Manufacturing Development.—Analysis of Trade during the Reciprocity period.—Changed conditions since the Abrogation of the Treaty.—History of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

### NO. 2.—THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

379. The United States of America consist of 44 states, 6 territories and the District of Columbia. Thirteen of these states constituted the original union, the constitution having been ratified first by Delaware, 7th December, 1787, and last (of the 13) by Rhode Island, 29th May, 1790.

380. The gross area of the United States (land and water surface) is 3,025,000 square miles, exclusive of Alaska, which has an area of 531,000 square miles. According to the census of 1890 the population of the United States was 62,622,250.

381. This population was divided into urban, 18,284,385, and rural, 44,337,865. During the century the city population has increased from 3·35 in each 100 people in 1790 to 29·20 in each 100 in 1890. The accelerated tendency of the population of the United States towards city life is seen from the fact that during the decennial period, 1880-90, the increase was 7·63 per 100, leaving only an average increase of 2·14 per 100 for the previous nine decades.

382. The number of cities having a population of more than 8,000 increased from 6 in 1790 to 286 in 1880, whence it leaped to 448 in 1890.

383. The North Atlantic division, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contain 9,015,384 of the urban population, or about 49·3 per cent. The North Central division comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, contain 5,793,896 of the city population, or 31·70. So that these 21 states, out of 51 states and territories, contain 81 per cent of the city population.

In the North Atlantic division, 51·81 per cent, or more than one-half of the entire population of the division, is contained in cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants.

384. The rapid increase of the urban element of this division is due to the equally rapid extension of manufactures and commerce requiring the aggregation of the inhabitants into compact bodies.

385. According to sex the population of the United States was divided into 32,067,880 males and 30,554,370 females. There were 51·21 males and 48·79 females in every 100.

Males have always been in excess of females in the United States, but not in so great an excess in previous censuses as in that of 1890, the census of 1870 showing 50·56 males to 49·44 females.

In some States of the union women are more numerous than men; thus in the district of Columbia there are 5,244 women to 4,756 men; in Massachusetts, 5,142 women to 4,858 men. In the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic divisions females are slightly in excess of males; in the North Central they are in excess to a much larger extent, while in the Western division, comprising Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, three-fifths of the population are males.

Utah has the largest proportion of women of all the sub-divisions of the Western division, but even Utah has 5,313 males to 4,687 females.

386. Of the 62,622,250 inhabitants of the United States, 53,372,703 were native-born and 9,249,547 foreign-born, showing the proportion to be 85·23 per cent native-born and 14·77 per cent foreign-born. This is the largest proportion of foreign-born ever found by any of the census takings of the United States, and is an increase from 9·68 per cent in 1850.

387. Out of a total immigration since 1820 of 15,427,657, 40·42 per cent have been derived from the United Kingdom, and 29·20 per cent from Germany. Thus over two-thirds of the whole immigration into the United States came from the two countries named.

The Northern and Western States contain almost the whole of the foreign element, the Southern States having but a trifling proportion. Canadians (including Newfoundlanders) formed 10·61 per cent of the foreign element in the United States, according to the census of 1890. They form nearly two-thirds of the foreign element of Maine and New Hampshire, more than half that of Vermont, and nearly a third in Massachusetts and Michigan.

388. Out of the whole population of the United States, the persons of African descent numbered 7,638,282. The proportion of white and Africans was 87·80 per cent white, and 12·20 per cent African. The coloured exceeded the white population in 3 states,—South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 5 states the coloured are more than 50 per cent of the white—Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina.

389. The total number of occupied dwellings in the United States in 1890 was 11,483,313. The average number of persons to a dwelling was 5·45. The total number of Census families was 12,690,152, or 4·93 persons, on the average, to each family.

390. The United States have a foreign trade which aggregates for the 10 years (1885–94) \$15,446,043,696, of which \$7,357,396,610 were imports and \$8,048,647,085 were exports, showing an annual average foreign trade \$1,540,604,370, an annual average import of \$735,739,660, and an annual average export of \$808,864,708. The import of 1894 was \$654,994,622, or

\$80,745,000 less than the average of ten years, while the exports were \$897,140,572, or \$83,275,864 more than the ten years' average.

Of the total export of domestic merchandise in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, 72·28 per cent was agricultural products; 2·35 per cent products of the mines; 3·22 per cent products of the forest; 0·49 fisheries; 21·14 manufactures, and 0·52 miscellaneous.

391.\* The United States do an aggregate business with Europe of \$995,-948,687; with North America, \$286,655,771; with South America, \$133,-359,417; with Asia, \$87,059,158; with Oceanica, \$33,372,105; with Africa, \$8,403,197, and with all other countries, \$2,336,859.

392. The trade of the United States with the British Empire amounts to \$701,680,443, or over 45 per cent of the total foreign trade of the United States.

The trade with the United Kingdom amounts to \$538,432,262, while with Germany, which comes second, the total trade amounts to \$161,745,-068, or less than one-third of that with the United Kingdom; France comes third with \$102,865,485; Cuba is fourth with \$95,803,582, and Canada stands fifth with an aggregate of \$89,639,954, according to United States figures, which include Newfoundland.

393. In addition to being a great agricultural country the United States has become a great manufacturing country.

The number of mechanical and manufacturing establishments reported in the census of 1890 was 355,401, having a capital of \$6,524,475,305, an average number of 4,711,832 employees and an output of \$9,370,107,624 of products.

394. A comparison with 1870 on a per head basis will show the growth of manufacturing during 20 years:—

UNITED STATES PER ONE MILLION INHABITANTS.

	1870.	1890.
	\$	\$
Number of establishments .....	6,539	5,675
Capital invested.....	*47,793,000	104,187,810
Number of employees.....	53,270	74,494
Wages paid.....	*17,474,000	30,195,500
Raw material used.....	*56,150,000	82,380,757
Value of products.....	*95,547,000	149,629,047

A comparison between the growth of manufactures in Canada and in the United States will be found in paragraph 311.

395. A short history of our trade relations with the United States is here given, in order to complete the account.



## THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

396. Previous to the year 1846, the trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States had been very much hampered and restricted by the laws of Great Britain in regard to her Colonies.

397. According to the United States official returns for the years 1821 to 1845, both inclusive, the total imports from the states into the British North American Provinces, including Newfoundland, amounted to \$90,124,195, and the exports from the Provinces into the States only reached the sum of \$31,040,834, showing a balance in favour of the United States of \$59,083,361.

398. In 1846 England abandoned the old colonial system of trade, the heavy duties on imports from foreign countries were repealed, most of the productions of the Colonies were placed on the same footing as those of other countries, and the Colonies themselves were empowered to repeal the differential duties in favour of British produce imposed by former Imperial Acts. In the same year the United States Government secured the enactment of an international drawback law.

399. In 1847 the Canadian Legislature removed the existing differential duties and admitted goods from the United States on the same terms as those imported from the Mother Country, the duties on United States manufactures being lowered from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and those on the manufactures of Great Britain being raised from 5 per cent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, thus placing the United States on an equality with the parent land.

400. While the average annual trade during the 25 years from 1821 to 1845 only amounted to \$4,846,601 per annum, during five years (1850 to 1854) it increased under a more liberal policy to no less an average than \$22,320,043 per annum, not including Newfoundland. The value of commodities purchased by the provinces from the States was, however, still very much larger than the value of goods sold to them, and the balance in favour of the States at the end of the above mentioned period was \$31,505,262, which, considering that it was the result of only five years' transactions, was exceedingly large.

401. The question of reciprocity of trade between the Provinces and the States had been frequently spoken of by statesmen and others on both sides, and the increase of trade caused by the removal of restrictions in 1846 gave a fresh impetus to the idea. In the same year negotiations were opened between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the States and Canada by means of concurrent legislation. In 1848 a Bill drawn up by the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, containing the principle of reciprocity, passed the House of Representatives without opposition, but failed to receive the attention of the Senate either in that year or the year following.

402. A conference, at which all the British North American Provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, were represented, was held at Halifax in September 1849, and a memorial to the Imperial Government was adopted asking that negotiations might be opened for reciprocal terms with the United States, and the British Minister at Washington in November, 1849, received special instructions with reference to such negotiations.

In 1850 a Bill similar to the one passed by the House of Representatives in 1848, was reported by the House Committee on Commerce and recommended, "with a view to provide therein for the free navigation of the "River St. Lawrence."

The introduction of this idea appears to have suggested the propriety of proceeding by way of a treaty instead of by concurrent legislation.

403. In 1851, at the direction of the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury took steps to collect all possible information bearing on the matter, and the report (Andrew's) prepared in consequence and presented to the Senate in August, 1852, had a very important influence on the subsequent proceedings. Negotiations being re-opened in 1852, considerable correspondence took place between the respective Governments, and the question was much debated, both in the United States and also in the Provincial Legislatures, the Maritime Provinces in particular being very unwilling to admit Americans to their coast fisheries, while the Americans endeavoured to have the fishery question dealt with separately, but to this the British Government would not consent.

404. The introduction of the question of the fisheries increased the interest taken in the trade question especially in the Maritime Provinces, and in 1853 Mr. Breckinridge moved in Congress for the suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution requesting "the President to arrange by treaty the questions connected with the fisheries on the coasts of British North America, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the St. John Rivers, the export duty on American (United States) lumber in the Province of New Brunswick, and reciprocal trade with the British North American colonies on the principles of liberal commercial intercourse."

405. Finally, what is commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty was signed at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, the Earl of Elgin, at that time Governor General of the Province of Canada, acting for Her Britannic Majesty, and Mr. D. L. Marcy for the United States.

406. The following were its principal provisions: It removed the three-mile limit imposed by the convention of 1818, and gave to the inhabitants of the United States free liberty to take all kinds of fish, except shell-fish, along the shores and in the bays and harbours of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and adjacent islands, with permission to land for the purpose of drying their nets or curing their fish. All salmon, shad and river fisheries were, however, reserved exclusively for British subjects. Similar liberties, with similar reservations, were given to all British subjects to fish on the eastern sea coasts of the United States, north of the 36th parallel of north latitude.

407. The following articles were to be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty :—

Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds.	Fish of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.	Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.	Poultry, eggs.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.	Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Slate.
Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed.	Ores of metals of all kinds.
Butter, cheese, tallow.	Coal.
Lard, horns, manures.	Firewood.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.	Plants, shrubs, trees.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.	Pelts, wool.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.	Fish oil.
Gypsum, ground or unground.	Dye stuffs.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.	Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.	Rags.

408. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, &c., and to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue.

No export duty was to be levied on timber cut on American territory and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick.

The treaty was to remain in force for ten years from the date of its commencement, terminable after the expiration of that term by either of the contracting parties on giving twelve months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland.

409. Acts, to carry into effect the treaty, were passed by the Congress of the United States, 5th August, 1854 ; by the Province of Canada, 23rd September, 1854 ; by Prince Edward Island, 7th October ; by New Brunswick, 3rd November ; Nova Scotia, 13th December, 1854 ; and by Newfoundland, 7th July, 1855. The principal opposition came from Nova Scotia, and was due to the fisheries clause.

The President of the United States issued his proclamation bringing the treaty into force on 16th March, 1855.

The treaty remained in operation eleven years and four months.

410. As the period of the natural existence of the treaty drew towards an end, considerable dissatisfaction began to be expressed in some parts of the United States, more particularly in the Eastern States, with reference to its working, the Americans claiming that the then present fiscal policy of the Province of Canada was contrary to the spirit of the treaty, and that the United States trade was consequently at a disadvantage. The Province of Nova Scotia, also, while anxious for an adjustment and continuance of the treaty, did not think that "fair consideration had been given to the interests of that province, their inexhaustible fisheries of priceless value, having been given away without the coasting trade and the right to register Colonial built shipping having been secured to them."\* The Province of

\* Minute of Executive Council, Nova Scotia, 26th April, 1864.

New Brunswick was also of the same opinion. It became evident that modifications would be necessary on both sides, if the treaty was to continue.

Desultory negotiations were carried on between the respective governments with reference to adjustment of existing difficulties, but no decision was arrived at, and on 18th January, 1865, notice was given by the American to the Imperial Government of their intention to abrogate the treaty, on the ground "that it was no longer for the interest of the United States to continue the same in force."<sup>\*</sup> Formal notice being officially given on the 17th March following, the Imperial Government thereupon instructed its representative at Washington to inform the United States Government of its "willingness to reconsider the treaty in conjunction with the Government of the United States, to negotiate for a renewal of it, or so to modify its terms as to render it, if possible, even more beneficial to both countries than it had hitherto been."<sup>†</sup> Negotiations were carried on for nearly a year between the two governments, assisted by the representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who went to Washington for that purpose, but without any result, and all attempts at arrangement came finally to a close in February, 1866, a few weeks before the expiration of the treaty.

411. The treaty came to an end in due course on 17th March, 1866. The trade of the British North American Provinces had hitherto been practically confined to two markets, viz. : Great Britain and United States, and their products only found their way to foreign countries through United States ports, by which they lost their identity and became confounded with American productions. In the face of the termination of the treaty, it became necessary that vigorous steps should be taken towards the opening of new markets, and all the provinces combined for that purpose. Commissioners were sent out to arrange for the opening of direct traffic with the West Indies. The enlargement and improvement of the canals, and other means of navigation were actively proceeded with, and the confederation of the provinces was undoubtedly brought about sooner than it would otherwise have been.

412. As soon as the treaty was repealed, the United States imposed heavy duties on almost all the articles imported under it from the Provinces, while but little change was made in the tariff on this side of the line, and the use of the Canadian canals and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence were still left open to American shipping. The inshore fisheries of the St. Lawrence and British North American coasts were also kept open to American fishermen on payment of a small annual license fee.

413. In spite of the heavy blow necessarily inflicted on the commerce of the Provinces by the abrogation of the treaty they recovered with surprising rapidity.

414. In July, 1868, a resolution was passed in the United States House of Representatives, appointing a committee to visit Prince Edward Island

<sup>\*</sup> Notice of abrogation, 18th January, 1865.

<sup>†</sup> Despatch of Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce, 24th March, 1865.



and obtain all necessary information with reference to a reciprocal treaty with that province. The committee visited the island, and a draft treaty was drawn up and submitted to the Imperial Government, which, however, declined to take any steps at that time.

415. Various propositions were made at different times by the Dominion Government with reference to a new treaty, but with no result. At the time when the Washington Treaty was being prepared, endeavours were made by the British Commissioners to settle the fishery question on the basis of reciprocity, but to this the United States would not consent.

416. On 17th March, 1874, Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown were appointed Joint Plenipotentiaries on the part of Her Majesty to negotiate a treaty of fisheries, commerce and navigation, with the Government of the United States. Negotiations were commenced at Washington, on 28th March following, and were continued until the end of June, when Congress adjourned without any result having been arrived at.

417. Sir Charles Tupper, under the administration of Sir John Macdonald, acting with the British Minister at Washington, while negotiating in 1887-88 for a Fishery Treaty, urged the consideration of an agreement for reciprocal trade, but the United States representatives declined to discuss the subject. The Fishery Treaty, when made and accepted by the President, was rejected by the Senate.

418. Other approaches, which cannot be called negotiations by Canadian Commissioners, were repeatedly made by Canada to the United States, through the British ministry and ambassadors, and by other means, but nothing came out of them.

419. The Statutes of Canada have held out a permanent offer to the United States of reciprocal trade in a long list of articles. At present this statutory offer in our Customs Duties Act comprises fish and other products of the fisheries, eggs, shingles and pulp-wood, green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, rye, rye-flour, hay, vegetables fresh or dry salted, barley and Indian corn.

420. It may be added that for the first few years both parties to the Treaty appear to have been satisfied with its working. The crisis of 1857, followed by the civil war, created antagonisms in the United States. The friends of the Treaty in that country endeavoured to extend reciprocity, in 1858, with respect to hay and hops which were not included in the list of articles made free under Article III, but the effort failed of success.

In March, 1860, the House of Representatives passed a resolution asking the President to procure information relative to the working of the Treaty. From time to time since and before that date elaborate reports were made to the United States House of Representatives Committee.

The following is a statement of reports prepared upon the trade and other questions which have been the subject of discussion between the two countries :—

Andrew's Report, February 6th.....	1851
Hincks's Letter, March.....	1851
Hunter's Report on British North American Fisheries, August 9th.....	1852
Andrew's second Report, August 25th.....	1852
Sabin's Report (Fisheries), December 6th.....	1852
Everett's Report (Commercial Relations), February.....	1853
Bigger's Tables, February.....	1859
Nugent's Report on British Columbia.....	1859
Memorial of Board of Trade, Portland.....	1859
Hatch's first Report against Treaty of 1854.....	1860
Taylor's first Report in favour of Treaty of 1854.....	1860
Chicago Board of Trade Memorial.....	1860
Oswego " ".....	1860
St. Paul's " ".....	1862
Galt's Report.....	1862
Taylor's second Report.....	1862
Ward's Report.....	1862
Chase's Tables.....	1862
Ward's Report.....	1864
Chase's Report.....	1864
Harvey's Essay.....	1865
United States Commercial Relations.....	1866
Conference on Reciprocity.....	1866
Taylor's Report.....	1866
Memorial Free Trade League, New York.....	1866
Ramsey's Treaty with Canada.....	1866
Hatch's second Report.....	1867
Derby's first Report.....	1867
" second Report (Fish).....	1869
Hatch's third Report.....	1869
Larned's Report.....	1871
McLean's Hand-book.....	1875
Ward's Report }.....	1876
Minority Report }	
Hayne's Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.....	1892

421. The general results of the trade between the two countries during and after the Reciprocity Treaty are briefly stated.

During the period of reciprocity the United States imported from the Provinces \$315,943,730, of which \$20,487,068 was dutiable and \$295,456,662 free.

The Provinces imported from the United States \$328,458,206, of which \$242,946,450 was by the Province of Canada and \$85,511,756 by the other Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Of the Province of Canada's share : dutiable was, \$93,831,822 ; free, \$149,114,628.

Taking the same ratio for the Maritime Provinces, we have : dutiable, \$33,349,595 ; free, \$52,162,161 ; making a total for the Provinces, imported, \$328,458,206 ; dutiable, \$127,181,417 ; free, \$201,276,789.

The total trade between the two countries aggregated \$644,401,936, of which \$496,733,451 was free, or 77 per cent of the total trade. Of this 77 per cent the United States secured 45·8 per cent, leaving for the Provinces 31·2 per cent.

Since the period of reciprocity, figures stand thus : United States imported from the Provinces, \$1,026,363,211 ; of which was dutiable, \$723,863,914 ; and free, \$303,499,297.

The Dominion imported from the United States, \$1,230,852,786; of which was dutiable, \$654,282,785, and free, \$576,570,001.

The total trade aggregated, \$2,257,215,997, of which \$880,069,298 was free or 39 per cent of the total trade. Of this 39 per cent, the United States secured 13·5, leaving 15·5 per cent to Canada.

422. Looked at from the standpoint that the utmost possible free trade between all the countries of the world carries with it the greatest good of the greatest number, the United States secured the advantage during the Reciprocity Treaty, and Canada has secured the advantage since the abrogation of the treaty.

During the period 1850-54, before the Reciprocity Treaty, the yearly average imports of the United States from the British North American Provinces was \$6,984,127, and the increase during the period was 58·2 per cent.

During the reciprocity period the yearly average of the imports by the United States was \$26,328,644, and the increase on the first year of the period shown by the last year was 261·4 per cent.

During the period 1867-1894 the yearly average of the imports by the United States from Canada was \$36,656,000, and the decrease on the first year of the period shown by the last year was 8·4 per cent.

Putting aside the exceptional year 1894, the increase shown by 1893 over 1867 was 12·4 per cent.

When it is considered that the best authorities declare that the fall in prices in 1893 as compared with 1867 is equal to 32 per cent, it is plain that the increased business done by the United States in imports from Canada, judged by quantities, is very considerable.

During the period of 1850-54 before the Reciprocity Treaty, the yearly average of the imports by the British North American Provinces from the United States was \$10,150,712, and the increase during the period was 135·5 per cent.

During the Reciprocity Treaty the yearly average of the imports by the British North American Provinces from the United States was \$27,371,517, and the decrease shown by the last year of the period compared with the first year was nearly 20 per cent.

During the period of 1867-94, the yearly average of the imports by the British North American Provinces was \$44,000,000, and the increase of the last year of the period over the first year (1867) was 124 per cent.

The remark respecting the fall of prices made in the case of the imports by the United States applies with equal force to the case of imports by Canada.

423. The following is the statistical statement of these facts :—

From Canada.	1850-54.	1855-66.	1867-93.
Average annual imports by the United States.....	\$6,984,127	\$26,328,644	\$36,656,000
Increase last year of each period over 1st year of each period .....	58·2 p.c.	261·4 p.c.	*8·4 p.c.
From United States.			
Average annual imports by Canada .....	\$10,150,712	\$27,371,517	\$44,000,000
Increase last year of each period over 1st year of each period .....	135·5 p.c.	20 p.c.	124 p.c.

\* Decrease.

424. It is plain that since 1867 the United States have not increased their importations from Canada at the same rate as Canadian imports from the United States have increased.

The statistics of free and dutiable imports are as follows :—

	1850-54 (5 years).		1855-66 (12 years).		1867-94 (28 years).	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.
United States from Canada.....	5,505,533	29,415,102	295,456,662	20,487,068	303,499,297	723,863,914
Canada from United States .....	6,249,170	44,504,393	*149,114,628	*93,831,822	576,370,001	654,282,785
Average annual value of imports by United States .....	1,101,106	5,883,020	24,621,388	1,707,256	10,839,260	25,852,282
Average annual value of imports by Canada .....	1,249,834	8,900,880	*12,426,220	*7,820,000	20,591,786	23,367,242
Proportion admitted by the United States .....	15·8	84·2	93·5	6·5	30·0	70
Proportion admitted by Canada .....	12·3	87·7	*60·0	*30·0	47·0	53·0

\* Province of Canada only.

The above table shows that Canada admits a larger percentage of United States articles free than the United States of Canadian articles.

425. The following table shows the imports by the United States from Canada, during the Reciprocity Treaty, of articles made free by that treaty. It also gives the exportable surplus of these articles in the United States:—

#### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854.

Values of imports by the United States from British North American Provinces (including Newfoundland) under the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854; the average yearly surplus or deficiency of the United



States supply, and United States exports and imports, surplus or deficiency, for 1854 :—

ARTICLES.	U. S. Imports under Treaty, 1854.		U. S. Trade with all countries, 1855-66.	
	Total 11½ years.	Yearly Average.	§ Yearly ave. expt. surplus	§ Yearly ave. deficiency.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals of all kinds . . . . .	28,856,178	2,509,233		1,803,980
Ashes . . . . .	3,209,296	279,069	526,796	
Bark . . . . .	193,748	16,848	329,360	
Burr and grindstones . . . . .	545,426	47,428	†	
Butter and cheese . . . . .	6,099,570	530,398	5,233,093	
Coal (bituminous) . . . . .	7,063,555	614,222		\$93,378
Dyestuffs . . . . .	7,209	627	†	
Eggs . . . . .	1,112,559	96,744	†	
Firewood . . . . .	2,408,710	209,453	†	
Fish . . . . .	16,081,631	1,398,403		826,755
Fish oil . . . . .	1,917,255	166,718	1,860,703	
Fish products, other . . . . .	2,911,168	253,145	461,085	
Flax and hemp, unmanufactured . . . . .	321,617	27,967		508,828
Fruits, dry or green . . . . .	269,114	23,402		2,006,210
Furs . . . . .	1,488,560	129,440	851,275	
Grain and flour—Wheat . . . . .	35,669,900	3,101,730	16,954,971	
Wheat flour . . . . .	36,662,349	3,188,030	19,033,959	
Oats . . . . .	20,090,079	1,746,963		
Oatmeal . . . . .	330,902	28,774		
Barley . . . . .	14,538,289	1,264,199		
Other breadstuffs . . . . .	3,434,770	298,676		
Gypsum . . . . .	297,968	25,910	†	
Hides and skins . . . . .	2,060,349	179,161		7,886,644
Horns . . . . .	28,643	2,491		
Lard . . . . .	136,662	11,884	6,779,789	
Meats, cured and fresh . . . . .	3,780,360	328,727	12,809,758	
Ores . . . . .	2,567,671	223,276	†	
Pelts . . . . .	1,459,182	126,885	†	
Poultry . . . . .	459,373	39,945	†	
Rags . . . . .	643,644	55,969	†	
Seeds, trees and plants . . . . .	942,342	81,943	389,725	
Stone, marble and slate . . . . .	482,776	41,980	†	
Tallow . . . . .	34,946	3,039	2,258,482	
Tar, pitch and turpentine . . . . .	34,738	3,021	1,583,030	
Timber and lumber . . . . .	38,142,015	3,316,697	1,946,590	
Vegetables, potatoes, &c. . . . .	3,399,403	295,600	8,702	
Tobacco . . . . .	19,991	1,738	13,606,241	
Wool . . . . .	7,537,908	658,601		4,699,515
*Manures and unspecified . . . . .	1,819,609	158,227	† 487,880	
†Balance . . . . .	234	20		
‡ Total . . . . .	247,095,709	21,486,583		

\*Chiefly manures. †Several small differences between yearly details in totals. ‡ There was also in 1855 (half year) \$1,246,837 from the Maritime Provinces entered free under the treaty, but for which no details are available. With this amount added the total imports by the United States under the treaty would be \$248,342,546, and the yearly average \$21,595,004. § Average for wheat, flour and other grains and breadstuffs, animals, meat, butter and cheese, and timber and lumber are calculated from exports and imports for the whole period; averages for other articles are taken from 1860 and 1861, the two central years. † Manures. ‡ Not separate or incomplete returns.

## THE RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854—Continued.

Total trade of United States with all countries, in 1894, in articles free under Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

ARTICLES.	Exports Domestic.	Imports for Consumption.	Exportable Surplus.	Deficiency.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals.....	35,712,641	2,334,199	33,378,442	.....
Ashes.....	29,205	74,050	.....	44,845
Bark.....	*271,236	212,350	58,886	.....
Burr, grindstone.....	†	71,812	†	†
Butter.....	2,077,608	†23,024	2,054,584	.....
Cheese.....	7,180,331	1,227,821	5,952,510	.....
Coal.....	5,252,375	‡3,703,507	1,548,868	.....
Dyestuffs.....	818,271	†	†	†
Eggs.....	27,497	199,488	.....	171,991
Firewood.....	6,922	321,246	.....	314,324
Fish.....	2,553,827	4,568,735	.....	2,014,908
Fish oil.....	140,851	184,510	.....	43,659
Fish products.....	442,962	37,521	405,441	.....
Flax and hemp, unmanufactured.....	900	1,548,550	.....	1,547,650
Fruits, dry and green.....	1,427,068	1,392,483	34,585	.....
Furs.....	4,238,690	2,633,748	1,604,942	.....
Grain and flour—Wheat.....	59,407,041	3,011	59,404,030	.....
Wheat flour.....	69,271,770	1,997	69,269,773	.....
Oats.....	2,027,934	3,874	2,024,060	.....
Oatmeal.....	238,528	24,105	214,423	.....
Barley.....	2,379,714	392,078	1,987,636	.....
Other breadstuffs.....	33,450,242	772,643	32,677,599	.....
Gypsum.....	1,129	18,914	.....	17,785
Hides and skins.....	3,972,494	16,786,152	.....	12,813,658
Horns.....	\$260,675	\$236,545	24,130	.....
Lard.....	40,089,809	245	40,089,564	.....
Meat, cured and fresh.....	73,891,025	174,888	73,716,137	.....
Ores.....	3,076,495	9,034,023	.....	5,957,528
Pelts.....	†	†	†	†
Poultry.....	18,633	4,012	14,621	.....
Rags.....	3,037	739,126	.....	736,089
Seed, trees, &c.....	8,040,770	620,555	7,420,215	.....
Stone, marble and slate.....	142,691	493,428	.....	350,737
Tallow.....	2,766,164	6,015	2,760,149	.....
Tar, pitch, turpentine.....	67,807	12,295	55,512	.....
Timber and lumber.....	20,303,912	11,262,694	9,041,218	.....
Vegetables.....	1,298,357	3,187,268	.....	1,888,911
Tobacco.....	24,085,234	9,150,737	13,934,497	.....
Wool.....	90,676	337,679	.....	247,003
Manures.....	5,249,187	1,153,352	4,095,835	.....
Balance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	410,315,704	72,948,680	.....	.....

\*And extracts. †And substitutes. ‡\$2,570 from British Columbia, \$204,211 from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. §The exports include hoofs and horns, the imports include hoofs. ¶Not separate or incomplete returns.

426. Taking all these articles the net exportable surplus in 1894 in the United States was \$335,600,000.

The total value of the imports from Canada in the whole period of the Reciprocity Treaty was \$247,095,709, which is about 88½ million dollars less than the exportable surplus of the one year 1894. It is evident, therefore, that great changes have taken place since the period of the Reciprocity Treaty, and that the exportable surplus of the United States in these articles is so large that free trade in them would send them into Canada, as offering the line of least resistance.

427. The better to analyze these changes, the articles given in the table may be grouped :—

1. Articles of which the United States now produce such a large exportable surplus that the restoration of the conditions of the Reciprocity Treaty would open the Canadian market to the United States rather than the United States market to Canada.

2. Articles in which there would be an exchange because of convenience.

3. Articles in which the likelihood is that Canada, under present conditions, would find a good market, without exchange, of the same articles.

428. In the first group are wheat, wheat-flour and other grains and products of grains, &c.

TABLE 1.

WHEAT, WHEAT-FLOUR, OATS, OATMEAL AND ALL OTHER BREAD-STUFFS.

Yearly average imported from Canada by United States during Reciprocity Treaty.	Yearly average exported by United States to all countries during Reciprocity Treaty.	Value of net exports dur- ing year 1894.
\$ 9,628,472	\$ 42,350,077	\$ 165,579,522

TABLE 2.

	Yearly average imported from Canada by United States during Recipro- city Treaty.	Yearly average exported by United States to all countries during Recipro- city Treaty.	Value of net ex- port during year 1894.
	\$	\$	\$
Meats.....	328,727	12,809,758	73,716,137
Lard.....	11,884	6,779,789	40,089,564
Animals, all kinds.....	2,509,233	* 1,803,980	33,378,442
Total.....	2,849,844	17,785,567	147,184,143

\* The United States during the Reciprocity Treaty period imported \$33,588,760 worth of animals of all kinds, and exported \$11,941,001. So that this figure represents the deficiency in supply from their own herds.

In these articles the United States exported a yearly average of \$60,135,000 during the reciprocity period, and imported from Canada \$12,478,316, thus having an exportable surplus of \$47,657,000.

In the year 1894 the United States had for export \$312,763,665 over and above all home demands.

With such an enormous surplus pressing for outside markets there would be small chance for Canada to find a market for her surplus in the United States, especially as since the period of Reciprocity Treaty the mileage of the railways has increased from 36,800 miles to 180,000 miles, thus making communication easy between the interior and west of the United States and then northern frontier.

It could only be under abnormal conditions that Canada could find a chance market.

429. The trade in eggs has been largely a trade of convenience. Each year the United States have made progress in the direction of supplying themselves with home laid eggs. In 1890, the deficiency which had to be made up by imports was 14,681,912 dozens. In 1894, the deficiency which had to be made up by imports was 1,628,369 dozens.

It is only a question of time when the United States will have an exportable surplus instead of a deficiency.

The general table indicated that bituminous coal has passed from the list of articles of which there was a deficiency during the Reciprocity Treaty period; since there is now a large exportable surplus. During the period 1855-66 the annual deficiency in the supply of home mined coal was \$893,378. Last year (1894) that deficiency was turned into an exportable surplus of \$1,548,868.

In seeds, trees and plants, during the reciprocity period there was a small exportable surplus from the United States, and during the whole period they imported from Canada \$620,555. In 1894 the small exportable surplus of \$389,725 of the reciprocal period had become the large exportable surplus of \$7,420,215.



In hides and skins there was a yearly deficiency during the reciprocity period of \$12,813,000. This has been reduced to a deficiency of \$7,886,644 in 1894. But included in this amount is a large quantity of goatskins. The total import of hides and skins in 1894 was \$15,838,888, of which \$8,170,563 was goatskins, or more than one-half. As a matter of fact we exported to the United States less than half the value that the United States sent to Canada.

430. Among the articles which constitute the third group are fish, of which the United States had a yearly average deficiency of \$826,755 in the reciprocity period and which increased to a deficiency of over \$2,000,000 in 1894 ; vegetables of which the deficiency in the reciprocity period averaged \$4,699,000 a year, and in 1894 was \$1,888,911.

These remarks sufficiently illustrate the use to which the table may be put.

431. The following tables give details supplementary to the preceding table :—

## VALUE OF UNITED STATES TRADE WITH ALL COUNTRIES—ARTICLES ON RECIPROCITY SCHEDULE.

Articles.	1860.					1861.				
	Exports, Domestic.	Imports, Consump- tion.	Exportable Surplus.	Deficiency.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Exportable Surplus.	Deficiency.		
Animals of all kinds.....	1,860,091	3,101,635		1,241,544	540,213	2,176,308		1,636,095		
Ashes.....	822,820	185,560	637,260		651,547	235,214	416,333			
Bark.....	164,260	15,125	149,135		189,476	9,251	180,225			
*Burr and grindstones.....	70	125,304				106,795				
Butter and cheese.....	2,709,951	680,688	2,029,263		5,677,616	525,415	5,152,201			
Coal.....	740,783	1,336,737			577,386	1,768,190		1,190,204		
+Dyestuffs.....		129,260				158,884				
+Eggs.....		137,753				198,805				
+Firewood.....		1,896,227		1,014,505		1,517,974		639,005		
Fish.....	881,722	914,578	1,412,058		878,969	382,738	2,309,349			
Fish products.....	2,826,636	368,802	527,491		2,692,087	341,873	394,678			
+Flax and Hemp.....	896,293	565,045		532,669	736,552	492,795		484,187		
+Fruits, dry and green.....	32,376	2,215,831		2,009,776	8,608	2,272,006		2,002,643		
Furs.....	200,055	410,395	1,122,813		269,363	298,730	579,736			
Grain and flour, wheat.....	1,533,208	410,395	1,122,813		878,466	4,833,520	33,480,104			
Wheat-flour.....	4,076,704	1,794,980	2,281,724		38,313,624	3,055,778	21,590,071			
Oats.....	15,448,507	3,009,107	12,439,400		24,645,849	1,701,574				
Oatmeal.....		4,570,050				2,292				
Barley.....		6,436				1,024				
Other grains and breadstuffs.....	7,464,498	3,898	2,854,554		10,575,071	23,440	8,846,741			
+Gypsum.....		29,560				121,632				
Hides and skins.....		124,882				121,632				
+Horns.....	1,036,260	10,689,699		9,653,439	673,818	6,793,667		6,119,849		
Lard.....		1,300				445				
Meats.....	4,545,831	2,431	4,543,400		4,729,297	135	4,729,162			
+Ores.....	8,080,405	409,872	7,670,533		9,133,920	413,441	8,720,479			
+Pelts.....		302,599				394,195				
+Poultry.....		151,768				112,600				
		29,081				37,312				

Rags.....	.....	40,501	.....	.....	.....	1,171,933	.....
†Seeds, trees and plants.....	600,729	484,974	115,755	.....	1,112,750	449,056	663,694
†Slate, stone and marble.....	.....	513,401	.....	.....	.....	342,832	.....
Tallow.....	1,598,176	15,239	1,582,937	.....	2,942,370	8,342	2,934,028
Tar, pitch and turpentine.....	1,969,642	6,766	1,962,876	.....	1,203,537	352	1,203,185
Timber and lumber.....	6,080,222	3,431,274	2,648,948	.....	4,592,195	3,299,575	1,292,620
Vegetables, potatoes, &c.....	394,534	477,305	.....	82,771	388,086	287,911	100,175
Tobacco.....	15,906,547	1,366,635	14,540,512	.....	13,784,710	1,112,740	12,671,970
Wool.....	389,512	5,133,027	.....	4,793,515	237,846	4,843,361	4,605,515
**Other articles not specified.....	.....	525,879	.....	.....	.....	449,881	.....

\*Burr stones unmanufactured only. †Not specified. ‡Hemp only. §Apples only. ¶Included in "other grains, &c." ¶Clover and flax-seed only. \*\*Manures.—Articles not specified are given in 1860 as \$1,357,391, which would include reciprocity articles not specified. In 1861, \$2,794,046.

432. VALUE OF UNITED STATES TRADE WITH ALL COUNTRIES—  
ARTICLES ON RECIPROCITY SCHEDULE—1866.

—	Exports.	Imports.	Exportable Surplus.	Deficiency.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals of all kinds. . . . .	894,664	9,728,797		8,834,133
Ashes. . . . .	298,139	526,215		228,076
Bark. . . . .	115,638	38,339	77,299	
Burr and grindstones. . . . .		96,003		
Butter and cheese. . . . .	7,304,679	2,249,416	5,055,263	
Coal. . . . .	1,120,424	1,737,429		617,005
Dyestuffs. . . . .		258		
Eggs. . . . .	22,458	187,494		165,036
Firewood. . . . .		78,861		
Fish. . . . .	1,286,699	2,975,294		1,688,595
“ oil. . . . .	1,385,631	2,166,602		780,971
“ products. . . . .	656,188	1,319,306		663,116
Flax and hemp. . . . .	27,161	812,470		785,309
Fruits, dry and green. . . . .	492,725	2,109,210		1,616,485
Furs. . . . .	1,351,092	1,831,303		480,211
Grains and flour, wheat. . . . .	7,872,749	3,897,809	3,974,940	
Wheat-flour. . . . .	18,396,686	4,702,378	13,694,308	
Oats. . . . .	703,711	1,010,682		
Oatmeal. . . . .		105,610		
Barley. . . . .	14,374,757	4,913,656	5,470,190	
Other grains and breadstuffs. . . . .		3,578,330		
Gypsum. . . . .		95,044		
Hides and skins. . . . .	317,741	7,362,034		7,044,293
Horns. . . . .		4,145		
Lard. . . . .	5,970,651	31,311	5,939,340	
Meat. . . . .	13,824,731	1,087,853	12,736,878	
Ores. . . . .		195,356		
Pelts. . . . .		150,448		
Poultry. . . . .	6,862	176,973		170,111
Rags. . . . .	97,372	2,534,899		2,437,527
Seeds, trees and plants. . . . .	772,913	2,553,468		1,780,555
Slate, stone and marble. . . . .	89,703	209,353		119,650
Tallow. . . . .	2,488,587	16,271	2,472,316	
Tar, pitch and turpentine. . . . .	1,651,586	6,696	1,644,890	
Timber and lumber. . . . .	11,265,874	6,271,715	4,994,159	
Vegetables, potatoes, &c. . . . .	697,856	321,547	376,309	
Tobacco. . . . .	29,456,145	1,103,883	29,352,262	
Wool. . . . .	264,398	11,274,767		11,010,369
Other articles not specified. . . . .		405,857		



433. EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF UNITED STATES—RECIPROCITY TREATY PERIOD.

YEAR.	WHEAT.		WHEAT FLOUR.		OTHER GRAINS, &C.		BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1855.....	\$ 1,329,246	\$ 3,909,981	\$ 10,896,908	\$ 4,321,594	\$ 11,049,653	\$ 182,867	\$ 932,757	\$ 272,444
1856.....	15,115,661	6,242,095	29,275,148	4,007,128	14,619,410	633,323	1,467,991	373,033
1857.....	22,240,857	5,052,767	25,882,316	4,135,291	9,792,059	1,502,818	1,240,507	506,865
1858.....	9,064,504	2,140,650	19,328,884	2,663,034	7,178,680	678,823	1,273,773	437,752
1859.....	2,849,192	1,419,687	14,433,591	2,353,163	6,279,386	2,517,266	1,400,213	534,842
1860.....	4,076,704	1,794,980	15,448,507	3,009,107	7,464,498	5,609,944	2,709,951	680,688
1861.....	38,313,624	4,833,520	24,645,849	3,055,778	10,575,071	1,728,333	5,677,616	525,415
1862.....	42,573,295	3,233,009	27,534,677	2,940,333	14,232,681	3,834,612	6,880,236	500,057
1863.....	46,754,195	1,051,695	28,366,069	2,138,143	14,143,472	5,093,066	10,950,547	394,908
1864.....	31,432,133	2,258,091	25,588,249	2,591,485	6,442,971	9,154,878	11,778,037	570,077
1865.....	19,398,028	1,696,252	27,507,084	2,980,028	6,883,283	7,861,654	18,990,461	764,149
1866.....	7,842,749	3,897,809	18,396,686	4,702,378	15,078,468	9,608,278	7,364,679	2,249,416
Total.....	240,990,188	37,530,536	267,303,908	38,896,462	123,739,632	47,405,862	70,606,768	7,809,646
	37,530,536		38,896,462		47,405,862		7,809,646	
Surplus.....	203,459,652		228,407,506		76,333,770		62,797,122	
Average.....	16,954,971		19,033,939		6,361,147		5,233,093	

## EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF UNITED STATES—RECIPROCITY TREATY PERIOD.

YEAR.	LARD.		MEATS.		TIMBER AND LUMBER.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1855.	\$ 4,018,016	\$ 9,333	\$ 10,187,504	\$ 23,628	\$ 3,528,367	\$ 571,727
1856.	3,870,949	493	10,876,419	63,899	3,025,250	2,882,922
1857.	5,144,195	28,046	8,535,657	90,019	5,325,297	2,588,191
1858.	3,809,501	8,040	6,892,221	58,172	4,961,118	2,935,275
1859.	3,208,406	1,378	6,806,844	244,095	4,086,123	2,947,682
1860.	4,545,831	2,431	8,080,405	409,872	6,080,222	3,431,274
1861.	4,729,297	135	9,133,920	413,441	3,292,195	3,299,575
1862.	10,004,521	19,562	16,287,802	134,801	3,316,666	3,544,646
1863.	15,755,570	5,984	25,178,976	144,220	3,734,704	3,048,989
1864.	11,260,728	15,225	21,174,375	406,261	4,707,240	4,564,024
1865.	9,134,858	33,117	20,669,608	855,103	7,763,383	4,591,865
1866.	5,970,651	31,311	13,824,731	1,087,853	11,265,874	6,271,715
Total.	81,512,523	155,055	157,648,462	3,931,364	62,986,969	39,627,885
	155,055		3,931,364		89,627,885	
Surplus.	81,357,468		153,717,098		23,359,084	
Average.	6,779,789		12,809,758		1,946,590	

## DEFICIENT SUPPLY—RECIPROCITY TREATY PERIOD.

YEAR.	ANIMALS.	
	Exports.	Imports.
	\$	\$
1855.....	297,613	366,532
1856.....	482,848	1,485,140
1857.....	539,939	1,776,883
1858.....	2,626,162	1,408,357
1859.....	2,485,701	1,842,714
1860.....	1,860,091	3,101,635
1861.....	540,213	2,176,308
1862.....	624,810	1,603,885
1863.....	837,189	1,377,458
1864.....	326,547	3,193,710
1865.....	425,224	5,527,341
1866.....	894,664	9,728,797
Total.....	11,941,001	33,588,760
		11,941,001
Deficiency.....		21,647,759
Yearly average.....		1,803,980

## CHAPTER IX.

### EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

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(THE PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES (57 AND 58 VICTORIA, 1894).

#### 434. APPROPRIATION ACT, 1894.

*Chapter 1, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 2.) That further sum granted for financial year 1893-94 is \$1,217,956 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service. (Sec. 3.) That \$23,361,713 is the sum granted towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for 1894-95. (Sec. 4.) That amounts under Act for the government of the North-west shall not lapse if not expended within the year for which they are granted.

#### 435. FRENCH TREATY ACT.

*Chapter 2, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 2.) Treaty between France and Canada for the purpose of extending commercial relations sanctioned. (Sec. 3.) Declaration as to Customs duties that reduction of duties existing on 6th February, 1893, shall take place on this Act coming into force. (Sec. 4.) Act to come into force on proclamation of Governor General.



## 436. COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

*Chapter 3, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That on agreement between the governments of Ontario and Quebec, or on arbitrators' decision as to manner of distribution, Governor General-in-Council may pay over funds held in trust for those provinces, payment to relieve the Dominion of any further liability.

## 437. RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

*Chapter 4, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For the granting of \$4,661,150 in aid of sixty railway enterprises. (Sec. 2.) That all lines for which subsidies are granted shall, if new, be commenced within two years from 1st August, 1894, and completed within four years, and shall be constructed on conditions to be approved by the Governor-in-Council. (Sec. 3.) That conditions as to running power are to be determined by the Governor-in-Council. (Sec. 4.) That subsidies shall be paid out of Consolidated Revenues Fund, and by instalments, on completion of not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the completed portion to the whole work.

## 438. SUBSIDIES TO QUEBEC.

*Chapter 5, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That railway subsidies granted by Chap. 8 of 1884 may be paid to the Government of Quebec to the amount of \$6,000 per mile, not to exceed in the whole \$954,000 for the portion between Quebec and Montreal, and to the amount of \$12,000 per mile, not to exceed \$1,440,000 in the whole, consideration being the construction of these railways by the Provincial Government.

## 439. LAND SUBSIDIES TO RAILWAYS.

*Chapter 6, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For granting subsidies in land to four companies at the rate of 6,400 acres per mile. (Sec. 2.) Grants to be subject to conditions fixed by Order-in-Council, and to payment of the cost of survey and incidental expenses at the rate of 10 cents an acre in cash.

## 440. LAND SUBSIDIES TO CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

*Chapter 7, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That ungranted portion of the C. P. Railway lands subsidy may be granted in tracts including sections bearing even and uneven numbers, provided in case of Hudson Bay Company's land or reserved school lands consent in first case, or lands of equal extent in second case, has been given. (Sec. 2.) Allowance for roads to be made. (Sec. 3.) Company not to be entitled to compensation for road allowance required.

## 441. OCEAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

*Chapter 8, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For repeal of Sec. 3, previous Act, and substitution of a section authorizing the Governor-in-Council to enter into a ten year contract for a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom, making connection with a French port. The subsidy not to exceed \$750,000 a year.

## 442. BOUNTIES ON IRON AND STEEL.

*Chapter 9, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For the payment of a bounty of \$2 a ton ; (a) on all pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore ; (b) on all iron-puddled bars from Canadian pig ; (c) and on steel billets from Canadian pig and such other ingredients as are necessary in the manufacture of steel billets, the proportion of such ingredients to be regulated by Order-in-Council, provided that in computing the bounty no payment shall be made on foreign ores used in the manufacture. (Sec. 2.) That said bounties are applicable to then existing furnaces till 26th March, 1899, and to new furnaces for five years from the date of commencing operations. (Sec. 3.) For prevention of fraud, the Governor General-in-Council to make regulations which (Sec. 4) are to be laid before Parliament within the first 15 days of the Session. (Sec. 5.) That a steel billet means the products of a steel ingot reheated or rolled or hammered into flat slabs or square billets of any size.

## 443. THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

*Chapter 10, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For the extension of the number of days of absence, without deduction of indemnity, to 12 days.

## 444. THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

*Chapter 11, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For the absence of the Speaker, by enabling him to call upon any senator to act *pro tempore*. (Sec. 2.) For the selection by the Senate of a Speaker in the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, such *ad interim* Speaker to remain Speaker until the return of the Speaker. (Sec. 4.) That the Act is to come into force only on proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*.

## 445. ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT.

*Chapter 12, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) (a) That the expression "the Redistribution Act" shall mean *the Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons*, being Chap. 11 of Acts, 1892, as amended by Chap. 9 of the Acts of 1893 ; (b) That the expression "by election" shall mean any election held after the

revision or bringing into force of the voters' lists for 1894, and before the dissolution of the present Parliament. (Sec. 2.) That lists of voters are to be prepared for 1894 and any subsequent year prior to the dissolution of the present Parliament as if the Redistribution Act were in force, and for the electoral districts as constituted by that Act. (Sec. 3.) (a) That the time for the preparation of the lists be extended so that the whole of receiving material for purposes of revision shall be continued to 1st October, and a duplicate copy of the final, revised and certified lists sent to Clerk of Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, on or before 28th February, 1895. (Sec. 4.) (a) That for the purposes of revision taking place before the dissolution of the present parliament and for the purposes of by-elections each polling district is to be constituted so as not to include territory which is included in more than one electoral district as now constituted, and that polling districts situated in electoral districts which will be affected by the Redistribution Act are to be numbered and designated as polling districts in such electoral districts to which they will be transferred when the new Redistribution Act shall come into force; (b) That persons registered in more than one polling district shall be entitled to have their names on the new lists, as provided in Section 6 of Chap. 8, Acts 1890. (Sec. 5.) That Governor-in-Council may appoint revising officers.

#### 446. DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

##### *Chapter 13, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That day of nomination of candidates shall be fixed by Governor General, and for general elections shall be the same day in all electoral districts except Algoma and Nipissing in Ontario, Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay in Quebec, and Cariboo in British Columbia. (Sec. 2.) That returning officers in Algoma, Nipissing, Gaspé, Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Cariboo, are to fix the days for nominations, and also days and places for elections. Nominations in the two districts in Ontario to take place not less than 10 days or more than 15 days after the posting up of proclamations, and elections to take place not less than 10 days or more than 15 days after nomination day; nominations in the remaining districts, mentioned, to be fixed by returning officers not less than 15 days or more than 30 days after the posting up of proclamation, and elections to take place not less than 15 days or more than 30 days from the day of nomination. (Sec. 3.) That within ten days after the reception of the writ in Algoma and Nipissing, 20 days in Gaspé, Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Cariboo, and within 8 days in the other electoral districts of Canada, the returning officer is to issue a proclamation (in English and French in Quebec and Manitoba, and in English only in the other electoral districts) stating the place and time fixed for nomination of candidates, for the election, the several polling districts and the time when and place where the returning officer will sum up the votes given. (Sec. 4.) That the elector on receiving the ballot paper is to go to a compartment of the polling booth, make a cross in pencil on the white portion of the ballot paper within the division or divisions containing the nature or name of the candidate or candidates for whom he votes; then, folding up the paper so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, hand it to the deputy returning officer

who, after identifying and destroying the identifying counterfoil, is to deposit it in the ballot box in the presence of the elector. (Sec. 5.) That information respecting elections may be transmitted by telegraph in Gaspé, Chicoutimi and Saguenay when climatic conditions interpose insuperable barrier to transmission by usual methods.

#### 447. VOTERS ACCEPTING BRIBES.

##### *Chapter 14, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That the court which in each of the provinces has jurisdiction under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act is to be the court for the purposes of this Act. (Sec. 2.) That whenever, on a day not less than 40 days or more than 60 days after election day, a petition signed by five or more voters has been presented to the court, stating that bribery has extensively prevailed at the election, as shown by accompanying affidavits, the court is to assign one of its judges, within 30 days, to make inquiry. (Sec. 3.) The rotation of judges for this work to be arranged by the court. (Sec. 4.) The several officers of the court for the trial of Controverted Election, to be officers of the court under this Act. (Sec. 5.) That the judge, within a reasonable time, is to hold meetings for inquiry, at convenient places, within the electoral district, after giving 14 days notice. (Sec. 6.) That the judge is to endeavour to ascertain, by all lawful means, the persons who have taken bribes. (Sec. 7.) That the judges of the several courts named in Sec. 1 are to have charge of all general rules and orders needed for the execution of the Act. (Sec. 8.) That all persons duly summoned are to attend and answer questions, and produce books required. (Sec. 9.) That evidence is to be taken under oath. (Sec. 10.) That the court is to be Court of Record. (Sec. 12.) For payment of witnesses. (Sec. 13.) That judges' decision is to be given in open court. (Sec. 14.) That judge is to make report of names of all voters whom he finds have taken bribes and have not appealed from his findings. Such report to be published in *Canada Gazette*, acting upon which the revising officer is to strike such names off the lists of voters for elections held within seven years. (Sec. 16.) That any voter is to be held to have taken a bribe who before or during any election directly or indirectly receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, or voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting, or who after the election directly or indirectly receives any money or valuable consideration for voting or refraining from voting. (Sec. 17.) That no petition is to be received without a deposit of \$1,000. (Sec. 18.) That judge's report is to be laid before Parliament within 14 days. (Sec. 20.) For appeal within 30 days after judge's decision ; (a.) In Quebec to ordinary courts of appeal ; (b.) In Ontario, to one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice ; (c.) In the other provinces and in the North-west Territories, to the Supreme Court, in banc, excepting in the case of Manitoba where the appeal is to be to the Courts of Queen's Bench, the clerk of the Court of Appeal to report to the Secretary of State the result of the appeal. (Sec. 21.) That no petition is to be filed until any election petition under the Dominion Controverted Election Act is abandoned or disposed of.



## 448. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES REPRESENTATION.

*Chapter 15, 23rd July,*

Being an Act to amend the North-west Territories Representation Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., provides against federal judges voting in federal election. (Sec. 2.) Against dual representation. (Sec. 3.) Makes appointment of enumerators to make lists of electors the Act of the Governor-in-Council instead of the Act of the Governor General. (Sec. 4.) Limits time of adding electors names to list to two days before polling day. (Sec. 5.) Limits the date for certification to two days before polling day. (Sec. 7.) Provides for an amended form of the poll book to be furnished to deputy returning officers. (Sec. 8.) Repeals Sec. 42, Chap. 7, R.S.C., and provides for the posting up of notices. (Sec. 9.) Extends Sec. 64, Chap. 7, R.S.C., to all subsequent Acts incorporated with Chap. 7, R.S.C. (Sec. 10.) Repeals Sec. 67, Chap. 7, R.S.C., and provides that certain sections of the Dominion Elections Act and amendments thereto shall apply to elections in the North-west Territories—the result being to give the North-west Territories voting by ballot. (Sec. 11.) Provides that an application for recount shall be made to any judge of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories. (Sec. 12.) Substitutes “ballot boxes” for “poll books” in Form I. (Sec. 13.) Repeals Form L and substitutes another form. (Sec. 14.) Repeals sections 35, 40, 41, 44, 47, 51, 53 to 59 (both inclusive), 61, 63, 65 and 66 of the Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., and Forms N and Q.

## 449. PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSESS' OATHS.

*Chapter 16, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 2.) That the Senate or House of Commons may administer an oath to any witness examined at the bar of either branch. (Sec. 3.) That Committee of either House may do the same. (Sec. 4.) That the Senate or Commons may order any witness to be examined under oath before any Committee. (Sec. 5.) That any person wilfully giving false evidence is liable to the penalties of perjury. (Sec. 6.) That affirmation has same effect as oath. (Sec. 7.) That the oath of affirmation may be administered by the Speaker, by the Chairman of Committee or by any persons appointed by either Speaker or by standing or other order of either House.

## 450. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES ACT.

*Chapter 17, 23rd July,*

Gives certain powers to the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories and authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint certain officers, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, &c. Besides other matters relating to the criminal law and the administration of justice, the Act provides for the establishment of an Executive Committee in the Territories to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly from the elected members.

## 451. CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

*Chapter 18, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That any person who was in the service of the Government on 1st July, 1882, and who has been continuously engaged therein, may be appointed to any position in the Civil Service without regard to age and without being required to pass the preliminary or qualifying examination provided by Civil Service Act (Rev. Stat., Chap. 17)—under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, or by the head of the department—and that any such person may be continued temporarily in the service. (Sec. 2.) That all such appointments heretofore made are legalized. (Sec. 3.) That the Act is not to have force after 1st July, 1895.

## 452. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND AUDIT ACT.

*Chapter 19, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act (Rev. Stat., Chap. 29) is amended by the addition of a section limited actions at law against revenue officers so that the place of trial shall be the judicial division in which the act is alleged to have been committed, and that the time of bringing such action shall be within six months after the act complained of was committed.

## 453. INSURANCE ACT.

*Chapter 20, 23rd July,*

Amends the Insurance Act in respect to the class of insurance companies which are required to obtain licenses, and the business which may be done by companies. Provisions are also made respecting the securities which the Government require, the companies to deposit to the credit of the reserve fund for covering their liabilities to Canadian policy holders, and also respecting the conditions upon which these deposits are to be released.

## 454. DOMINION NOTES.

*Chapter 21, 23rd July,*

Provides that twenty-five million dollars shall be the outside limit of outstanding Dominion notes, instead of twenty million as before.

## 455. INTEREST.

*Chapter 22, 23rd July,*

Provides, (Sec. 1.) For the amendment of the Act respecting Interest (R. S. C., Chap. 127), so that in British Columbia every judgment debt shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, until satisfied. (Sec. 2.) That unless otherwise ordered by the court such interest shall be calculated from the time the of verdict or judgment, notwithstanding further proceedings being taken. (Sec. 4.) That all decrees or orders of any court in any civil proceeding whereby any sum of money is made payable shall be deemed a judgment debt.

## 456. BOARDS OF TRADE.

*Chapter 23, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 130, Revised Statutes, by decreeing that in the North-west Territories, the expression "district" means any electoral district as constituted for elections to the Legislative Assembly within which a Board of Trade is established by giving a retroactive force to the Act, and by amending Sec. 5 by the addition of subsections providing regulations under which boards of trade may change their name.

## 457. LAND GRANTS TO MILITIA.

*Chapter 24, 23rd July,*

Extends the time which the Governor-in-Council may grant a free homestead or scrip to members of the militia force on active service in the North-west to the 31st December, 1896.

## 458. SEIGNIORY OF SAULT ST. LOUIS.

*Chapter 25, 23rd July,*

Provides for payment of arrears of rent due to the Iroquois Indians by making a discount.

## 459. DOMINION LANDS.

*Chapter 26, 23rd July,*

Amends (Sec. 1.) Chap. 54, Sec. 23, Revised Statutes, by authorizing the granting of homestead entry to persons who have bona fide settled and made improvements upon the section before the township survey was made, if the land in question is in other respects of the class open to homestead entry. (Sec. 2.) Omission to publish any order or regulation heretofore. (Sec. 3.) Permits the Governor-in-Council to authorize the sale or lease of any lands vested in Her Majesty, not required for public purposes and not provided for in other Acts.

## 460. MOUNTED POLICE.

*Chapter 27, 23rd July,*

Provides for the organization of a force under control of a member of the Privy Council of Canada. Assigns the duties of the several officers, prescribes the manner of the appointment of constables and their qualifications. Confers the powers of Justice of the Peace on the commissioner and his assistants, and gives every constable authority co-extensive with the Dominion for the purpose of carrying out the criminal and other laws of Canada, during the five years for which he signs articles. It provides the scale of pay, and fixes the punishments for offences committed by members of the force, not commissioned officers; for the application of the Civil Service Superannuation Act to commissioned officers, and empowers the Governor-in-Council to enter into arrangements with the Government of any province for the employment of the force in aid of the administration of justice.

## 461—LAND TITLES IN THE TERRITORIES.

*Chapter 28, 23rd July,*

Consolidates and amends the Acts respecting land in the territorial domain of Canada, and provides (Sec. 3.) That land is to be considered personal estate. (Sec. 4.) That every instrument transferring land is to operate as an absolute transfer of all the rights of the transferor, unless otherwise expressed. Any words of limitation having like force with the same words and by way of limitation of personal property. (Sec. 5.) That devisee is to take from personal representative. (Sec. 6.) For the abolition of dower, the widow having the same right in land as she has in personal property. (Sec. 7.) Abolishes tenancy by courtesy from 1st January, 1887. (Sec. 8.) That when land is transferred to a man and his wife the transferees shall take according to the tenor of the transfer and not by entireties, unless so expressed. (Sec. 9.) That transfer of land between man and wife shall be valid without intervention of trustees. (Sec. 10.) That estate-tail shall be abolished, and that fee-simple shall not be changeable into limited estate. (Sec. 11.) That a married woman in respect to lands acquired by her since 1st January, 1887, shall have all the rights of a *feme sole*. (Secs. 12 and 13.) Adultery by husband or by wife bars either from further participation in lands of the other. (Sec. 14.) That illegitimate children inherit through and from the mother as if legitimate. (Sec. 15.) That mother inherits land from illegitimate intestate child. (Sec. 16.) That the land registration districts shall be Assiniboia, South and North Alberta and East and West Saskatchewan. (Secs. 20–35.) That inspectors and registrars shall be appointed and define the duties of these officers. (Secs. 53–60.) The effect of registration. (Secs. 61–66.) Provide for transfers. (Secs. 67–72.) Deal with leases. (Secs. 73–86.) Deal with mortgages and encumbrances. (Secs. 87–88.) With powers of attorney. (Secs. 89–90.) Deal with transmission. (Secs. 92–93.) With executions. (Secs. 94–96.) With Sheriffs' sales. (Sec. 97.) With sales for taxes. (Sec. 98.) With marriage of female owner. (Sec. 99.) With caveats. (Secs. 101–102.) With attestation of instruments. (Secs. 102–114.) With remedial proceedings. (Secs. 115–146.) With general provisions. (Sec. 147.) Provides that Act comes into force 1st January, 1895.

## 462—REPEAL OF HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION ACT.

*Chapter 29, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) For repeal of Chap. 52, R.S.C., and Chap. 19, Acts 1893. (Sec. 2.) For validity of ordinances of Legislative Assembly of North-west Territories, relating to exemption of real property from seizure heretofore enacted.

## 463—IRRIGATION IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

*Chapter 30, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 4.) For the vesting in the Crown of all waters in North-west Territories, unless the contrary is shown. (Sec. 5.) That no grant shall be made by the Crown of lands so as to vest in grantee property in lake, river, stream or other body of water. (Sec. 6.) That right to use



water only may be acquired. (Secs. 7-47.) Defines how licenses shall be granted.

#### 464—PRESERVATION OF GAME.

##### *Chapter 31, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That the Act may be cited as the Unorganized Territories' Game Preservation Act. (Sec. 2.) That it applies to the District of Keewatin and such other portions of the North-west as are outside of the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. (Sec. 4.) That buffalo and bison are not to be killed or molested until 1st January, 1900. (Sec. 5.) That musk oxen, elk, wapiti, moose, cariboo deer, mountain sheep and goats, minks, fishers and martens, otters and beavers, muskrats, grouse, partridges, pheasants and prairie chickens, and wild swans, wild ducks and wild geese are to have a close season in each year, alterable from time to time by the Governor-in-Council. (Sec. 8.) That Indians, inhabitants of the regions to which the Act applies, explorers, surveyors and travellers reduced to actual need, and persons having a permit may kill any of these animals at any time, excepting buffalo, bison and musk ox, in their close seasons. (Secs. 9-10-12.) Prohibit the use of batteries, swivel guns, poison, dogs or Indians, in killing the beasts and birds. (Sec. 13-18.) Provides for penalties. (Secs. 19-24.) Provides for appointment of game constables and duties of game guardians.

#### 465. INDIAN ACT.

##### *Chapter 32, 23rd July,*

Repeals Sec. 20 of Indian Act, Chap. 43, R.S.C., and provides : (Sec. 1.) That Indians may devise and bequeath all property by will, said will to have approval of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and for distribution and descent of property of intestate Indians. (Sec. 2.) Repeals Sec. 21 of said Indian Act, and provides that only Indians of the band shall reside on or use the reserve. (Sec. 3.) For sale or lease of reserve. (Sec. 4.) That Superintendent-General shall have power to deal with annuity, &c., of any Indian guilty of deserting his family. (Secs. 5-12.) Provide means for fuller protection of Indians.

#### 466. DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

##### *Chapter 33, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 7.) That duties on fish and other products of the fisheries coming from Newfoundland or the United States may be remitted in either case, on their being remitted on similar articles entering Canada. (Sec. 8.) That eggs from the United States may be admitted duty free when eggs from Canada are admitted duty free by United States. (Sec. 9.) That duties on wines from Spain or France shall be reduced or repealed when those countries reduce or repeal their duties on Canadian articles. (Sec. 10.) That shingles or pulp wood, may be imported into Canada free when United States permit Canadian shingles and pulpwood to enter free. (Sec. 11.) That green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, rye,

rye flour, hay and vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, n.e.s, shall be free of duty coming from a country which imposes no duty on like products. (Sec. 12.) That barley and corn shall be free when they are free to the Canadian article. (Sec. 13.) That export duties on wood may be imposed on similar imports from countries imposing a duty on Canadian woods. (Sec. 15.) That a drawback of 90 per cent may be allowed on Indian corn to be ground into meal for human food. (Sec. 16.) That deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, in the carcase, shall not be exported. The chapter contains a detailed statement of duties imposed, of articles that are free, and of articles that are prohibited, and fixes the rate on unenumerated articles at 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

#### 467. DRAWBACKS.

##### *Chapter 34, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) That the drawback allowed in 1882 on articles manufactured in Canada for the use of the Canadian Pacific Railway, shall extend to the first iron and steel bridge erected in a locality, but not to renewals or repairs.

#### 468. INLAND REVENUE.

##### *Chapter 35, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 34, R.S.C., in provisions respecting the disposal of fines and forfeitures ; provides for the allowing of a drawback on manufacture, to be exported ; imposes penalty for sale or purchase of spirits unlawfully manufactured, and imposes excise on malt.

#### 469. GENERAL INSPECTION ACT.

##### *Chapter 36, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 99, R.S.C., by specifying the various grades of hay, and providing that rates of inspection of hay shall be 20 cents a ton.

#### 470. FRAUDULENT SALE OR MARKING.

##### *Chapter 37, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 1.) Against marking dry white lead or white lead in oil as pure, unless they are manufactured from specified articles. (Sec. 2.) Against selling the articles used in such manufacture, unless free from adulteration. (Sec. 3.) For imposition and recovery of penalties.

#### 471. UNITS OF ELECTRIC MEASURES.

##### *Chapter 38, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 2.) For the establishment of the Ohm, the Ampere, the Volt, the Coulomb, the Farad, the Joule, the Watt and the Henry, as re-

specting the measure of resistance, of current, of electro-motive force, of quantity, of capacity, of work, of power and of induction.

#### 472. INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

##### *Chapter 39, 23rd July,*

Provides (Sec. 2.) for interpretation of certain words used. (Sec. 3.) That the commercial unit of supply of electrical energy shall be one thousand watt-hours. (Sec. 4.) That contractors for supply of electrical energy for illuminating purposes shall declare the constant pressure at which they propose to supply energy. (Sec. 5.) Makes contractors responsible for condition of lines, fittings and apparatus, supplied by them. (Sec. 6.) Gives contractors authority to enter premises supplied by them for purposes connected with inspection. (Sec. 10.) Declares fraudulent abstraction of electricity to be theft. (Sec. 12.) Authorizes appointment of Electric Light Inspectors. (Sec. 13-22.) Provides for meters and regulating the same. (Sec. 26.) Provides for inspection fees. (Sec. 27.) For stamps. (Secs. 29-34.) Provides penalties. (Sec. 36.) Provides for bringing the Act into operation.

#### 473. PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

##### *Chapter 40, 23rd July,*

Amends Petroleum Inspection Act, Chap. 102, R.S.C., and Chap. 36, Statutes of 1893, by making provisions for the sale of high test oil, the importation of petroleum, of naphtha and gasoline in iron drums, and provides a charge of 25 cents for every package of naphtha or gasoline containing more than 50 gallons.

#### 474. LIGHT HOUSES, &c.

##### *Chapter 41, 23rd July,*

Repeals Sec. 5 of Chap. 70, R.S.C., gives Governor-in-Council power to appoint keepers whose salaries are over \$200, superintendents and such other officers as are necessary. Gives Minister of Marine and Fisheries power to appoint keepers with salaries of \$200 and less, and authorizes the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to make contracts for supplies for the use of light-houses, beacons, light-ships, &c.

#### 475. CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES OF SHIPS.

##### *Chapter 42, 23rd July,*

Amends the Act by providing that the expression "sea-going ship" shall include every ship employed in trading between a Canadian port and a port outside of Canada excepting ports in Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, the United States of America, the West Indies, South America, Central America and Mexico. Vessels trading between Canada and these excepted countries being deemed to be making coasting voyages. Further

amends the Act by providing that examinations may be instituted in Canada for British subjects or for persons domiciled in Canada for at least three years, intending to become masters or mates of sea-going ships, foreign subjects serving in sea-going ships registered in Canada to be deemed to be domiciled in Canada. (Sec. 5.) Provides that no ship over 100 tons registered in Canada shall go to sea on a sea-voyage without certificated master and mate, under penalty of not exceeding \$100. (Sec. 6.) Provides that no sailing ship over 100 tons register, and no steamship registered in Canada shall go on a coasting voyage without certificated master, and in case of ships of over 200 tons registered, and of steamships allowed by law to carry more than 40 passengers, without a certificated mate. Certificate must be produced on application for a clearance.

#### 476. SEAMEN'S ACT.

*Chapter 43, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 74, R.S.C., by giving to the master of a ship the same rights, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages as any seaman, not a master, has for the recovery of wages. It further amends the Act by authorizing the Governor-in-Council to pay any reasonable expense incurred by Imperial authorities for the relief of Canadian seamen found abroad in distress.

#### 477. SAFETY OF SHIPS.

*Chapter 44, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 77, R.S.C., by providing that timber and spars (except five for use) shall not be placed during winter months upon any part of the upper deck of a vessel on a coasting voyage, and that no other cargo (except live stock) shall be placed higher than three feet on the deck, excepting temporarily in case of damage received or feared. Requires Customs officials to see that vessels comply with such provisions as to deck-loads. Provides that no single-decked vessel sailing from Canada to the West Indies, the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, to ports in the Gulf of Mexico (not being ports in the United States of America) shall during winter carry any cargo whatever on deck higher than six feet above the deck. The Act not to apply to British Columbia, and a penalty to be enacted for infringement of fine not to exceed \$800, or, if imprisonment, not less than three months or more than two years. Further provides, under penalty for contravention, that passenger carrying vessels shall be provided with gangways and lights suitable for the business.

#### 478. INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

*Chapter 45, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 37, Acts of 1891, and confers upon every inspector power to visit any and all vessels except ships belonging to Her Majesty, for the purpose of inspecting the loading gear, so as to discover if its continued use is dangerous to life. Gives Minister of Marine power to order the non-use



of such gear if report be against its efficiency, and make the gear liable to seizure if used after order of Minister is received, and makes owner liable to penalty of \$100.

#### 479. STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT.

*Chapter 46, 23rd July,*

Amends Chap. 78, R.S.C., by exempting from the requirements of the Act, steam yachts used for pleasure or private purposes, tug boats under 150 tons gross tonnage, steamboats used exclusively for fishing and under 150 tons, and steam dredges and floating elevators—except that these shall pay the yearly fees imposed for inspection of machinery and boilers, and shall carry life-buoys and life-preservers and take all precautions against fire as required of all steamboats. It provides for lights at night, and for suitable gangboards.

#### 480. PUBLIC HARBOURS.

*Chapter 47, 23rd July,*

Provides that Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation, declare to be a public harbour any area covered with water within the jurisdiction of Canada, and define its bounds by such harbours, to be under the provisions of the Harbour Masters' Act. Rules and regulations to be made by the Governor-in-Council. Penalties imposed for violation thereof. Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Toronto, Halifax, Pictou and St. John, N.B., to have the initiative in the rules to be applied to them.

#### 481. HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

*Chapter 48, 23rd July,*

Provides for the consolidation of the several Acts relating to the harbour commissioners of the port of Montreal.

#### 482. HARBOUR OF PICTOU.

*Chapter 49, 23rd July,*

Extends Chap. 63, statutes, 1873, and the Acts and amendment, to the public wharf at New Glasgow, and any other wharves the harbour commissioners of Pictou may build at New Glasgow.

#### 483. HARBOUR MASTERS' ACT.

*Chapter 50, 23rd July,*

Repeals Sec. 4, Chap. 86, R.S.C., and gives authority to the Governor-in-Council to appoint harbour masters and deputy harbour masters in the several ports to which the Act applies.

## 484. FISHERIES ACT.

*Chapter 51, 23rd July,*

Amends Fisheries Act, Chap. 95, R.S.C., by enacting penalties for killing fish, seals, porpoises, whales or any fish by rockets, explosive materials or explosive projectiles or shells; prohibits drifting for salmon in New Brunswick and British Columbia, except under license, drift nets being so set as to leave two-thirds of the width of any river free; provides that lobsters shall be canned or cured only under license from the Minister of Marine; prescribes the style of cages to be used in catching lobsters, the marks and labels to be used on cases or packages containing lobsters, the means for preservation of lobster's eggs; and provides penalties for contravention of the law. (Sec. 5.) Provides for preservation of fish by regulating fisheries in the North-west and Manitoba. (Sec. 6.) Provides precautions against pollution of rivers and streams, by deleterious substances. (Sec. 10.) Provides for the setting apart of waters for the propagation of fish.

## 485. CULLERS' ACT.

*Chapter 52, 23rd July,*

Provides that culling of lumber shall not be compulsory, except that all square or waney timber shipped for exportation by sea shall be either measured or culled, under penalty.

## 486. RAILWAY ACT.

*Chapter 53, 23rd July,*

Gives to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council power to make regulations requiring proper shelter to be provided for motormen and other employees operating electric and other railway cars.

## 487. POST OFFICE ACT.

*Chapter 54, 23rd July,*

Makes the rate of postage on almanacs in sheets, chromos, lithographs, prints or engravings issued by newspapers printed or published in Canada, and issued not less frequently than at intervals of one month, and not as part of the regular issue, one cent for each pound weight or any fraction of a pound. It provides a penalty not exceeding \$40, and not less than \$10 to be imposed on any one inclosing a letter in any mailable matter.

## 488. HOLIDAY.

*Chapter 55, 23rd July,*

Appoints the first Monday of September of each year to be Labour Day.

## 489. JUDGES OF PROVINCIAL COURTS.

*Chapter 56, 23rd July,*

Adds \$1,000 a year to the salary of the judge residing in Montreal or Quebec, appointed by the Governor-in-Council to perform the duties of Chief Justice; and gives the judges of the County Courts of British Columbia a salary of \$2,400 a year.

## 490. CRIMINAL CODE.

*Chapter 57, 23rd July,*

Makes several amendments to the Criminal Code, 1892.

## 491. YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

*Chapter 58, 23rd July,*

Provides that the trial of young persons under 16 years old shall take place without publicity; that when imprisoned before trial or after trial, and before conviction these young persons shall be separated from older offenders; that in Ontario young persons under 14 years, when convicted, may be committed to the charge of any duly authorized Children's Aid Society, Home for Destitute Children or certified Industrial School; that in Ontario when an information is laid against any boy under 12 years old or girl under 13, notice shall be given in writing to a Children's Aid Society for it to investigate the charges, with a view, if found to be true, of placing the child in apprenticeship or in some approved foster-home, or in reformatory or other institution; that the religion of the child shall be regarded in thus disposing of it.

## 492. JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

*Chapter 59, 23rd July,*

Provides that the Governor General by warrant may cause transfer of boys from penitentiary or gaol to Industrial Home.

## 493. HOUSES OF REFUGE.

*Chapter 60, 23rd July,*

Provides that females confined in common gaols in Ontario, for offences against any Act of the Parliament of Canada, may be committed to Houses of Refuge. Other sections provide machinery for so doing, prescribe rules to govern officers and for the discharge of prisoners.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

494. This conference took place in Ottawa, the formal opening being in the Senate Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, on the 28th June, 1894.

Accredited to the Conference were the following Imperial and Colonial Delegates :—

The Imperial Government—The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G.

New South Wales—Hon. F. B. Suttor.

Cape Colony—Sir Henry De Villiers, K.C.M.G. ; Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G. ; Jan Hendrick Hofmeyer.

South Africa—Hon. Thomas Playford.

New Zealand—Alfred Lee-Smith.

Victoria—Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C. ; Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C. ; Hon. Simon Fraser, M. L.C.

Queensland—Hon. A. J. Thynne ; Hon. Wm. Forrest.

Canada—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P.C. ; Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, P.C., K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, P.C., LL.D. ; Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.

495. Short extracts from several of the speeches will show the tendency of the movement.

His Excellency the Governor General delivered the address of welcome. Among other remarks he said :—

“This occasion is in no small degree unique. There have been conferences similar in some respects to that which we are now about to inaugurate, but these we may say have been rather precursors than precedents, because of the distinctive characteristics which I make bold to say will characterize your proceedings, and the result of those proceedings. The objects before you, the development and increase of trade within the Empire, and the means which may be taken to carry out such an extension, undoubtedly furnish a topic which cannot fail to produce the most significant and valuable discussions and recommendations in the direction which we all desire to pursue.”

Sir John Thompson said : “We realize fully that the questions which you have to deliberate are questions requiring the greatest care and the closest examination of details. Matters connected with trade, with tariffs, with steamboats and with telegraphs will require the most practical as well as the most patriotic deliberations of the gentlemen who are assembled here to-day. That they may be guided to useful conclusions with regard to all these matters is one great ambition to-day of every portion of the Canadian people, among whom they are assembled. The great object of our hope is that as a result of the deliberations of the Conference, the ocean which divides the Colonies shall become the highway for their people and their products.”

The Earl of Jersey said : “We, who are the representatives of various parts of a world-wide Empire, may well feel proud of the privilege which has been intrusted to us—for there can be no greater privilege intrusted to a body of men than to try and bring various countries, various colonies, together for the purpose of increasing the happiness and prosperity of all.”

Hon. N. Fitzgerald said : “We are engaged in this Conference hoping to prove the great advantages that will flow from sending representatives of the great dependencies of the Empire to exchange ideas and to consult as to the wants and necessities of the Colonies, illustrating the unity of the



Empire to which we are proud to belong. We are here from Australia to endeavour to work with our Canadian and other colleagues for our mutual benefit, feeling assured that everything which enhances the progress and prosperity of the Colonies must add to the wealth and the power of England. We are assembled to endeavour to bridge over the great stretch of ocean that divides the Colonies in the South from Canada. We are here to endeavour by mutual concession and arrangements, and it may be sacrifices, to lessen space and, as it were, to annihilate time. We are here to endeavour to arrange for the exchange of products to the advantage of all, and by telegraphic communication to draw closer a union and to cement in every way we can an intercourse of trade and friendship which happily has not begun to-day, which will, we trust, in future expand and extend until the Pacific has become the highway between Canada and the mother country."

Hon. F. B. Suttor said: "Perhaps I might express the hope that, by its position and the action it has taken in relation to the present Conference, Canada may be the central swivel in that chain bringing us together in common interests which will prevent any knotting or friction, and prove a source of encouragement to all the great Colonies of England to work harmoniously together."

Sir Henry De Villiers, of Cape Colony, said: "Here in this country you have solved problems which with us are still unsolved. You have solved the great question of Confederation and you have known how to reconcile local autonomy with a central administration of affairs of general concern. There is one experience which is common to both, and that is that we have two nationalities, the Dutch and the English, just as you have two nationalities, the French and the English, which it is the part of wise statesmanship to fuse. And there is another point of agreement between the Cape of Good Hope and the Dominion of Canada and that is, whatever nationality we belong to, we are all united in the most perfect and sincere loyalty to the good and great Queen, who for so many years has ruled over her vast Empire of which the Colonies represented at this Conference form a part."

Hon. Simon Fraser said: "That though a native of Canada, he had been in Australia for 40 years. We have wondered over and over again at the progress made by this great Dominion, and I can say that although the progress is marvellous and the people and the government who have had the courage, the daring I might say, to carry out such a successful policy should be congratulated and complimented; still I may say that quite such a future is in store for us in Australia, should we have the good fortune and good sense to follow the example so well set us by Canada."

Hon. A. J. Thynne said: "I think up to the present moment our bond of union with Canada has been that feeling of sympathy which existed in Canada and that feeling of sympathy which existed in Australia towards our common object—the Mother Country. But that bond of sympathy will be none the less effective if our people, our merchants and traders are interested directly in the course of trade between the Colonies, are interested in our investments, in the development of commercial intercourse and in the establishment of cable communication; and I trust that we shall make our heartiest efforts towards bringing about the additional bonds which these objects would involve."

496. Accompanying is the report to the Imperial Government by the Right Honourable, the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., on the Colonial Conference.

THE EARL OF JERSEY TO THE MARQUESS OF RIPON.

LONDON, 21st August, 1894.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report that I arrived at Ottawa on the 27th of June, in order to take part, under the authority given to me by your Lordship, in the deliberations of the Colonial Conference appointed to be held there on the invitation of the Canadian Government.

The Conference was opened on the 28th of June by his Excellency the Governor General, who, in a cordial address of welcome, alluded to the unique character of the gathering.

The Premier, Sir John Thompson, in his no less warm greeting struck the chord, which I am happy to say vibrated throughout the proceedings when he said :

“ On this happy occasion these delegates assembled after long years of self government in their countries, of greater progress and development than the Colonies of any empire have ever seen in the past, not to consider the prospects of separation from the Mother Country, but to plight our faith anew to each other as brethren, and to plight anew with the Mother Land, that faith that has never yet been broken or tarnished ”

Speeches in acknowledgement were made by the representatives of the Imperial Government and of the Colonies of Tasmania, New South Wales, Cape Colony, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria and Queensland.

In the evening the Canadian Commissioners to the Conference gave a banquet to the delegates and to a large number of Canadian gentlemen interested in political and commercial questions, and numerous speeches were delivered on this occasion respecting the general objects and business of the Conference.

There was a general feeling of satisfaction and pleasure at the meeting of the Conference, and there were many expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and of hope that the ties, both of interest and affection, between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and between the colonies themselves, would be preserved and strengthened.

The presence of representatives from the Cape of Good Hope gave much gratification, and an allusion to the fact that it was Mr. Rhodes' wish that she should be so represented was received with much applause.

The correspondence and negotiations which led up to the Conference had been practically confined to Canada and Australasia, and it did not appear that the Cape was in a direct or immediate sense interested in its main objects. It was felt that this very circumstance made the representation of that colony a gracious and significant act, and an evidence of the interest and sympathy which, on the score of national pride and solidarity, may be felt in one great colony for the aims and aspirations of other portions of the British Empire. In the result, moreover, the Cape delegates were able to take a very useful part in the proceedings, and to make valuable and interesting suggestions.

I regret to have to add, in this connection, that Mr. Hofmeyer was prevented by indisposition from attending the earlier sittings, but later on we had the benefit of his well-known ability.

Another circumstance which may be noted was that the meeting of the Conference suggested some references to the races which are united under the British flag.

The Chief Justice of the Cape commented on the two-fold character of the population of his colony, and on the union which is being more and more cemented between the English and the Dutch. He was followed by the Canadian Premier, who bore striking evidence to the loyal conduct of the French-speaking Canadians, and by the leader of the Opposition in Canada, M. Laurier, a gentleman of the French-speaking race, educated and trained, as he observed, on French systems, who expressed in the warmest terms the loyalty and gratitude to the British crown of that important portion of the Canadian population.

I may also remark that the visit of the Australian delegates to Canada impressed them forcibly with the advantages which accrue from the federation of neighbouring provinces. Strong expression was given to this feeling by several of the delegates. Your Lordship is aware that the subject of federation has been much discussed in Australia, and that, though initial steps were taken to effect it, the problem has so far remained unsolved.

Without venturing to anticipate the eventual result, I think it is safe to say that the visit of the Australian delegates to Canada will give an impetus to the movement, and that the knowledge acquired of the details and working of the Dominion Constitution will be of great service to them in considering how federation can be effected in Australia.

On more than one occasion an indication of united Australasian opinion was lacking, and this, to a certain extent, made it impossible for the Conference to be as definite in its conclusions as was desirable upon those points which involved united Australasian support. In the event of its being considered advisable to carry out the resolutions agreed upon, this want of cohesion for the development of Australasian interests will stand in the way and may cause indefinite delays.

Before concluding these remarks on the preliminary proceedings, I should perhaps record my conviction that the sense of connection and cohesion between the various parts of the Empire has been of late years steadily growing stronger. The great discretion which has been observed at home in connection with the Colonies has inspired, and is continually augmenting, a feeling of confidence in and respect for the Mother Country, which is commercially and politically beneficial.

The subsequent sittings of the Conference, which were conducted in private, commenced on Friday the 29th of June, and concluded on Monday the 9th of July.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, P.C., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, was unanimously elected President, and his able and courteous guidance was highly appreciated.

The discussions were substantially confined to three subjects specified by the Canadian Government when inviting the Conference, viz., the construction of a sub-marine cable from Vancouver to Australia, the establishment of a quick mail service between Great Britain and Australasia via Canada, and the trade relations of the Colonies with Great Britain, and with one another.

It may be convenient, in reviewing the work of the Conference, to advert first to the question of commercial interchange, and to the legislation and



treaties which may control it, and then to the steamship and telegraphic communications which are closely connected with these commercial projects.

#### 497. I.—TRADE RELATIONS.

As regards the measures recommended with a view to the extension of trade within the Empire, the following Resolutions were passed :—

(1.) "That provision should be made by Imperial legislation enabling the dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of commercial reciprocity, including, power of making differential tariffs, with Great Britain or with one another."

(2.) "That this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and any foreign Power which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other, or with Great Britain, should be removed."

(3.) "Whereas the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bands that unite the Colonies with the Mother Country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare ;

"And whereas this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products ;

A. "Therefore resolved : That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries ;

"Further resolved : That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into customs arrangements with her Colonies it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the Colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries ;

"Further Resolved : That for the purposes of this resolution the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements."

These resolutions occasioned considerable discussion, but were eventually carried unanimously, except that the first part of the third resolution (marked A. above) was opposed by the votes of three (Australasian) Colonies, as against five in its favour.

It was clearly the opinion of all the Colonial delegates that it is desirable that the Colonies represented should make arrangements with one another, and, if possible, with Great Britain, which would give British an advantage over foreign products, and that for this purpose any statutory or treaty provisions which stand in the way should be removed. It was felt by the delegates that, so far as might be possible, British subjects should take what they have to import from their own kindred rather than from foreign states.

As regards the Colonies themselves, this idea, so far as information possessed by the Conference went, does not appear to be attended by any



very great difficulties, in respect of statutes and treaties. The Australian Colonies were precluded, by the Constitution Acts granted to them, from entering into any differential tariff agreements with one another or with any other country or place. That prohibition was relaxed by the Imperial Act of 1873, 36 Vict., Chap. 22, to the extent of allowing them to conclude such arrangements with one another, but it remains in force as regards arrangements with other Colonies.

This statutory prohibition appears to be of a very exceptional, if not of unique, character. There is nothing in the statute book to prevent Canada, the Cape, or even the Crown Colonies from making differential conventions. The enactment with regard to the Australasian Colonies remains, therefore, exceptional in character. The object of the first resolution is the removal of the statutory disability imposed on Australia. I understand that effect could be given to it by simply repealing the provisions in the Constitution Act or by extending the provisions of the Act of 1873 so as to enable the Australasian Colonies to grant tariff concessions to other British Colonies. It may be urged in favour of the request that it would only place the Australian Colonies on the same footing as all other Colonies. The Crown would, of course, retain its power of veto over all customs bills which might be passed with the view of carrying out any differential arrangements. No actual use whatever is being made at the present time of the liberty that was conceded to the Australasian Colonies in 1873 to make such conventions as amongst themselves, and the only conventions which are now in view are with Canada and possibly with the Cape.

Having regard to the character of the commerce contemplated, the conclusion of such arrangements would probably not materially affect the interests of Great Britain, and it may therefore be urged that the repeal of the provisions in question is free from any serious objection, either on constitutional or on commercial grounds.

In an appendix to this report a list is given of the particular articles which it was suggested might be exchanged between the Colonies represented.

To all this subject of interchange the general observation applies that the cost of the land freight would militate greatly against trade in bulky articles between Australasia and the Eastern Provinces in which most of the Canadian population reside. The distance from Vancouver to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway is nearly 3,000 miles, and the heavy cost for carriage which is necessarily involved by so great a distance would obviously be to a large extent prohibitive. The population of British Columbia itself is only about 100,000. Upon the whole it does not seem probable that the existing trade between the Eastern Provinces and Europe would be materially affected by the extension of trade with Australasia.

It may also be remarked that several important articles in the annexed list are not subject to any customs duty. The protective system, which is, generally speaking, followed in the Colonies, does not call for duties on articles which are not produced locally, and the productions of Canada and Australasia are so different that it would seem natural and practicable to promote their exchange within those limits which the cost of freight admits. In the case of the Australasian Colonies the articles suggested are, substantially speaking, certain natural products which can be supplied there at a low cost and on an immense scale. These products are sold at a profit in Great Britain and other countries at a great distance, and could, no doubt,

find a market in Canada. Increased facilities for carriage and correspondence are needed for this purpose.

It may, indeed, be argued that a discrimination against goods, the product of the Mother Country, would be likely to cause serious dissatisfaction in this country. But it was not suggested that there would be much new trade between Australasia and the Cape, and, as will be seen from the Appendix (page 18), the goods which are most likely to be the subjects of interchange between Australasia and Canada, and Canada and the Cape, are not of a nature to interfere seriously with British trade. I consider, therefore, that it will be a consistent and successful policy to recognize the reasonable nature of the request that the self-governing Colonies should have the power, subject to the veto of the Crown, to make such fiscal arrangements with each other as may seem to them most conducive to their commercial prosperity.

Attention may be drawn to the statement made by Sir H. Wrixon, in moving this first resolution, that he did not wish the power of the Colonies to make treaties with foreign countries to be formally recognized, and in this he was supported by Mr. Suttor and Mr. Foster.

Mr. Suttor said: "Undoubtedly some of the leading men in the Australian Colonies have claimed that they should have the power of making treaties direct with a foreign nation. But I do not think that the great body of our public men in Australia would agree to such a proposition as that, because we all feel, so long as we belong to Great Britain, we must make all our appeals to a foreign Power through the proper authorities, and those authorities are the Home Government."

Mr. Foster said: "I am of opinion that, so long as the colonial relation exists, the power to negotiate our own treaties, while we are a part of the Empire, is unreasonable and impossible. I think it would be the death-blow to unity. I am entirely at one, and so are the people of Canada, as well as the Parliament of Canada, with the sentiment that, as we are all parts of one country, and we are under that one Imperial Government, the Imperial Power must negotiate with regard to these treaties; but at the same time we have all the freedom that is necessary and all the voice that we could possibly desire."

Thus no support was given to the idea which has been mooted that power should be given to the Colonial Governments to enter into commercial treaties with foreign powers independently of the Imperial Government, and it is obvious that it stands quite apart from the proposal in favour of intercolonial arrangements.

The resolution itself asks in effect for the repeal of the statutory disability and for commercial reciprocity within the Empire, and the discussion upon it went to some extent over the ground of the commercial relations between Great Britain and her Colonies.

The question was here first raised whether there was any prospect of obtaining preferential terms from Great Britain. The difficulty and even the possible danger of suggesting such a policy to Great Britain was stated by Mr. Forrest, who pointed out that it was just as much the interest of the Colonies to foster and extend the trade of England as to extend their own, and that: "With regard to all other countries, their policy cannot be relied on. To-day they might admit our goods. Then another ministry comes

into power, and to-morrow our goods are excluded. But the policy of England is continuous."

Mr. Thynne admitted the impossibility for the present of such a change in the policy of Great Britain, and pointed out that in that case the question was one as to "entering into reciprocal treaties with dependencies who are more or less unlike in their productions."

Mr. Foster agreed that at present no commercial reciprocity treaty could be expected with Great Britain, but suggested that if the time should come when England placed duties on goods, an advantage of 5 per cent might be given to food stuffs from the Colonies in return for a similar concession to manufacturers in England.

Proceeding to the second resolution, it was understood that the ordinary "most-favoured nation" clause in various treaties between Great Britain and foreign Powers would not preclude the conclusion of special preferential arrangements between the Colonies or between a colony and Great Britain. As against foreign Powers, in the absence of specific provision, the Empire is a whole or unit within which any fiscal arrangements may be made without infringing the concession involved in that clause.

There are, however, specific references to British Colonies in two treaties—that with Belgium of the 23rd of July, 1862, and that with the German Zollverein of the 30th of May, 1865—which place these two treaties on a special footing. The construction of these references has been questioned, but I feel satisfied that they do not preclude the making of preferential arrangements between the Colonies themselves without the special advantages accorded by one to the other being extended to Belgium and the German Zollverein.\*

It seems, however, clear that they would have the effect of preventing Great Britain herself from sharing in any benefit which might be given by one colony to another, though they would not prevent Great Britain from giving specially advantageous terms to the Colonies. Great Britain has, in fact, by these treaties bargained away her power to receive better terms in her Colonies, in respect of her exports to them than are given to Belgium and the German Zollverein.

Now, if the advantages of colonial preferential arrangements are not wanted by Great Britain, that is, if she is willing to allow differential conventions between her Colonies without demanding for herself the benefit of the minimum tariff, it does not seem necessary to take any action with regard to these treaties. But if these advantages are desired, it would be necessary to consider whether effect could be given to the second resolution. The resolution was obviously prompted by consideration for the interests of the Mother Country.

This point was put forcibly by Mr. Fitzgerald in the following words: "I think I may assume that that treaty would, while in existence, justify Belgium and Germany in demanding the right to enjoy every concession granted between either of these dependencies and Great Britain. If we were to ask our Parliament to consent to a modification which would enable

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\*Sir E. Grey stated in the House of Commons, on 30th July, the general effect of the stipulations of the treaties to be: 1. That they do not prevent differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favour of British Colonies. 2. They do prevent differential treatment by British Colonies in favour of the United Kingdom. 3. They do not prevent differential treatment by British Colonies in favour of each other.



our trade relations, say with Canada, to be extended, and from that Great Britain were excluded, it would, I think, be next to impossible to get its assent. If we are proposing to modify our tariff in order to extend our commercial relations we must of necessity pray the Government to put an end to the treaties which now give Belgium and Germany the right of coming in on the most-favoured clause if we include Great Britain. Without Great Britain being included I see no chance of inducing the Parliaments of Victoria or Tasmania to consent to such modification."

Without inferring that all the Colonies would endorse these statements, it was very manifest that a great desire was felt that the obstacles which at present stand in the way of including Great Britain should be removed.

The Canadian Government approached Her Majesty's Government in the same sense in 1892, but it was not then considered expedient to give a favourable reply. As, however, the abrogation of these clauses was again strongly pressed by the Conference, I feel bound to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact.

Her Majesty's Government will perhaps consider whether it would be possible, without denouncing the treaties, to induce the Belgian and German Governments to consent to the abrogation of the particular clauses specially referring to the British Colonies. It is hardly necessary to observe that these clauses are of a very unusual character; and with regard to the question of the consideration given for them, I may quote the words of the President: "There is nothing in either the German or Belgian treaties that gives any advantage to Great Britain or Canada over other countries \* \* We received no advantages from the treaties which exist at present over any other nation in the way of tariff in either of these countries."

On the other hand, these treaties deal with important subjects besides tariffs, and grant advantages of which Colonial equally with British traders can avail themselves. It may be as well to mention that up to 1880 the Colonies were usually included in the commercial engagements made by Her Majesty's Government with foreign countries. Since then a Colonial article has been inserted in such treaties stating that the stipulations are to apply to all the Colonies so far as the laws admit, except to India, Canada, Newfoundland, the Colonies of Australasia, the Cape and Natal, but providing that the treaty shall apply to any of these Colonies which may give notice for this purpose. It might be advisable that another article should be added, to enable any Colony to withdraw from the treaty at the date when it is terminable.

These two resolutions having dealt with the statutory and treaty difficulties standing in the way, the third resolution expressed the opinion of the Conference in favour of preferential arrangements (1) between Great Britain and her Colonies, and (2) pending such an event, between the Colonies *inter se*.

As has been remarked above, with reference to an earlier stage of the discussion, there was no general anticipation that under present conditions Great Britain would consent to put a tax on foreign produce in order to favour Colonial produce. The trade of Great Britain was acknowledged to be still increasing. It was indeed alleged that this increase is due solely to the Colonial trade; but Mr. Forrest corrected the statement by pointing out that the foreign trade of England has increased proportionately with the Colonial trade. Mr. Fitzgerald observed: "We know that in the



matter of wheat England would never give us any advantage, for the simple reason that by doing so she must increase the cost of the food of her people."

The perception of the difficulties in the way of preferential treatment on the part of Great Britain led to a difference of opinion among the delegates respecting that part of the resolution which related to this proposition. Mr. Suttor protested against the implied request that England should put a duty upon foreign goods.

Mr. Lee-Smith argued that on no account whatever "must we do anything in this room which will in the slightest possible manner hamper Great Britain in her trade relations with the world at large. Great Britain is a free-trade country; it must necessarily continue to be a free-trade country if it is going to preserve that pre-eminent position which it already holds, and which I hope it will always hold, in the commercial affairs of the world." It was, however, urged on the other hand, and especially by the Canadian representatives and by Mr. Playford, that a general customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies was desirable.

Mr. Playford said: "We are expressing an opinion to the Mother Country that she should treat her own Colonies a little better than she treats foreign nations, and that she ought to give them some slight advantage, the Colonies at the same time being willing to reciprocate and give her an advantage over foreign countries. It will be a benefit that will be appreciated on both sides; it will be an advantage to all of us; and I contend it would be a very considerable advantage to the Mother Country in the long run, as well as to the Colonies."

It was put, by way of general suggestion, that each part of the Empire should give British products from other parts an advantage to the extent of five or ten per cent *ad valorem*; that is to say, to take the most obvious plan, the tariffs in the various Colonies would remain the same as at present against foreign countries, but a certain percentage of the charge would be remitted in the case of British imports. Thus there would be a maximum and a minimum tariff.

I did not consider myself authorised to make any observations on the merits of this proposal, but I drew attention to the relative proportions of the Colonial and foreign trade of the United Kingdom, and to the fact that three-fourths of the whole trade is outside the Empire.

It is an obvious consideration that the proposals would involve a fundamental change in the financial policy of Great Britain. A remission of duties in certain cases is of course easily effected in Colonies which possess a heavy customs tariff, as, for instance, when 25 per cent is the ordinary charge; and it is proposed to reduce this in certain cases to 20 per cent. But in Great Britain the institution of a differential tariff would involve the special creation of a customs tariff against all foreign Powers in respect of the articles, whatever they might be, which would have to be favoured on importation from the Colonies. The proposal, in short, means in the Colonies the remission of existing taxation, but in Great Britain the creation of new taxation; not a mere variation in the existing machinery, but the introduction of a new system.

But though this change of policy in Great Britain may be neither necessary nor practicable under present conditions, it may be said that the general feeling of the Conference was that the question will assume a different

shape as the population and commerce of the Colonies increase. To use Mr. Forrest's words: "This development is coming as certain as I am here to-day; and I think in the future the Colonies of Great Britain—the Colony of Canada, the Cape, Australia, and other British possessions—will be capable of producing as much raw material, and consuming just as much from England of her manufactures as the whole world is taking from her to-day."

At present this consummation seems far off. I quoted certain figures which showed that the North American Colonies contribute only 2·7 per cent of the trade of Great Britain, Australasia 7·5 per cent, and South Africa 2·2 per cent. Our imports from foreign countries in 1893 amounted to £313,000,000 or 77 per cent, whilst from the British possessions the amount was £92,000,000 or 23 per cent. We find a market for two-thirds of our exports of British produce in foreign countries, and for one-third in British possessions, i. e., £146,000,000 to £72,000,000. British possessions in these figures include India. The imports from and exports to Australasia, in round figures, stand at £30,000,000 and £15,000,000 respectively.

But it seems very probable, not to say certain, that as time goes on these proportions will steadily and surely increase. A Colonial consumer is, it was said, worth more to Great Britain than six European consumers. "The Colonies," to quote Mr. Foster, "have all protected against the Mother Country, but none of them have protected as the foreign countries have protected against her. You can take them and make an average. Take the French tariff and compare it with the Canadian tariff. Take the United States tariff and compare it with the Australian tariff. Take the German tariff and compare it with the other Colonies. Look them through and through, and when you come to read out results you will find that the protection is far lower in the Colonies of Britain against British goods, taking it on an average, than it is in the foreign countries."

This resolution undoubtedly expresses a desire widely entertained in the Colonies that their trade with the United Kingdom should be favoured as against that of foreign countries.

Canada, Australasia and the Cape, with their exuberant products of food and raw material compared with their population, regard import duties with a very different experience from that of the United Kingdom, with its insufficiency of home grown food, and the necessity for the free import of raw material for her industries.

It must be clearly understood that the representatives do not propose a real customs union, that is, the removal of customs barriers. On the contrary, the Colonies could not, as Mr. Suttor remarked, admit British goods free in return for free admission of their own goods. What is proposed is that the United Kingdom should create a new customs barrier against foreign produce, and in my opinion the conditions operating in Great Britain, in part indicated by the above statistics, would not admit of the acceptance of this proposition. But, as I have said, it would appear from the discussions, taking them generally, that there was no expectation of any immediate departure from the free trade policy pursued by Great Britain. There was, however, a belief that the conditions of the case will in process of time undergo a change, and a desire, largely based upon friendly and loyal feelings towards the Mother Country, to find a means by which this change should be turned to account so as further to strengthen the ties between the

various parts of the Empire. Whether the economic conditions will at some future time change, as was anticipated, is a question which need not be considered here, but no exception can be taken to the friendly and loyal spirit in which the whole subject was discussed.

The resolution that the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements was carried on the motion of Mr. Hofmeyer. The necessity, from his point of view, for this proviso arose from the fact that the Orange Free State, a foreign country, forms part of the South African Customs Union. This admission of a foreign country, by, so to speak, a side door to certain tariff advantages, is obviously a circumstance of additional complication.

Whilst, therefore, laying before your Lordship the views expressed and the resolutions passed, I feel unable to go further than to press earnestly the advisability of giving a favourable consideration to the unanimous request of the Conference for the removal of any restriction, treaty or statutory, which stand in the way of inter-colonial trade. The power to make fiscal arrangements *inter se* may or may not be largely used, but in granting it to her self-governing colonies Great Britain will be developing the policy long pursued of enabling them to make such use of their resources within the Empire as they think best; and experience has shown that this policy is the safest and the most satisfactory mode of promoting their advancement. It is hardly necessary to add that anything which contributes to this end is also beneficial to British commerce and capital.

#### 498. II.—STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

On the question of improved steamship communication the following resolutions were passed :—

(1.) "That the Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful efforts put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney. And affirms the advisability of a reasonable co-operation of all the Colonies in securing the improvement and permanence of the same ;

(2.) "That the Conference learns with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first-class mail passenger service with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods across the Atlantic to Great Britain, and the large subsidy which she has offered to procure its establishment ;

(3.) "That it regards such uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain as is above contemplated as of paramount importance to the development of inter-colonial trade and communication, and to the unity and stability of the Empire as a whole."

(4.) "That, as the Imperial post office contributes towards the cost of the mail service between England and Australia, via Brindisi or Naples, the sum of £95,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts only to £3,000 ; and to the mail service between Vancouver and Japan and China, £45,000, less £7,300 charged against the admiralty ; this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific service ; more particularly



as the British post office, whilst paying the large subsidy of £104,231 a year to the line from Liverpool to New York, has so far rendered no assistance to the maintenance of a direct postal line between Great Britain and Canada."

These four resolutions express the desire of the Conference for a new line of communication between Great Britain and Australia via Canada. Already Mr. Huddart has, with great enterprise, started a line of steamships between Sydney and Vancouver. But at present it cannot be held to form part of a thorough communication, as the quick route for mails and passengers landed or taken on at Vancouver is via New York. This is clearly an obstacle in the way of the success of the line. The Canadian representatives laid before the Conference a scheme for thorough communication of an Imperial character by which mails and passengers could be carried from England to Quebec or Halifax, according to the time of the year, by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and from Vancouver to Australia by fast steamer, and *vice versa*. It was computed that this transit could be made from London to Sydney in 28 days.

Mr. Huddart is the author of this scheme, and his proposals may be summed up as follows:—

For a total annual subsidy of £300,000 four 20-knot ships could be provided to give a weekly service between Great Britain and Canada, and five of a speed of 16 knots to give a fortnightly service across the Pacific from Canada to Australia. This proposal, he stated, would require a capital of £3,000,000 (with the smaller capital of £2,500,000 three Pacific steamers, instead of five, could be provided, giving a four-weekly service, but it will be better to deal with the larger and more complete scheme). For this scheme it is suggested that the subsidy of £300,000 should be borne—£175,000 by Canada, £75,000 by Great Britain and £50,000 by Australasia.

The Canadian Government are already paying £25,000 a year towards the Pacific service, and have now agreed to pay, for a term of 10 years, £150,000 towards the Atlantic service—thus making up the appointed subsidy of £175,000.

At present the only subsidies received from Australasia in aid of the Pacific service are the sums of £10,000 and £1,500, paid by New South Wales and Fiji respectively. To make up the balance of £38,500 of the £50,000 required from Australasia would apparently not be an easy matter. South Australia and Western Australia are not materially interested in the Pacific route, and are satisfied with the existing service; no contribution therefore, it appears, can be expected from them. Any substantial assistance from Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, would be more or less conditional on the Pacific vessels calling at ports in those Colonies; but to call at all three is considered to be out of the question.

As regards Victoria, Mr. Huddart said: "There is not much good calling at Melbourne, seeing that there are one or two trains a day and steamship connection with Sydney. Any subsidy that the Victorian Government has hinted at would not pay for the coal you use, taking a ship there and back." Upon that statement Sir H. Wrixon observed: "That puts us in the position of not being able to say anything definite in regard to the particular sum which we will subscribe," though he thought that the Victorian Government would propose some assistance to prevent the line



from being discontinued, and that they would act liberally when the other mail contracts terminate.

Queensland has to consider the requirements of her northern portion, which is already served by the subsidised British India steamers. Mr. Huddart was willing that the steamers should call at New Zealand, but for that purpose would require more than the £10,000 subsidy which that colony offered; and in any case so considerable a divergence from the direct route would affect the efficiency of the line as a mail service between Australia and Great Britain.

The difficulties therefore will be great if each colony stands out for its own separate interests. But perhaps a broader view of the matter will prevail, suggested by the general interests of Australasia. Mr. Lee-Smith, on behalf of New Zealand, said: "I shall be prepared to give the matter consideration from what I may term a federal point of view. I recognise that New Zealand cannot be placed in a better position than any other colony." And then in the same broad-minded spirit, he promised, on behalf of New Zealand, a special subsidy of £1,500 from the Imperial point of view, even if New Zealand could not be made the last port of call.

This I venture to think is the attitude which ought to be adopted by the other Colonies. A quick first-class line of steamers through the Pacific is the most essential condition for the development of Australasian trade in that ocean and with Canada. As Sydney would be the chief port on the Australasian side, New South Wales might well be expected to give a larger subsidy than the others, but that Colony ought to be helped in its endeavour to create a line of communication which will most assuredly benefit the other Colonies in a greater or less degree.

It is estimated by Mr. Huddart that with the complete service proposed British mails could be delivered in Australia within 28 days, or in New Zealand (if that route is adopted) within 26 days. The present average by the Peninsula and Oriental and Orient companies was stated to be about 34½ days to Sydney. The difference is, of course, considerable, but it has to be borne in mind that these companies could, if necessary, decrease the time now taken, and the Conference was reminded by Mr. Forrest that the Peninsula and Oriental company is now building a faster boat, and that others of a similar kind are projected.

It may also be observed that the new development of the export trade in such articles as butter and fruit makes cool, quick transit for freight an important consideration, and that therefore the Australasian Colonies will, in granting any future subsidy, have regard to cool, quick transit for produce, as well as to the conveyance of mails. The proposed Atlantic steamers would, Sir A. P. Caron stated, have 3,000 or 4,000 tons of cool storage, so as to be able to carry perishable goods coming from Australasian Colonies. But the two transshipments and long transit over the Canadian Pacific Railway and other railways are of course serious difficulties in the way of through traffic by this route to Great Britain. At the same time (though no specific figures were quoted to the Conference) it was understood that the railway freights are very low, so that in the east of Canada the railways are able to divide the trade with the Erie Canal.

The present Australasian mail contracts have recently been renewed up to the 31st of January, 1896, and may possibly be further renewed till 1898, so as to run out with the India and China contract. But, as the ships

which would be required for the proposed service have still to be built, the question should receive early consideration.

If a weekly mail service was secured across the Atlantic and a fortnightly across the Pacific it might be practicable for Great Britain to divert to these purposes, for which the sum of £75,000 is asked from her—a part of the £104,000 which, in round figures, is at present paid to the New York lines, and a part of the £95,000 paid as the Imperial contribution for the weekly eastern line. It is, however, only fair to the Peninsula and Oriental and Orient companies to say that they have served Australia well, and deserve the fullest consideration at the hands of the governments which now subsidise them. Mr. Playford was emphatic on this point, and I am happy to endorse his views. It would not be prudent to starve or endanger these excellent services.

Her Majesty's Government will naturally, in considering the application for an Imperial subsidy of £75,000, consult the expert advice at their command, with regard to Mr Huddart's figures. I may observe that the total subsidy of £300,000 does at first sight appear considerable in relation to a capital of £3,000,000, but the annual expenses connected with the maintenance of shipping property are very large in proportion to the capital invested.

The figures were not produced which would enable me to go into the question as to whether the subsidies demanded are or are not a reasonable price for the capital employed and the services rendered. They are probably not wide of the mark, and have been accepted by the Dominion Government so far as they, the largest contributors, are concerned.

Then the question presents itself whether the Imperial Government would obtain from the service adequate value for the subsidy of £75,000, which is suggested as their proportion. The main arguments for the service, from the Imperial point of view, would be its rapidity for mails, and the circumstances that it would combine in one route through British territory and the high seas carriage to both North America and Australasia. To these it may be added that the vessels would be built in accordance with admiralty requirements, and would be available as armed cruisers in time of war.

The route to Canada is so much shorter than that to New York that it is anticipated that mails would be carried to Halifax in 36, and to Quebec in 24 hours less than to New York. Moreover, it is understood that they would thus be delivered in actually a shorter time than at present in New York itself, and in a considerably shorter time in Chicago and other places west. The service, therefore, could be adopted with advantage in respect of time for a large portion of the British mail to the United States, as well as to Canada and beyond.

If then, instead of the two weekly mails being both sent to New York by the Cunard and White Star lines, one of them were sent by the proposed line to Canada, not only would certain political and naval advantages be secured, but about £52,000, half the poundage now paid yearly to the New York lines, would be saved, as the subsidized service would carry mail matter free to the extent of the subsidy. Thus there would be a large set-off against the contribution of £75,000 and the remainder would be still further reduced by the free carriage of any mails sent from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia.

To these considerations it may be added that the fast Atlantic service would also shorten the mail time via Canada to China and Japan. To Shanghai the western route will probably become quicker than the eastern.

But it would not be necessary to give a direct subsidy of £75,000 in the ordinary sense of that term. Her Majesty's Government might, without granting an actual subsidy at all, effect the same result by the united action of the Post Office and Admiralty Departments. The former might give to the proposed service poundage to an extent not falling far short of £75,000 a year, and this might be done, mainly by diverting mails from vessels running to New York to vessels running to British ports, so that the arrangements made in respect of the eastern service would not be materially affected. The poundage would, of course, have to be earned under fixed conditions.

At present Great Britain is dependent on France and Italy for the quick conveyance across Europe, at considerable expense, of her mails to Australasia and the east; but by the proposed scheme she would secure an equally quick service over British territory and the high seas. Such a service would be free from the risks of interruption which necessarily attach to the existing eastern services.

The difference between the poundage and £75,000 could be made up by an admiralty subvention in each year of the required amount. The amount of subvention payable by the Admiralty to vessels complying with the necessary conditions is £9,000 per annum in the case of vessels of 20 knots average continuous speed on open voyages, and £3,250 in the case of vessels of 16-knot speed. Assuming that the proposed Atlantic vessels would come under the first category, and the Pacific vessels under the second, and these are the conditions in the Dominion contract, the total subvention on this basis would be £52,250, or, taking into account a reduction of 25 per cent, which is made in the case of vessels having a mail subsidy, about £39,000.

No doubt a definite undertaking on the part of Her Majesty's Government would be considered essential by the promoters of the combined services, and the Admiralty might hesitate to make so large an addition to their list of subventioned vessels. In considering, however, whether any undertaking as is here suggested could be properly given, it should be urged on the Admiralty that not only would an addition be made to the number of steamers suitable for armed cruisers (and those in the Pacific would appear to be specially valuable), but that by applying the system which they have adopted elsewhere, they would ensure the completion of this new Imperial highway, along which British soldiers, sailors and stores could be conveyed in time of war to Hong-Kong and to the war vessels in the Pacific.

Should Great Britain see her way to make these concessions, she will have done her part in forging a strong link in the chain of Imperial communication.

I may repeat that Canada has made a definite promise of a subvention of £175,000 for ten years, which has received the approval of her Parliament.

For reasons already given, I am unable to state definitely to what extent the Colonies of Australasia will respond to the request made to them for help in starting a line from which they would apparently derive very great advantages.



Before leaving this part of the subject, I should perhaps make some reference to the question whether the ocean route to Canada is not attended with more difficulties from fog and icebergs than that to New York.

Your Lordship will be aware that this matter has been much discussed in a somewhat controversial spirit, and there would be little advantage in my attempting to enter into the details of it in this report. I may, however, remark that thick fogs occur on the New York route, even in the height of summer, but that the fast steamers, relying on the frequent use of the foghorn to warn other vessels, and the temperature of the water to indicate the vicinity of icebergs, do not materially slacken speed on that account. Any delay on account of fog would be more than counterbalanced by the comparative shortness of the open sea route. It counts for much as a practical fact that the Allan steamers have an excellent record for safety and punctuality, and the natural difficulties, it may be inferred, are not of such a dangerous character as to forbid the carrying out of this scheme.

#### 499. III.—THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Five resolutions were passed by the Conference on this subject, viz. :—

(1.) "That, in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communications by cable, free from foreign control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia.

(2.) "That the Imperial Government be respectfully requested to undertake at the earliest possible moment, and to prosecute with all possible speed, a thorough survey of the proposed cable route between Canada and Australia; the expense to be borne in equal proportions by Great Britain, Canada, and the Australasian Colonies.

(3.) "That it is for the interest of the Empire that, in case of the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia, such a cable should be extended from Australia to the Cape of Good Hope; and that, for that purpose, arrangements should be made between the Imperial and South African Governments for a survey of the latter route.

(4.) "That, in view of the desirability of having a choice of routes for a cable connection between Canada and Australasia, the Home Government be requested to take immediate steps to secure neutral landing-ground on some one of the Hawaiian Islands, in order that the cable may remain permanently under British control.

(5.) "That the Canadian Government be requested after the rising of the Conference to make all necessary enquiries, and generally to take such steps as may be expedient in order to ascertain the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, and promote the establishment of the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed in this Conference."

It will be observed that these resolutions are of a somewhat general character, and that the Conference did not commit itself to any definite opinion on the numerous questions that arise as soon as the principle of the desirability of the cable has been admitted. This, no doubt, appears unsatisfactory from the point of view of those who desire to see the solution of the question advanced with rapidity and certainty; but, while some individual views were put forward with much force and clearness, the general feeling was that, as the Conference was merely a consultative body, it was undesir-



able to do more than formulate the general objects, without hampering the future consideration of the subject by resolutions to which later information, or special convenience, might be opposed.

For instance (to take the principal point), it was considered useless to attempt any exact estimate of the cost of the undertaking—the crucial question upon which all others depend—until a satisfactory survey of the route had been made. Your Lordship is aware that at the conclusion of the Colonial Conference of 1887, Her Majesty's Government was requested to make a survey of the route for the proposed cable. Her Majesty's Government declined to undertake a special survey of the route until there was some immediate prospect of the necessary funds being forthcoming for laying the cable. The Admiralty were, however, at the time contemplating a general hydrographic survey of the islands and dangers on the route from New Zealand to Vancouver, and H.M.S. "*Egeria*," which was commissioned for that purpose in 1888, was instructed to obtain deep soundings in the course of her work which would furnish information as to the varieties of depth to be expected on the general line of the cable. In 1890, however, these surveys had to be discontinued, when they had only extended as far as the Phoenix Islands, as the services of the "*Egeria*" were required for more pressing hydrographic work elsewhere. The long stretch of waters between Vancouver and the Sandwich Islands, or Fanning Island—the first link in the chain from the Canadian side—remains, for the purpose contemplated, virtually unexplored.

I should observe, in passing, that the discontinuance of the surveys was commented upon, and great disappointment was expressed by the delegates that the request of the Conference of 1887 had been so imperfectly met. It seemed, therefore, to the Conference sufficiently clear that the first step to be taken was a survey of the route, so that the depth and character of the ocean-bed should be ascertained, the position of the various islands fixed and their suitability as landing-stages determined.

With these considerations before them, the Conference passed the second of the above resolutions. Your Lordship will observe that, whereas in 1887 Her Majesty's Government were asked in effect to undertake the survey at their own cost, the Conference proposes that the expense should be borne in equal proportion by Great Britain, Canada and the Australasian Colonies.

The expense of the survey of the whole route, conducted by one vessel for a computed period of three years, has been estimated at home at £36,000. It was, however, the desire of the delegates that the survey should be made as quickly as possible, and that for that purpose two or more vessels should be employed simultaneously.

I do not know whether the expense would be affected by such an arrangement, but I presume that much of the work contemplated would eventually be done in the ordinary course by the vessels which are constantly being employed in making surveys under the direction of the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, and therefore that a considerable part of the proportion of the outlay which, under the resolution of the Conference, would fall to Her Majesty's Government would only anticipate future expenditure.

Her Majesty's Government will, I trust, give full consideration to the request; and I need only add that they alone of the parties to the Conference possess the vessels which are required for the purpose, and that much

disappointment will be felt if they decline to co-operate in the manner proposed in the execution of this preliminary step, should it be found indispensable.

It seems, however, desirable that further consideration should be given to the question whether survey is necessary before actual operations are commenced.

At the Colonial Conference of 1887, and in the subsequent correspondence, it was assumed that this was the case. Some doubt was expressed at the Ottawa Conference as to whether the partial surveys already made in the Pacific Ocean were not sufficient to render possible a fairly approximate estimate of the difficulty and cost of the work. This was the view taken by Mr. Lee-Smith, who stated as an illustration that when the cable on the west coast of Africa was laid no survey was taken, but allowance made for risks.

It appears that since 1887 the scientific resources connected with the laying of submarine cables have been so improved that, given a general knowledge of the depth, a previous survey is not now always required. On this point I will quote from a printed memorandum by Mr. A. Siemens, which was communicated to me after the close of the Conference. Mr. A. Siemens is well known as a distinguished member of one of the most important electrical firms in the world, and has very recently been successful in laying the last cable between Great Britain and America:

"With regard to the technical difficulties raised in 1887, it may not be out of place to consider that the necessity for a close survey of a cable route arises principally from the requirements of the engineer laying the cable, who has to know at every moment the exact depth of water into which the cable passes. The break power with which the cable is held back, and by which the percentage of slack is regulated, has to be adjusted according to the depth of water, in order to ensure an even distribution of the slack along the whole route of the cable. Such a distribution prevents accidents, economises cable, facilitates repairs; hence the usual practice is to lay cables only on routes where very frequent soundings have been taken, and in 1887 the experts consulted by the Imperial Government were not satisfied that the Pacific Ocean was sufficiently well explored for this purpose.

"During the last seven years the work of survey has steadily progressed, and at present it may be asserted that the route proposed at the Wellington Conference passes nowhere through water more than 3,500 fathoms deep.

"If the adjustment of the break power depended entirely on the knowledge required by soundings taken previously on the selected route of the cable, grave doubts might still exist whether the laying of the Pacific cable could be proceeded with, without further information being obtained by carefully taking soundings over the exact route. Fortunately means have been devised to indicate to the breaksman continuously the percentage of slack with which the cable is paid out, and thus it is possible to lay a cable over a route of which only the general features are known.

"This contrivance has been used with perfect success in the laying of six Atlantic cables, so that there is no doubt as to its performance realizing its theoretical advantages. The depth of water met with in the Atlantic reaches 3,000 fathoms in several places, where the cables have been laid, so that there is no doubt about the possibility of laying the cable in 3,500 fathoms, or even more.

"To be sure it will be necessary to select a type of cable which combines great strength with light weight, but there is no difficulty in this either, as it has been possible to construct cables for the Atlantic which will carry 7,000 fathoms of their own length before they break.

"It may, therefore, be taken for granted that any technical obstacles which were apprehended in 1887 have now been overcome, and that the cable can be laid as soon as the financial question has been settled."

Her Majesty's Government will, I presume, consult their professional advisers on this point. The question was raised whether it would not be proper for the Conference to endeavour to settle the route which the cable should follow. From one point of view it may seem unreasonable to ask that the route should be surveyed without suggesting what that route should be. Several routes touching at different islands in the Pacific were before the Conference. As a general indication of their direction I will take two as types.

One route would be from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, Fiji, Norfolk Island to Tweedmouth in Australia. This is a distance of 6,730 miles, and if a branch is made to connect it with New Zealand, 415 miles would have to be added. This route is entirely through British territory.

The second route is from Vancouver Island to an island in the Hawaiian group, thence through the Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Bowen in Queensland. This route is about 6,300 miles.

But upon the whole it was felt that the balance of convenience was in favour of leaving these questions to stand over for future consideration. They appeared to depend largely on circumstances requiring expert information and advice, and the delegates thought it best to await any views or recommendations which Her Majesty's Government, with the valuable professional assistance at their command, may in due course be able to offer.

In connection with this matter the fourth resolution may be noted. It was the decided wish of the Conference that the cable should, if possible, pass entirely through British territory whenever it touches the islands on the route. It was believed that the practical exigencies of the case, from an engineering point of view, might render it desirable that the cable should run from Vancouver to the Sandwich Islands, as this stretch is materially shorter than that to Fanning Island. In that case it would be desirable, if possible, that the exclusive use of one of the Hawaiian Islands should be obtained, in order that the cable might be as far as possible free from foreign control.

Necker Island, which lies about 400 miles from Honolulu, has been much mentioned as a possible landing-stage, but it does not appear to be suitable for that purpose. Captain King in his report of last May to the Hawaiian Government stated "there was no water, no trees, no grass; to support life, supplies would have to be brought to the island, including water, and the station there would be similar to that of a lighthouse." Possibly some more suitable island might be found on the edge of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The Conference was not, of course, in a position to arrive at any conclusion as to whether such an arrangement as that desired was practicable, but there was an impression that the Hawaiian Government was disposed to assist the project so as to secure for themselves the convenience of having cable connection with the rest of the world.



The resolution should not, as I understand, be taken to mean that the conference favours the Sandwich Islands route. Whether that route, or the alternative one to Fanning Island, should be taken, is left open. The resolution only expresses the desire that, whatever route is adopted, the cable should be under British control throughout.

I should, however, add that Mr. Foster expressed the opinion that the cable should go to Honolulu. Mr. T. H. Davies, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, was given permission to make a statement to the Conference, and urged that the Sandwich Islands could supply considerable business to the cable if it touched there. He stated objections to the cable running by Necker Island, and recommended that the landing should be secured within the circuit of the Hawaiian Archipelago. There would no doubt be considerable commercial advantages in this course, but the resolution that the cable should be "free from foreign control" is in strictness adverse to it, and its exclusive British character would be changed.

I believe that there is no practical difficulty in laying the cable if Necker Island or one of the Sandwich Islands be used as one of the landing places. The greatest depth is apparently about 3,300 fathoms, and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have a cable laid at a greater depth between Java and Port Darwin. The Senegal-Pernambuco cable, also, is laid at a depth of more than 3,000 fathoms.

The difficulty will be to repair the cable. It is a serious operation in even 2,000 fathoms; but cables have been repaired in greater depths than 2,000 fathoms, and it cannot be said that they could not be repaired in more than 3,000 fathoms, although it would certainly be difficult and might involve the abandonment of very large pieces of the cable, and the laying of corresponding new sections.

If the bottom were even and soft, the great depth would be an advantage in the sense that the cable would be less liable to disturbance than in shallow water. There are, however, unknown risks in the direction of volcanic disturbances.

If it is considered that the commercial advantages of going to or near the Sandwich Islands are outweighed by the expediency of keeping the line away from foreign territory, it becomes necessary to consider whether it would be practicable to lay a cable from Vancouver to Fanning Island. Much difficulty has been felt from the fact that this is an unprecedented span of 3,232 knots, but I am not sure that it has not been over-estimated.

The chief matter which is affected by the distance between the stages is the rapidity of transmission. The speed of a telegraphic message varies inversely with the square of the length of the line. A type of cable which for 2,000 knots would give a speed of about twenty words a minute would only give about five words for a distance of 4,000 knots. This means in practice that a very long line, in order to furnish the necessary conducting power, would have to be furnished with more copper and gutta percha than usual. The length of the span by the Fanning Island route would therefore materially affect the cost.

It is of course necessary to look forward to the question of the probable receipts and expenditure when the line is in working order, and much correspondence from opposing points of view and interest has passed. I regret that I cannot place before your Lordship a reliable statement as to the probable cost, expenses and receipts. The figures mentioned at the Confer-



ence must, from the nature of the case, be problematical, and be taken subject to correction and variation.

The cost of a single cable from Vancouver to Australia may be roughly put down at £2,000,000. Mr. Sandford Fleming, in his memorandum, calculated that the earnings of the cable would be, at 2s. per word across the Pacific (this would reduce charges between Australia and England to 3s. 3d. in place of 4s. 9d. as at present), £99,465 in 1898\*, and that there would be a progressive annual increase till in 1904 they would amount to £153,023. The interest at 3 per cent would be £60,000, the cost of working he put at £60,000, and the renewal fund at £32,000. Thus in seven years from starting, there would be a balance of receipts and expenditure.†

If this statement should prove correct, the liability of the guaranteeing governments would rapidly diminish, and the undertaking would become self-supporting. The general opinion of the Conference was that, if the enterprise is undertaken with proper safeguards, it would entail little or no loss to the contributing or guaranteeing governments. Of its value to commercial enterprise there was but one opinion.

The delegates, some of whom had had business experience of a very practical kind, considered that, having regard to the usual difficulties of diverting trade and to the established advantages and conveniences of existing channels, it would be impossible greatly to enlarge the dimensions of traffic across the Pacific until a cable had been constructed. Telegraphic communication is now an indispensable condition of commercial intercourse, and if that communication is impracticable, or if the rates are excessive, commerce cannot thrive.

It was believed that, if the direct cable were constructed, a great impetus would be given to the trans-Pacific trade, and that, therefore, the cable would not merely compete with the eastern lines in respect of existing trade but would reap the benefit of a new traffic.

I must here state that the South Australian representative did not support the cable resolutions. Mr. Playford, in a very able speech, explained the position of his colony.

In 1872 South Australia, at a cost of £506,000, erected the line across the continent to join the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable at Port Darwin. He calculated the net loss for this service during 21 years at £293,000. He submitted that South Australia and Western Australia, which has also made a junction with the system of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, were entitled to consideration from the other Colonies should a new cable be decided upon for Imperial or public purposes in order to make up any additional loss which might occur to them. He did not think that a new line was wanted for business purposes, and he considered that, if laid at all, the cable should be duplicated.

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\* The year 1898 is chosen, as it is expected that it would take three years to establish the cable.

† Since the conference Mr. Fleming has made a new estimate, according to which, basing his figures on the average normal increase of telegraph business between the Australasian Colonies and Europe, viz., 14 per cent per annum for eight years, and calculating that the lower rate and new business by the proposed route would give an increase of 15 per cent, the gross earnings in 1898 would be £110,000, and in 1904, £209,000. He has also reduced his estimate for interest and working expenses to £90,000.

But he would not stand out, and his words are remarkable :—

“ At the same time my government wishes me to inform this Conference that if this cable is required for Imperial and for public purposes for the good of the Empire, South Australia is not going to stand in the way, and will support the cable. All we ask is this : That, if this cable is to be so subsidised by the various governments, our peculiar position shall be taken into account, and anything that we may lose by the construction of this new line of cable may be minimised as much as possible.”

The other representatives felt that South Australia should be indemnified against further loss, but it was not settled in that way.

Sir Henry Wrixon said : “ We Australian Colonies ask for the cable ; we earnestly desire it. We appreciate the increased advantage and the impetus to trade which would result from the laying of a Pacific cable, because there is no doubt whatever that a cable going through the Pacific, merely from the trade point of view, would be a great assistance and tend to promote trade. It would enable us to enter into trade negotiations with Canada and other places. What we are really anxious about, is the Imperial and national point of view. There is no doubt whatever that in case of war it might be worth the whole of what this cable is supposed to cost to the Empire and its dependencies, if we could for a week have prompt and immediate information as to the movements of an enemy ; and we know that with the present line of cable, in case of war, communication would be most likely interrupted almost immediately. Though a distant and far-lying portion of the Empire, we feel that we are part of the Empire, and we dearly like to be sure that in case of difficulty we have a safe and certain means of communication which we cannot have under the present telegraph system. We might be able to have the cable entirely on British soil and entirely in seas under the command of the English navy. We take that to be a matter of the greatest importance, and we are perfectly willing to contribute our quota.” He referred to the cable laid between Queensland and New Caledonia, and pointed out the danger, if the present scheme should prove abortive, of France making and owning a cable across the Pacific, the first link of which has already been laid. It will be seen, therefore, that the Australasian Colonies are most anxious to obtain this new cable communication.

Adverting to the opinion that a duplicate cable is essential to the proper working of the communication, I must add that it would add very largely to the initial cost, and that its consideration can well be left till the present scheme has assumed a more definite shape.

Great stress was laid upon the value of the line for Imperial purposes, but the question of the strategical value of the line must be decided by experts. Diverse opinions appear to have been expressed by various authorities, and I am not qualified to join in the controversy.

I will only remark that I cannot understand how two different routes, one eastern, the other western, joining Great Britain and her Australasian Colonies, can fail at critical moments to be more useful than one ; and that it is a not unreasonable proposition that a cable, passing solely through British territory and waters comparatively secure from attack, must give greater strategical advantages than lines which pass through European or Egyptian territories, with their constant liability to warlike complications.

Considerable divergence of view was manifested at the Conference as to whether it was desirable that the cable should be laid by the contributing governments as a national undertaking, or by a private company with a government subsidy or guarantee. In favour of the first alternative it may be urged *inter alia* that certain expenses, such as those of promotion, are avoided by State ownership, and that the danger of amalgamation with other companies to the disadvantage of the public is precluded; and in favour of the second, that a company would do the work and carry on the business more economically than a government body. The difficulty of a State control under the joint ownership of several responsible governments cannot be disregarded.

This point, with other important matters of detail, such as the relative shares in the guarantee or subsidy to be undertaken by the several governments, was left undecided, and indeed must remain so till the two main points of route and cost are settled. Once these are arranged, definite agreements become possible. Should the preliminary enquiries prove satisfactory, Her Majesty's Government will be consulting the wishes of Australasia by taking further steps to mature the scheme.

Mr. Foster put his view of the commercial interest of Great Britain in these words:—

“Now it may be said that Great Britain has small commercial interests in this line of communication with the Australian Colonies. I think she has a large commercial interest. She is the head and centre of the commerce of the world; and very much of that commerce of which she is the head originates in those outlying dependencies, and she returns the manufactured products over the whole world. Therefore, if by the construction of these lines the cost of telegraph and cable is lessened to an appreciable extent, as it may follow by the construction of this line, Britain's commercial interest in the line is considerable after all. If you take the transactions in number and amount which emanate from London or from Great Britain in the matter of trade, you may find that they will come very largely up to the sum of those which emanate from the Colonies or from Canada; so she has a commercial interest in Australasia. So I do not think we ought to consider this question alluding to Great Britain simply as having Imperial or defensive interests in the matter.”

The delegates, however, were not in a position to give any information as to the form or amount of the financial support which their respective Governments would be prepared to offer. They had received no instructions.

It may be said that it would not be just for the Governments to subsidize a new and competing line. The enterprise of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has conferred great benefits on Australasia, to which Mr. Lee-Smith bore testimony. Whilst, however, admitting and admiring that enterprise, it cannot be conceded that it entitles the company to the cable monopoly of Australasia. The new route is not proposed from mere motives of competition, in which case Her Majesty's Government would probably decline to take part, but from the conviction that commercial and Imperial interests demand its construction.

The British Government pays subsidies for cables to Bermuda, the Seychelles, Mauritius, and to certain British settlements and possessions in Africa. These places, it is true, were entirely without telegraphic communication before the subsidies were given, but not one affords a parallel case to



that of the vast continent of Australia. The subsidy and guarantee paid by five Australasian Colonies to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company amounted in 1892-93 to £53,363.

By the fifth resolution the Canadian Government was requested to take steps to ascertain the cost of the proposed cable, and to press forward the preliminaries of the undertaking. It was understood that this resolution would be acted upon without delay.

The third resolution was moved by Sir C. Mills in an able and suggestive speech, in which he urged the importance, on Imperial defence grounds, of the line he advocated.

The recommendation that the cable should be extended from Australasia by way of the Eastern Colonies to the Cape is a large addition to the original proposal; but the strong desire which was at every point evinced by the delegates to strengthen the bonds between all parts of the Empire caused them to view it in a favourable light. The proposal, which will no doubt receive due attention from Her Majesty's Government, is ancillary to the trans-Pacific scheme, and the consideration of it need not interfere with that question.

To complete this report of the proceedings I should mention that, on the motion of Sir H. Wrixon, the following resolution was carried :—

“That this Conference desires to call the continued attention of their respective Governments to the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887 in regard to the bankruptcy and winding up of companies, with a view to completing the necessary legislation upon the questions therein raised.”

It was understood that no definite steps have been taken in this matter since 1887.

In this review of the proceedings of the Ottawa Conference, I have endeavoured to place before your Lordship the reasons and motives which inspired the resolutions.

The resolutions relate to trade and the assistants to trade, but a spirit runs through them the significance of which should not be ignored. Whilst they embody the views of business men anxious to advance commerce, and of statesmen desirous of developing their countries, quite as distinctly do they show that the self-governing principle is in harmony with the Imperial instinct.

The first act of the Conference was to pass a loyal address to Her Majesty, and the discussions were all marked by a great regard for the position and interests of Great Britain.

The determination of the delegates to restrict their discussions to the subjects referred to them and to avoid extraneous matters was a marked feature of the Conference.

I have reported that it would, in my opinion, be advisable to extend the facilities already granted for inter-colonial trade. The response to this request rests solely with Her Majesty's Government.

The support which has been asked for the creation of a new mail service, and for a Pacific cable, is dependent to a great extent on the actions of Canada and the Australasian Colonies.

Canada, recognizing that her central position will enable her to reap the most direct results of an improved Imperial service for mails, passengers, and goods, has come forward with an offer of assistance which is a splendid indication of the spirit and far-seeing patriotism of her ministers.



For the great purpose of advancing Imperial unity, she has proposed substantial pledges.

The special conditions of the Australasian Colonies have not enabled them to act so decisively. And yet on their action must depend the future of these proposals.

The Pacific cable and the steamship proposals aim at completing the Imperial girdle, with the consequent development of internal resources, by the inclusion of Australasia. Therefore the support given or withheld by her Governments must make or mar these schemes.

The assistance required from Her Majesty's Government towards the steamship communication can be easily rendered in the manner I have already suggested by means of mail poundage and without any more direct subvention than what is already paid by the Admiralty for the control, in case of war, of fast steamers.

The question of a Pacific cable is somewhat different, for in this case a guarantee or subsidy is required, and it may be held by some that the return to Great Britain is not sufficiently apparent. The exact amount cannot be stated, and further negotiations must take place after the questions dealing with route, survey, and probable cost, have been settled.

I must, however, repeat that an alternate line of communication with Australasia and the Pacific should have strategic as well as commercial advantages. At a probably small annual cost Great Britain would be in a position to warn distant parts of her Empire in case of danger, and would at the same time be extending advantages to a commerce with which she is intimately connected.

In weighing matters of combined Imperial importance it is impossible to define the exact proportion of advantage which will accrue to each country or colony. To attempt to do so would result in failure to carry out any Imperial scheme. If such a scheme is found to be based on sound and practical grounds, then it should be supported as likely to advance the interests of the Empire as a whole.

The success of commerce in any part of the Empire must have beneficial effects on this country.

I am impressed with the belief that the three proposals of the Ottawa Conference are sound, practical, and full of great Imperial advantages.

Commerce cannot be based on sentiment alone, but it is possible to clear away the snags and obstacles which may divert its streams into new regions. The Mother Country is asked to help in keeping clear the channels between her Colonies and herself, so that the flow of trade may be increased and the feeling of kinship uninterrupted. Never, perhaps, in our Empire's history has such an opportunity presented itself. The "passionate sentiment" of Canada, as Sir John Thompson so well described it, and the hopeful attachment of the growing Colonies of Australasia and the Cape, turn eagerly at this time to the Mother Country for some sign of her regard for their development.

Their leading statesmen appreciate the value of the connection with Great Britain, and the bulk of their population is loyal. It is within the power of Great Britain to settle the direction of their trade and the current of their sentiments for, it may be, generations. Such an opportunity may not soon recur, as the sands of time run down quickly. There is an im-

patience for action which would be tried by delay, and most sadly disappointed by indifference to the proposals which are now brought forward.

A ready and generous consideration of them would be hailed with intense satisfaction.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere acknowledgement of the kindness and consideration which the delegates extended towards me, and which rendered my position both easy and pleasant.

Our Canadian hosts took every opportunity of showing their good feeling and hospitality.

I must also express my obligations to Mr. W. Hepworth Mercer, whose ready and intimate knowledge of colonial affairs was always willingly placed at the service of myself and the members of the Conference.

I enclose a copy of the official report of the proceedings, and also a copy of the advertisement issued by the Canadian Government calling for tenders for the construction of the Pacific cable, with a letter addressed by Mr. Sandford Fleming to the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce urging the issue of that advertisement.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) JERSEY.

## OTTAWA CONFERENCE, 1894.

### No. 1.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, THE GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT WESTERN AUSTRALIA), AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE.

DOWNING STREET, June 28, 1895.

MY LORD,

SIR,—In my despatch of the 13th of December last I transmitted to you copies of the Report of the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., on the proceedings at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa, together with copies of the proceedings of the Conference.

2. Since then the questions discussed at the Conference have been under the consideration of the various departments specially concerned, and I am now in a position to place you in possession of the general views of Her Majesty's Government on the questions which formed the subject of the three resolutions classed together by Lord Jersey as dealing with trade relations.

3. The first two of these resolutions have for their object the repeal of legislation and the cancelling of treaty stipulations which, in the opinion of the delegates, obstruct the realization of the policy indicated in the third resolution, and it may be convenient that I should in the first instance explain the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to that policy before discussing the first two resolutions.

4. The third resolution declares that: "Whereas the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the Colonies with the Mother Country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare:

"Therefore resolved: That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies by which trade within the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

"Further resolved: That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into customs arrangements with her Colonies it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the Colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products in whole or in part on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

"Further resolved: That for the purposes of this resolution the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements."

5. With the preamble of this resolution the feeling, not only of Her Majesty's Government, but of the entire population of this country, is, I need not say, in hearty sympathy—a sympathy to which no proposal clearly tending to promote the stability and progress of the Empire can appeal in vain.

6. The unanimity of sentiment which prevailed throughout the Conference on this point has been noted with pleasure by Her Majesty's Government, and it is with regret, therefore, that they feel compelled to express a grave doubt whether the fiscal policy, the principle of which was adopted by the majority of the Conference as a means of securing this object, is really calculated to promote it.

7. The resolution does not advocate the establishment of a customs union comprising the whole Empire, whereby all the existing barriers to free commercial intercourse between the various members would be removed, and the aggregate customs revenue equitably apportioned among the different communities. Such an arrangement would be, in principle, free from objection, and, if it were practicable, would certainly prove effective in cementing the unity of the Empire and promoting its progress and stability. But it was unanimously recognized by the delegates that the circumstances of the Colonies make such a union for the present, at any rate, impossible; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the practical difficulties which stand in the way of its realization.

8. The actual proposition is something essentially different, namely, the establishment of differential duties in this country in favour of colonial produce, and in the Colonies in favour of the produce of the Mother Country. Commercial intercourse within the Empire is not to be freed from the customs barriers which now impede it, but new duties, confined to foreign goods, are to be imposed where none exist at present, and existing rates of duty, now of impartial application, are to be either increased as against foreign trade or diminished in favour of British colonial trade.

9. It was generally recognized at the Conference that this policy involves a complete reversal of the fiscal and commercial system which was delibe

ately adopted by Great Britain half a century ago, and which has been maintained and extended ever since. By a consistent adherence to this system, one duty after another has been swept away in this country; until, at the present day, the few import duties remaining are retained, either for revenue purposes alone on articles not produced here, or in order to protect the excise revenue.

10. A differential duty is open to all the objections, from the consumer's point of view which can be urged against a general duty, and, while it renders necessary the same restrictions on trade, it has the additional disadvantage of dislocating trade by its tendency to divert it from its regular and natural channels.

11. These general objections to the policy advocated are sufficiently serious, and there are others, no less serious, which flow from the existing conditions under which the trade of the Empire is distributed.

12. Assuming that the preference aimed at by the resolutions is given in the way most favourable to trade, namely, by the partial remission of existing duties in favour of British and colonial goods, rather than by an increase of duties on foreign goods (coupled with the imposition of duties on goods of foreign origin now admitted free which compete with British and colonial produce), it is obvious that, as the total trade of the Empire with foreign countries far exceeds the trade between the various members constituting the Empire, the volume of trade upon which taxation is to be placed exceeds the volume which would be partially relieved. The result would not only necessitate increased taxation but would involve a serious net loss of trade, the burden of which in both cases would fall with greatest severity on those parts of the Empire which have the largest proportion of foreign trade, and the loss to these parts would more than outweigh the gain to the other parts.

13. On closer examination it would appear that the material results of the proposal would be even more prejudicial than appears from the general statement of its more obvious results. In the case of this country, the bulk of the imports from foreign countries and almost the whole of our imports from the Colonies consists of food or raw materials for manufacture.

14. To impose a duty on food means at once a diminution of the real wages of the workman. If, in addition to this, a duty were imposed on raw materials, a further encroachment would have to be made on wages to enable the manufacturer to compete with his rivals in countries where there are no such duties.

15. The Hon. Mr. Foster, in his speech introducing the motion now under review, drew a vivid picture of the vigorous and unrelenting competition which the British manufacturer has to meet in the markets of the world: and, if he somewhat over-estimated the results of that competition, there can be no question as to the fact that in many branches of trade in which Great Britain once held a distinct superiority, other nations now compete on equal terms. In so far, then, as the British manufacturer failed to shift the burden of any duty on food and raw materials on to wages he would be at a disadvantage in the open markets of the world, and the remission in the Colonies of part of the duty in his favour would scarcely place him on level terms with his foreign competitor even there.



16. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that at present about one-fourth of the export trade of this country consists of foreign and colonial produce, and that the imposition of duties on foreign produce would involve an enormous immediate outlay for the extension of bonding facilities, and the necessary charges for their use and maintenance. The result would be to place such obstacles in the way of this trade that its transference elsewhere would speedily take place, goods which this country now receives for re-export being sent direct to their market, or through some other entrepôt where they would not be subjected to such disabilities. Thus the position of this country as the great market of the world, already threatened, would be destroyed.

17. These changes could not fail to seriously injure our important carrying trade and to react injuriously on every industry in the United Kingdom.

18. On the other hand the gain to the Colonies, whatever it might be, would, even at first, be altogether incommensurate with the loss to the Mother Country. And it is improbable that there would be any permanent gain, for, apart from the general loss of purchasing power due to the fall in wages and profits resulting from the imposition of duties, it is obvious that the reduction of our imports from foreign countries would be followed by a reduction in our exports to them, no inconsiderable part of which consists of colonial produce imported in a crude state and more or less manufactured in this country. The demand, therefore, for colonial produce, even with the preferential advantage proposed to be allowed to it, would not be likely to increase, and the price obtained for it would, therefore, not be ultimately enhanced.

19. If the differentiation is to be confined to some specified articles, the difficulties of arriving at an equitable arrangement would be in no way diminished. Some of these difficulties were clearly pointed out by the representatives of New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, in the course of the discussion, and no practical standard was suggested by which the value of the concessions to be made on each side could be tried or adjusted. These would obviously vary according to the number of colonies sharing in the arrangement and many other circumstances, and, as the people of this country and those of the Colonies would approach the consideration of the question from entirely different points of view, a satisfactory agreement would seem almost impossible. To this country it would mean a possible increase of revenue for a period, but at the same time a serious curtailment of trade, with loss of employment and enhanced price of food and other necessities, and it would, in the main, be judged by its effect on our commerce and on the condition of the people.

20. To the Colonies, on the other hand, it would in the first instance mainly present itself as a question of revenue. A remission of duty on the bulk of their imports would involve an entire readjustment of their fiscal system, requiring the resort to increased direct taxation or other means, and though there might be at first an increase in the price of their produce imported into this country, the revenue difficulty would probably appeal to them most strongly.

21. A consideration of these practical difficulties, and of the more immediate results above indicated, of a system of mutual tariff discrimination, has convinced Her Majesty's Government that, even if its consequences were

confined to the limits of the Empire, and even if it were not followed by changes of fiscal policy on the part of foreign powers unfavourable to this country, its general economic results would not be beneficial to the Empire. Such duties are really a weapon of commercial war, used as a means of retaliation, and inflicting possibly more loss on the country employing it than on the country against which it is directed, and which would not be likely to view them with indifference.

22. Foreign countries are well aware that the Colonies differ in their fiscal policies and systems from the Mother Country and each other, and if a policy of the kind advocated were adopted, our foreign rivals would not improbably retaliate, with results injurious to the trade of the whole Empire.

23. In the course of the discussion at the Conference the opinion was generally expressed that although in present circumstances, while so large a proportion of the trade of Great Britain is with foreign countries, the arrangement might scarcely be acceptable to this country, the Colonial trade of Great Britain increases so much faster than the foreign that the conditions and proportions would be reversed at no very distant date, and the arguments now urged against the policy of the resolution would no longer be regarded as valid.

24. As a matter of fact, however, the proportion of the colonial trade of this country to its foreign trade is very nearly the same now as it was forty years ago.\* The development of external trade does not always keep pace with the growth of population, more especially when it is subject to tariff restrictions either avowedly or incidentally protective, and although the colonies have much room for expansion in the matter of population, and English capital has flowed into them, perhaps more freely than into foreign countries, there is at present no appearance of any sustained alteration in the relative proportions of foreign and colonial trade. But even if those proportions were reversed, Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the evil results of a preferential policy would be mitigated only slightly, although they might fall with less severity on this country and with greater severity on the Colonies than would be the case under existing circumstances.

25. I have dealt with this question at some length, because the strong support which the proposal met with from the majority of the representatives at the Conference entitles it to the fullest consideration, and renders it desirable to set forth the reasons which have satisfied Her Majesty's Government that it would fail to secure the object aimed at—namely, the stability and progress of the Empire.

26. I now pass to the second part of the resolution, which urges "That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into customs arrange-

\* Comparisons are only possible since 1854. For the five years, 1854-58, the total imports into this country were £820,904,330; the imports from British possessions being £195,556,990, or 23·8 per cent of the whole. During the five years, 1889-93, the total imports were £2,112,252,916, and the imports from British possessions were £482,427,761, or 22·8 per cent of the whole. The total exports during 1854-58 were £657,699,825, and the exports to British possessions £186,056,817, or 28·3 per cent of the whole. During the period, 1889-93, the total exports from this country were £1,521,736,951, of which the exports to British possessions were £438,491,542, or 28·8 per cent. Taking imports and exports together, the trade of this country with British possessions in the earlier of the two periods formed 25·8 per cent of the total, and in the later 25·3 per cent.

ments with the Colonies, the Colonies should take steps to place each other's products in whole or in part on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries."

This resolution raises somewhat different issues from the preceding one. At first sight it would appear that this was a matter in which only the Colonies making such arrangements are themselves concerned, and that as Her Majesty's Government have allowed the Colonies full liberty to frame their fiscal systems with the view, if they think fit, of protecting their local industries, there can be no objection to their making arrangements to extend a somewhat similar protection or preference to those of a sister colony.

27. It must be remembered, however, that the primary object of a differential duty is a diversion rather than an increase of trade, and that as the proportion of the external trade of most of the Colonies which is carried on with foreign countries is insignificant compared with that carried on with the Mother Country and other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions it will be difficult for one colony to give a preference in its markets to the trade of another solely at the expense of the foreigner, and without at the same time diverting trade from the Mother Country or from sister Colonies which may not be parties to the arrangement.

28. Serious injury might thus be inflicted on the commerce of a neighbouring colony, and unfriendly feelings generated, which might provoke retaliation, and would in any case estrange the Colonies concerned in a manner which would not conduce to the great aim which the Conference had in view throughout.

29. Any agreement for reciprocal preferential treatment between two colonies will, therefore, require careful consideration in regard to its probable effect on the commerce of the rest of the Empire, and although Her Majesty's Government have the fullest confidence that the loyalty and good feeling happily prevailing between the various parts of the Empire would prevent one colony seeking an advantage to itself which could only be gained at the serious prejudice of other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, it is impossible for them to relieve themselves of their responsibility in regard to the general interests of the Empire in such a matter.

30. The last part of the resolution, which urges, "That for the purposes of this resolution the South African customs union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements," opens, as Lord Jersey has remarked in his report, a prospect of additional complication.

31. The Orange Free State is a party to that arrangement, and if a colony outside South Africa were to extend to the produce of that State preferential terms granted to the produce of the Cape Colony, Her Majesty's Government might, unless the same terms were extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured nation treatment in that colony, be involved in a serious controversy with those countries.

32. Having now indicated generally the views of Her Majesty's Government on the policy advocated by the Conference, I turn to the resolutions which urge the removal of such obstacles, arising from legislation or treaty, as impede the carrying out of that policy.



The only legislative obstacle to such arrangements as are contemplated by the resolutions is the clause in the Constitution Acts of the Australian Colonies prohibiting the imposition of differential duties. After full consideration Her Majesty's Government decided that, however much such duties might be inconsistent with the fiscal policy of this country, they should not, in so far as such duties can be imposed without breach of Her Majesty's Treaty obligations and without detriment to the unity of the empire, interfere with the discretion of the Colonies in the matter. Parliament has, therefore on the initiative of Her Majesty's Government, agreed to relieve the Australian Colonies of the special disabilities under which they were placed by the operation of their Constitution Acts, and, in consequence, has passed the Act of which copies are inclosed,\* repealing the provisions referred to, and that Act has now received Her Majesty's assent.

33. In the case of the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, section 45 of the Constitution Act of the former and section 43 of the Constitution Act of the latter also prohibit the imposition of differential duties, but as the repeal of these provisions is now a matter within the competence of the local legislatures, Her Majesty's Government leave it to them to take the necessary action.

34. While, however, Parliament has thus removed all legislative restrictions on the Colonies, so far as Imperial legislation is concerned, it will be necessary, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be in a position to give effect to their responsibility for the international obligations of the Empire, and for the protection of its general interests, that any Bill passed by a Colonial Legislature providing for the imposition of differential duties should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, so as to allow full opportunity for its consideration from these points of view.

35. For this reason and in order to prevent inconvenience it will be desirable, if such duties are included in a General Tariff Bill, that a proviso should be added that they are not to come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure has been signified.

36. I may here point out that any Act such as that passed by the Legislature of New Zealand in 1870, which proposed to enable the Governor of the Colony in Council to suspend or modify any of the duties imposed by the Customs Duties Acts of the Colony, in accordance with any inter-colonial agreement, besides being open to grave objection on constitutional grounds, would deprive Her Majesty's Government of any opportunity of considering such agreements, and unless, therefore, the articles to which the power should apply and the extent to which remission might be granted were specified, Her Majesty's Government would have grave doubts as to the propriety of advising Her Majesty to assent to such an Act. They trust, therefore, that the colonial legislatures will not seek to divest themselves in any measure of their power to fix the amount of their taxation, nor to confer on the Executive a power the exercise of which without the fullest deliberation might inadvertently give rise to serious complications not only with other colonies but with foreign powers.

37. The second resolution states: "That this Conference is of opinion that any provisions in existing treaties between Great Britain and any foreign power, which prevent the self-governing dependencies of the Empire

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\* Australian Colonial Duties Act, 1895, 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 3.



from entering into agreements of commercial reciprocity with each other or with Great Britain should be removed." The treaties aimed at by this resolution are the commercial treaties between this country and Germany and Belgium.

38. The particular articles of these treaties which might give rise to difficulties in regard to preferential arrangements between the various portions of the British Empire are as follows :—

#### BELGIUM, ARTICLE XV.

"Articles the produce or manufactures of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin."

"Les produits d'origine ou de manufacture belge ne seront pas grevés dans les colonies britanniques d'autres ou de plus forts droits que ceux qui frappent ou frapperont les produits similaires originaires de la Grand Bretagne."

The English and French texts are both given, as there is a shade of distinction in the translation of the word "British."

#### ZOLLVEREIN (German Empire).

##### ARTICLE VII.

"The stipulations of the preceding Articles I. to VI." (they contain the whole treaty) "shall also be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. In those Colonies and possessions the produce of the States of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other country of the like kind; nor shall the exportation from those colonies or possessions to the Zollverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

39. It is to be observed that any advantages which might be granted by Great Britain to either Belgium or Germany in virtue of these particular stipulations must also be extended to various other countries under the ordinary most-favoured-nation clauses in existing treaties. If, however, Article XV. of the Belgian Treaty and Article VII. of the Zollverein Treaty were no longer in force, there are no stipulations of a similar character in any other treaty concluded by this country and now in force which could give rise to the same difficulties.

40. The general effect of these stipulations in regard to import duties, as understood by Her Majesty's Government, is stated in the note on page 5 of Lord Jersey's report, as follows :—

- (a.) They do not prevent differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favour of British Colonies.
- (b.) They do not prevent differential treatment by British Colonies in favour of each other.
- (c.) They do prevent differential treatment by British Colonies in favour of the United Kingdom.

41. In regard to the first of the foregoing propositions I may observe that, as will be gathered from what has been said above, the question of admitting colonial produce into the United Kingdom on more favourable terms than the produce of foreign countries, is a question which Her Majesty's Government are not at present prepared to take into consideration; and if, at any future time, it were to come into practical discussion, it could be approached with equal freedom whether the treaties with Belgium and the Zollverein were in force or not.

42. As regards the second proposition, the opinion formed by Her Majesty's Government as to the interpretation of Article XV. of the Treaty with Belgium is in conformity with an opinion expressed by the Law Officers of the Crown, to the effect that the words "Similar articles of British origin," or in the French text "produits similaires originaires de la Grande Bretagne," relate to the produce of the United Kingdom alone.

43. It must, however, be recollected that in the construction of any treaty the interpretation of one of the parties alone does not necessarily prevail.

44. In regard to the third proposition, it seems clear that under the terms of Article XV. of the Belgian Treaty, and of Article VII. in the Treaty with the Zollverein, the British Colonies cannot grant to the produce of the United Kingdom any preferential treatment as to customs duties without such treatment being also extended to Belgium and Germany, and through them to other countries which have ordinary most-favoured-nation clauses with Great Britain.

In these circumstances the question arises whether it is desirable—

- (a.) To endeavour to obtain the abrogation of Article XV. of the Belgian Treaty and of Article VII. of the Zollverein Treaty separately, without the denunciation of the entire treaties; or
- (b.) Failing the abrogation of these particular clauses alone, to denounce the treaties themselves, which can be done by giving twelve months' notice.

45. In regard to the separate denunciation of these articles, it may be stated that both the Belgian and German Governments have been asked whether they would consent to the abrogation of these particular clauses without the rest of the treaties being terminated, and the reply in both cases was to the effect that the clauses could not be denounced apart from the rest of the Treaty.

46. Her Majesty's Government have no treaty right to demand the abrogation of these articles separately, and in view of these replies, there would evidently be no use in further approaching either Government in this direction; and the only method of getting rid of these clauses would be the denunciation of the treaties themselves.

47. Such denunciation would be a step of the greatest gravity, and whilst Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the desirability of removing any treaty stipulations which may hamper the action of the Colonies in regard to trade relations, they consider that the advantages to be derived from such a step should be very clearly shown to outweigh the disadvantages before it could properly be resorted to.

48. It has been shown above that the United Kingdom could, if it were at any time judged proper, grant preferential terms to colonial produce

without infringing the particular articles in question, and further that the British Colonies could also grant preferential treatment to each other without infringing them as they are interpreted by Her Majesty's Government. The only point, therefore, which remains for consideration is, whether the advantages to be derived from permitting the United Kingdom to enjoy preferential treatment in the British Colonies is sufficient to outweigh the disadvantages to the Empire of the denunciation of the entire Belgian and Zollverein Treaties.

49. The following figures may serve to indicate generally how the interests of the United Kingdom are affected :—

The annual value of the exports from the United Kingdom, according to the Statistical Abstract, may be roughly estimated as having been in 1893 :

To Germany.....	£28,000,000
To Belgium.....	13,000,000
Total.....	<u>£41,000,000</u>

The value of exports from the United Kingdom to all the self-governing colonies for the same year may be roughly estimated at £35,000,000 (India not included).

The comparison would not be quite the same if account were taken of the exports of British and Irish produce only. Here it would seem that the exports from the United Kingdom to British self-governing colonies exceed the exports to Belgium and Germany. The self-governing colonies, moreover, being geographically distant, the exports to them give proportionately more employment to shipping than do exports to adjacent countries like Belgium and Germany. But the exports to Belgium and Germany are undoubtedly important in themselves.

50. The denunciation of the treaties with Belgium and Germany would thus expose the trade of the United Kingdom to some risks, and might possibly be followed by a loss of some part of the export trade to those countries ; probably of some portion of it, which consists in the distribution of foreign and colonial produce. With the denunciation of the treaties, the commerce of the Empire with these countries would have to be carried on under fiscal conditions subject to constant changes and fluctuations, or at all events, without that permanence and security which is of primary importance to successful and profitable interchange. It would be extremely difficult, in existing circumstances, to negotiate new treaties of a satisfactory character at an early date, and the loss which might in the meantime result to a trade of forty-one millions sterling would, perhaps, prove to be irreparable. On the other hand, no scheme has been proposed which foreshadows any precise advantages to be secured to the export trade, amounting to thirty-five millions sterling, from the United Kingdom to the British Colonies in the event of the termination of these treaties.

51. I may further observe that the self-governing colonies themselves would lose any advantage they now derive from their inclusion in the German and Belgian treaties ; since, if those treaties were denounced, both countries would, in view of the circumstances attending the passing of the resolution of the Colonial Conference and in view of the high tariffs existing in many of the Colonies, no doubt decline to include the British Colonies in

any new treaty that might be negotiated, and considering the small amount of their trade, it would be very difficult for them, if in an isolated position, to secure advantageous terms except by very heavy concessions. In this connection, it might be expedient for the self-governing colonies themselves to consider how much their interests are involved. A large item in the exports from the United Kingdom to Belgium and Germany is "wool," about £8,000,000 in value, largely, there is no doubt, colonial wool. Other articles of colonial export also find a market in Belgium and Germany.

52. In these circumstances, as preferential arrangements in which this country should be included, cannot, under present conditions, be considered a matter of practical politics, and as the clauses in the treaties do not, in the view of Her Majesty's Government, prevent inter-colonial preferential arrangements, Her Majesty's Government consider that it would not be prudent to contemplate the denunciation of the treaties at the present moment, bearing in mind that this could always be done on twelve months' notice, if circumstances should hereafter show it to be desirable.

53. In conclusion, it only remains for me to state that in the consideration of these questions the discussions at the Conference have been of the greatest service to Her Majesty's Government. The discussion throughout was maintained at a high level, and the speeches were eminently practical and to the point, and I have observed with pleasure the unanimity which prevailed as to the importance and desirability in principle, not only of preserving but of strengthening the bonds of sentiment, sympathy and mutual benefit which now unite the Empire. This was one of the main objects for which the Conference was summoned, and Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the result has been a substantial and permanent contribution to the establishment and maintenance of that mutual understanding and sympathy without which that Imperial union which we prize so highly can scarcely hope to be permanent.

I have, &c.,                      RIPON.

## No. II.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, THE GOVERNORS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES (EXCEPT WESTERN AUSTRALIA), AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE.

DOWNING STREET, June 28, 1895.

MY LORD,—

SIR,—In my despatch of even date,\* I communicated to you an expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government on the Resolutions passed by the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in regard to the trade relations of the Empire.

2. In the course of the discussions there, a question of considerable importance was more than once alluded to, namely, the question of commercial agreements between Her Majesty's Government and foreign powers in regard to their trade with the Colonies.

Such conventions have already been made on more than one occasion in regard to the trade of Her Majesty's Dominions in North America with the United States of America, and recently with the Government of France

\*No. 1.



in regard to the trade between that country and Canada; and the Cape Colony has also entered into a customs union with the neighbouring independent republic, the Orange Free State.

3. Although the area within which such agreements are possible is now but limited, owing to the network of commercial treaties by which the nations are bound together, there are still some powers, such as France, with which agreements of the kind could be made, either because no commercial treaty exists between them and this country, or because some of the colonies have not adhered to the existing treaty. It appears desirable, now that the same liberty of tariff legislation has been accorded to the Australian Colonies as has been enjoyed by Canada, the Cape Colony, and New Zealand, and that the Colonies generally are considering the question of extending and increasing their external commerce, that the views of Her Majesty's Government on this question should be generally known.

4. In the first instance it is advisable that the international position of such agreements and the procedure to be followed in regard to them should be made clear and in this connexion I desire to quote from the able speech delivered by Sir Henry Wrixon at the meeting of the Conference on the 10th of June.

5. Referring to this question, he said :—

"I do not know that I have ever thoroughly understood the position which the Imperial Government takes with regard to the power which they have already allowed to Canada and the Cape, because we all know that nations can only know one another through the supreme head. Each nation is an entity as regards any other nation, and I have no knowledge of how you could recognize a part of an empire making arrangements for itself. If you look at the thing in the last resort, supposing conflicts arose, or cause of war, the foreign power that had cause to complain of the breach of a commercial treaty must naturally look to the head of an empire, and they could not be put off by telling them to look for satisfaction to the dependency. If any foreign power made an arrangement with the Cape, and had cause to complain, and wanted to enforce any proviso, they must go to the Empire of Great Britain; and, therefore, as far as I can understand it, I am quite against any attempt to recognize the right of a dependency of the Empire to act on its own behalf. Everything must be done through the head of the Empire when we are dealing with foreign nations. One nation is one individual, and it can only deal with other nations on that basis; therefore I deliberately excluded any reference in my motion to that subject, and I may only add that I think it is quite unnecessary to refer to it, because we can have no doubt that the Imperial Government will extend the same consideration to all the dependencies of the Empire that it has already extended to Canada and the Cape, if in any case any dependency of the Empire shows that it has good ground for entering into a commercial treaty outside. I have not the slightest doubt that the Imperial Government would do for other dependencies what it has already done for the premier colony of Canada and the Cape.

"HON. MR. FITZGERALD.—Do you wish it done by legislation?

"SIR HENRY WRIXON.—No. I do not understand how it can be done, because I have no idea of a nation as anything else than one complete unity with regard to an outside nation, and I cannot understand a dependency of

the Empire arranging with an outside power ; and I presume, where the Imperial Government has allowed Canada and the Cape to make arrangements, the Imperial Government itself has contracted and would be prepared to vindicate the conduct of the dependency in the last resort. I understand that when occasion arises the dependency informs the Imperial Government of its desire to enter into certain arrangements. The Imperial Government authorises its Minister at the court of the power which is to be treated with to carry on that negotiation, and then, technically, it is the Empire which makes the treaty. In our country some claimed more than this right. I repudiated any such position. I think it is not consistent with the unity of the Empire, and I added to that a reason why it was unnecessary—namely, because the Imperial Government will do for us what they have done for Canada and the Cape, and will help us to make a treaty if we want to make a treaty with any foreign power.”

6. This speech not only indicates the procedure to be followed in the case of such arrangements, but clearly explains the reasons for it. A foreign power can only be approached through Her Majesty's representative, and any agreement entered into with it, affecting any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, is an agreement between Her Majesty and the Sovereign of the foreign state, and it is to Her Majesty's Government that the foreign state would apply in case of any question arising under it.

7. To give the Colonies the power of negotiating treaties for themselves without reference to Her Majesty's Government would be to give them an international status as separate and sovereign states, and would be equivalent to breaking up the Empire into a number of independent states, a result which Her Majesty's Government are satisfied would be injurious equally to the Colonies and to the Mother Country, and would be desired by neither.

The negotiation, then, being between Her Majesty and the sovereign of the foreign state, must be conducted by Her Majesty's representative at the court of the foreign power, who would keep Her Majesty's Government informed of the progress of the discussion, and seek instructions from them as necessity arose.

It could hardly be expected, however, that he would be sufficiently cognisant of the circumstances and wishes of the Colony to enable him to conduct the negotiation satisfactorily alone, and it would be desirable generally, therefore, that he should have the assistance, either as a second plenipotentiary or in a subordinate capacity, as Her Majesty's Government think the circumstances require, of a delegate appointed by the Colonial Government.

If, as a result of the negotiations, any arrangement is arrived at it must be approved by Her Majesty's Government and by the Colonial Government, and also by the Colonial Legislature if it involves legislative action, before the ratifications can be exchanged.

8. The same considerations which dictate the procedure to be followed have also dictated the conditions under which, though never distinctly formulated, Her Majesty's Government have hitherto conducted such negotiations, and as to the propriety of which they are confident that no question can be raised.

9. These considerations are: the strict observance of existing international obligations, and the preservation of the unity of the Empire. The question, then, to be dealt with is how far these considerations necessarily limit the scope and application of any commercial arrangement dealing with the trade between one of Her Majesty's Colonies and a foreign power, both in respect of the concessions which may be offered by the Colony and the concessions which it seeks in return,

10. It is obvious that a colony could not offer a foreign power tariff concessions which were not at the same time to be extended to all other powers entitled by treaty to most-favoured-nation treatment in the colony. In the Constitution Acts of some colonies such course is specifically prohibited, but, even where that is not the case, it is obvious that Her Majesty could not properly enter into any engagements with a foreign power inconsistent with Her obligations to other powers, and before any Convention or Treaty can be ratified, therefore, Her Majesty's Government must be satisfied that it fulfils this condition, and also that any legislation for giving effect to it makes full provision for enabling Her Majesty to fulfil Her obligations, both to the power immediately concerned, and to any other powers whose rights under treaty may be affected. To do otherwise would be a breach of public faith to which Her Majesty's Government could not lend themselves in any way.

Further, Her Majesty's Government regard it as essential that any tariff concessions proposed to be conceded by a colony to a foreign power should be extended to this country and to the rest of Her Majesty's Dominions.

As I have already pointed out, there are but few nations with which Her Majesty's Government have not treaties containing most-favoured-nation clauses, and to most of these treaties all or some of the Responsible Government Colonies have adhered. Any tariff advantages granted by a colony, therefore, to a foreign power would have to be extended to all powers entitled by treaty to most-favoured-nation treatment in the colony, and Her Majesty's Government presume that no colony would wish to afford to, practically, all foreign nations better treatment than it accorded to the rest of the Empire of which it forms a part.

11. This point has already arisen in connection with negotiations on behalf of colonies with foreign states. When informal discussions with a view to a commercial arrangement between the United States of America and Canada took place in 1892, the delegates of the Dominion Government refused the demand of the United States that Canada should discriminate against the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the negotiations were broken off on this point. Similarly, when Newfoundland, in 1890, had made preliminary arrangements for a Convention with the United States under which preferential treatment might have been accorded to that power, Her Majesty's Government acknowledged the force of the protest made by Canada, and when the Newfoundland Government proposed to pass legislation to grant the concessions stipulated for by the United States, my predecessor, in a despatch dated the 26th of March, 1892, informed the Dominion Government that they might rest assured "that Her Majesty will not be advised to assent to any legislation discriminating directly against the products of the Dominion."

12. It must not be forgotten that, as I have pointed out in my other despatch of this date,\* whilst the grant of preferential tariff treatment is a friendly act to the country receiving it, it is an unfriendly act to countries or places excluded from it, and Her Majesty's Government are satisfied that the bonds which unite the various parts of the Empire together require that every colony should accord to the rest at least as favourable terms as it grants to any foreign country. If a colony were to grant preferential treatment to the produce of a foreign country and were to refuse to extend the benefit of that treatment to the Mother Country and the other Colonies, or some of them, such a step could not fail to isolate and alienate that colony from the rest of the Empire, and attract it politically as well as commercially towards the favoured power. Her Majesty's Government are convinced that the Colonies will agree that such a result would be fraught with danger to the interests of the Empire as a whole, and that they will also agree that it would be impossible for Her Majesty's Government to assent to any such arrangement.

13. In regard to the other side of the question, namely as to the terms which a colony seeks from a foreign power, the considerations mentioned appear to require that a colony should not endeavour in such a negotiation to obtain an advantage at the expense of other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions. In the case, therefore, of preference being sought by or offered to the colony in respect of any article in which it competed seriously with other colonies or with the Mother Country, Her Majesty's Government would feel it to be their duty to use every effort to obtain the extension of the concession to the rest of the Empire, and in any case to ascertain as far as possible whether the other colonies affected would wish to be made a party to the arrangement. In the event of this being impossible, and of the result to the trade of the excluded portions of the Empire being seriously prejudicial, it would be necessary to consider whether it was desirable, in the common interests, to proceed with the negotiation.

14. Her Majesty's Government recognise, of course, that in the present state of opinion among foreign powers and many of the Colonies as to differential duties, and in a matter which, to some extent, would affect only a particular colony, they would not feel justified in objecting to a proposal merely on the ground that it was inconsistent in this respect with the commercial and financial policy of this country.

But the guardianship of the common interests of the Empire rests with them, any they could not in any way be parties to, or assist in, any arrangements detrimental to these interests as a whole. In the performance of this duty it may sometimes be necessary to require apparent sacrifices on the part of the colony, but Her Majesty's Government are confident that their general policy in regard to matters in which colonial interests are involved is sufficient to satisfy the Colonies that they will not, without good reason, place difficulties in the way of any arrangements which a colony may regard as likely to be beneficial to it.

I have, &c.,

RIPON.

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\* No. 1.



## ARBITRATION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

500. The Confederation Act, 1867, provided for an arbitration to adjust the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as forming the old Province of Canada. The arbitrators appointed were Sir David Macpherson on behalf of Ontario, Judge Day on behalf of Quebec, and Hon. Mr. Gray for the Dominion.

The majority of the arbitrators rendered an interlocutory judgment, as follows :—

1. "That the Union Act did not create, in fact or in law, any partnership between Upper and Lower Canada.

2. "That the arbitrators have no power to enter into the debts or credits of the two provinces at the time of their union in 1841.

3. "That division and adjustment between Ontario and Quebec of the surplus debt beyond \$62,500,000, for which, under Sec. 112 of the British North America Act, 1867, Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada, should be based upon the origin of the several items of the debts incurred by the creation of the assets mentioned in the 4th schedule to that Act, and shall be apportioned and borne separately by Ontario and Quebec, as the same may be adjudged to have originated for the local benefit of either, and where the debt has been incurred by the creation of an asset for the common benefit of both provinces, and shall be so adjudged, such debt shall be divided and borne equally by both.

4. "That in cases in which the debt shall not come within the purview of the 4th schedule, reference shall be had as to its origin.

5. "That the assets enumerated in the 4th schedule to be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, shall be divided or allowed on the same basis.

6. "That the expenditure made in the creation of the said assets shall be taken as the value thereof, and, where no asset has been left, the amount paid shall be taken as the debt incurred." Judge Day, for the Province of Quebec, dissented and resigned.

The two arbitrators deemed their duty to be to continue the work, notwithstanding the resignation of their colleague.

In September, 1871, they rendered an award. The contention was then set up that the award was invalid, as made by two, and not by the three arbitrators.

After some years a case was admitted to the Privy Council of England, and in 1878 a decision was given that the award was valid. But during fifteen years no settlements under the award were effected. In 1893 arbitrators were appointed and the questions in dispute discussed. On the 2nd November, 1893, the arbitrators made the following award :—

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of said province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Honourable Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, send greeting.

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain accounts which had arisen or which

might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, and Louis Napoléon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burden thereof,

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Act that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time,

And whereas, certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of such accounts have been submitted to such arbitrators and they have heard the parties thereto ;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a partial award at this time respecting the same, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows. That is to say :—

1. That from the 1st of July, 1867, to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 36th Victoria, chapter 30, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the subsidy half-yearly in advance, deducting therefrom at the end of each half year their respective shares of interest as determined by the award of 3rd September, 1870, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the excess of debt of the province of Canada over \$62,500,000 as actually ascertained in amount at each period, the first of such deductions to be made on the 1st of January, 1868, and the others on the 1st days of July and January thereafter, down to and including the 1st day of January, 1873.

2. That in the Province of Canada account there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the sum of \$10,506,088.84 related by the said Act, and thereafter the subsidy shall be credited in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec without any such deduction.

3. That on and from the 1st July, 1884, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned.

4. That each province shall be credited as of the 1st of July, 1867, with its share of \$200,000 representing the purchase money of the library and other personal property mentioned in the 14th paragraph of the said award.

5. That the "trust funds" shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum carried half yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

6. That the Province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, as has been agreed upon between the parties.

7. That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall respectively be allowed simple interest on any balances from time to time existing in their favour and at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, except where other rate has been expressly agreed to.

8. That the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on any balances that may from time to time be found to exist in its favour in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec be reserved for further argument.

In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, we have proceeded upon our view of a disputed question of law.

In witness whereof, &c.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD,  
G. W. BURBIDGE,  
L. N. CASALT.

November 2, 1893.

501. An appeal by the Dominion Government with respect to the interest question resulted in a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in May, 1895, dismissing the appeal.

#### 2ND AWARD—31ST AUGUST, 1894.

*To all to whom these presents shall come :*

502. The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province, the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa in the said Province,

Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, send greeting :

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vict., Chap. 6; and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vict., Chap. 2; and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vict., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge and Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Act that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas, certain questions respecting the allowance of interest to the Dominion, and the accounts relating to the Montreal Turnpike Trust and Debentures have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto.

Now therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :

1. That in respect of the separate accounts of both provinces, the Dominion be allowed interest at five per centum on all sums included in any balances in its favour that represent transfers from the Province of Canada account, or payments made by the Dominion under any liability of the Province of Canada to which it succeeded.

2. That in respect to the Quebec account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the two advances of \$500,000 and \$125,000, whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of \$625,000 or more, and whenever such balance is less than \$625,000, then on such balance.

3. That in respect to the Ontario account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the \$936,729.33 transferred to the Common School Fund, and at the rate of four per centum on the \$500,000 advanced in four per cent Dominion stock whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of \$1,436,729.33 or more, and whenever such balance is less than \$1,436,729.33 then interest shall be allowed to the Dominion at the rate of four per centum per annum on such balance to the amount of \$500,000, and at the rate of five per centum per annum on any sum in excess of the amount of \$500,000.

4. That all charges made in the accounts of the Dominion against the Province of Quebec for principal or interest on the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures be eliminated from the same.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge and Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, have hereunto set our hands this thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1894.

(Signed)

J. A. BOYD,  
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,  
L. N. CASAULT.

In so far as concerns \$792,750, part of the above mentioned sum of \$936,729.33, I dissent from the above award, as I think no interest should be charged against Ontario in respect thereof.

(Signed)

J. A. BOYD.

3RD AWARD—13TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

*To all to whom these presents shall come :*

503. The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, send greeting :

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vict., Chap. 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vict., Chap. 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vict., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit ;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof ;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time ;

And whereas, certain questions respecting a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect of Indian claims arising out of the Robinson Treaties, and respecting a certain other claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure, and a certain other claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada in the first instance, and by notice to the Province of Quebec against that Province for the recovery of a balance of the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, have been submitted to such arbitrators and they have heard the parties thereto ;



Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :—

I. In respect of the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in reference to the Indian claims arising under the Robinson Treaties :—

1. That if in any year since the treaties in question were entered into the territory thereby ceded produced an amount which would have enabled the Government, without incurring loss, to pay the increased annuities thereby secured to the Indian tribes mentioned therein, then such tribes were entitled to such increase not exceeding \$4 for each individual.

2. That the total amount of annuities to be paid under each treaty is, in such case, to be ascertained by reference to the number of Indians from time to time belonging to the tribes entitled to the benefit of the treaties. That is, that in case of an increase in the number of Indians beyond the numbers named in such treaties, the annuities, if the revenues derived from the ceded territory permitted, without incurring loss, were to be equal to a sum that would provide \$4 for each Indian of the tribes entitled.

3. That any excess of revenue in any given year may not be used to give the increased annuity in a former year in which an increased annuity could not have been paid without loss ; but, that any such excess or balance of revenue over expenditure in hand at the commencement of any given year should be carried forward into the account of that year.

4. That any liability to pay the increased annuity in any year before the union was a debt or liability which devolved upon Canada under the 111th section of the British North America Act, 1887, and that this is one of the matters to be taken into account in ascertaining the excess of debt for which Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada under the 112th section of the Act ; and that Ontario and Quebec have not, in respect of any such liability, been discharged by reason of the capitalization of the fixed annuities, or because of anything in the Act of 1873, 36 Vict., Chap. 30.

5. That interest is not recoverable upon any arrears of such annuities.

6. That the ceded territory mentioned became the property of Ontario under the 109th section of the British North America Act, 1867, subject to a trust to pay the increased annuities on the happening, after the union, of the event on which such payment depended, and to the interest of the Indians therein to be so paid. That the ultimate burden of making provision for the payment of the increased annuities in question in such an event falls upon the Province of Ontario ; and that this burden has not been in any way affected or discharged.

7. That interest is not recoverable on the arrears of such annuities accruing after the union, and not paid by the Dominion to the tribes or Indians entitled.

8. That in respect of the matters hereinbefore dealt with the arbitrators have proceeded upon their view of disputed questions of law.

9. That as respects the increased annuities which have been paid by the Dominion to the Indians since the union any payments properly made are to be charged against the Province of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario account, as of the date of payment by the Dominion to the Indians, and so

fall within and be affected by our previous ruling as to interest on that account.

That Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from so much of the proposition contained in this paragraph, as relates to the date at which such payment should be charged.

II. With respect to the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure :—

1. That the Government of Canada recover against the Province of Ontario the amount claimed for the year 1878, but that in reference to the claim made in respect of the years 1879 and 1880 the Province of Ontario be discharged and that this award is without prejudice to any question as to whether or not the Province has paid more than was actually due in any year.

III. With respect to the claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada, and by notice against the province of Quebec for the recovery of a balance on the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund :—

1. That the Province do recover against the Dominion \$15,732.76, parcel of the sum of \$21,488.74 claimed, which said sum of \$15,732.76 is to be credited to the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario account as of the date of the 1st July, 1872; and, that as to the balance of the said claim amounting to \$5,755.98 the Dominion be discharged, and that the Province of Quebec be discharged in respect of the whole claim.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of February, A. D., 1895.

(Signed)

J. A. BOYD (L.S.)  
GEO. W. BURBIDGE (L.S.)  
L. N. CASALT (L.S.)

Witness.

(Sgd.) L. A. AUDETTE (L.S.)

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4TH AWARD—26TH MARCH, 1895.

*To all to whom these presents shall come :*

504. The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, send greeting :—

Whereas, it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Vict., Chap. 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Vict., Chap. 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Vict., Chap. 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts

which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General-in-Council might unite with the governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit ;

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof ;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time ;

And whereas, certain questions relative to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario in respect of certain coupons on bonds issued by the City of Hamilton, as mentioned in the statement of claim and answer thereto filed herein, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto, and also what was alleged in respect thereof by the counsel for the Province of Quebec ;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :—

That the Dominion of Canada do, in respect of such claim, recover against the Province of Ontario the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-five cents (\$16,781.35), and that the said amount be charged against the Province of Ontario and credited to the Dominion of Canada in the Province of Ontario account, as of the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of March, A.D., 1895.

(Signed.)

J. A. BOYD, (Seal).

L. N. CASAULT, (Seal).

GEO. W. BURBIDGE, (Seal).

(Witness),

(Signed.) L. A. AUDETTE, (Seal.)

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#### THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

505. In the year 1867 the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament.

506. Under and by virtue of section 146, the Province of Manitoba was created and made one of the provinces of the Dominion by the Manitoba Act, 1870, assented to by the Governor General 12th May, 1870.

507. That act (Sec. 2) declares "that on and after the day on which the order of the Queen-in-Council shall take effect the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall, except those parts thereof which are in

terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to or only to affect one or more but not the whole of the provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Act, be applicable to the Province of Manitoba in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the several provinces of Canada and as if the Province of Manitoba had been one of the provinces originally united by the said act."

508. The Order of the Queen-in-Council was passed on the 23rd June, 1870, admitting Manitoba into the union from the 15th July, 1870.

509. Section 21 of Act of 1870 (Federal Statutes) establishing Manitoba, enacts that "In and for the province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to educations subject and according to the following provisions :—

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law or practice in the province at the time of the union.

2. An appeal shall lie to the Governor General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the legislature of the province or of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

3. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor General-in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor General-in-Council or any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor General-in-Council under this section."

510. This section has been established to mean that rights and privileges of minorities in respect to education acquired by legislation in the province after the union are covered by the section.

511. In the 1st Session of the Legislature of Manitoba (in 1871) an Act was passed to establish a system of education in Manitoba. By this Act a system of denominational education in the common schools was established. A board of education was formed which was to be divided into two sections—Protestant and Catholic. Each section was to have under its control and management the discipline of the schools of the section. Each electoral district as then constituted was constituted a school district, 12 of them being considered Protestant and 12 Catholic school districts. The laws relating to education were modified from time to time, but the system of denominational education established in 1871 was maintained in full vigour until 1890.

512. In 1890 the Manitoba Legislature passed two Acts relating to education, Chap. 37, assented to 31st March, 1890, abolished from and after 1st May, 1890, the Board of Education and the superintendents of



education. The second Act, Chap. 38, repealed all former Acts relating to education. It enacted among other things (Sec. 3) all Protestant and Catholic school districts, together with all selections and appointments to office, all agreements, contracts, assessments and rate bills heretofore duly made in relation to Catholic schools and existing when this Act comes into force shall be subject to the provisions of this Act. (Sec. 5.) All public schools shall be free schools, and every person in rural municipalities between the age of 5 and 16, and in cities, towns and villages between the age of 6 and 16 shall have the right to attend some school. (Sec. 6.) Religious exercises in the public schools shall be conducted according to the regulations of the advisory board. The time for such religious exercises shall be just before the closing hour in the afternoon. In case the parent or guardian of any pupil notifies the teacher that he does not wish such pupil to attend such religious exercises then such pupil shall be dismissed before such religious exercises take place. (Sec. 7.) Religious exercises shall be held in a public school entirely at the option of the school trustees for the district, and upon receiving written authority from the trustees it shall be the duty of the teacher to hold such religious exercises. (Sec. 8.) The public schools shall be entirely non-sectarian and no religious exercises shall be allowed therein except as above provided. Sec. 92 enacts that the municipal council of every city, town and village shall levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality in the manner provided in this Act and in the Municipal and Assessment Acts such sums as may be required by the public school trustees for school purposes. Sec. 108, which provides for the legislative grant to schools, has the following sub-section 31: any school not conducted according to the provisions of this or any act in force for the time being or the regulations of the Department of Education or the advisory board, shall not be deemed a public school within the meaning of the law and shall not participate in the legislative grant. By Sec. 143, "No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books any books in a model or public school, except such as are authorized by the Advisory Board, and no portion of the legislative grant shall be paid to any school in which unauthorized books are used." Sec. 178 provides, "In cases where, before the coming into force of this Act, Catholic schools have been established, covering the same territory as any Protestant school district, has incurred indebtedness, the Department of Education shall cause an enquiry to be made as to the amount of the indebtedness of such Protestant school district and the amount of its assets. In case the amount of the indebtedness exceeds the amount of the assets, then all the property assessed in the year 1889 to supporters of such Catholic school districts shall be exempt from any taxation for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of an amount of the indebtedness of such school district equal to the difference between its indebtedness and its assets." Sec. 179 enacts, "In cases where, before the coming into force of this Act, Catholic school districts have been established, as in the next preceding section mentioned, such Catholic school districts shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, cease to exist, and all the assets of such Catholic school districts shall belong to and all the liabilities thereof be paid by the public school district."

These two Acts were assented to 31st March, 1890.

513. On 25th April, 1890, Hon. Mr. Blake, on motion, in the Dominion Commons, to go into supply, said: "Pursuant to the notice which I gave some days ago, I rise to move an amendment,

"That it is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance or of the appellate power, as to educational legislation, important questions of law or fact may be referred by the executive to a high judicial tribunal for hearing and consideration in such mode that the authorities and parties interested may be represented, and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the executive."

514. In discussing this, Mr. Blake said: "I would say that recent current and imminent events have combined to convince me that it is important in the public interest that this motion should receive attention during this session." He proceeded to discuss the word "constitutional," saying that "we in Canada had fallen into the use of the word in two very different senses—one, the English sense, whether an Act is in accord with or in violation of the spirit of the constitution; the other, to express an Act in excess of the legal powers of the Legislatures or the Parliament, under our written constitution. In the first class of cases, however obnoxious may be the Act which we condemn, it is perfectly valid. In the second, however useful we may consider the Act we are discussing, it is null and void. The first class is that in which the proposal comes before the executive to disallow an Act of a Provincial Legislature on the ground that the Act is *ultra vires*. These should not be disallowed but be left to the action of the courts, as a general rule. It is nevertheless, and I think with sound reason, contended that circumstances of great general inconvenience and prejudice from a Dominion standpoint and involving difficulty, delay, or the impossibility of a resort to law may justify the policy of disallowance, even in cases in which the Act is *ultra vires* and therefore void. \* \* \* The other class to which my motion alludes is that of the educational appeal which arises under Sec. 93 of the Constitutional Act and under the analogous provision of the Manitoba Constitutional Act. Under these clauses a limited power to make educational laws is granted to a province, provided, amongst other things, that nothing contained shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any of the Provinces had by law, or, in the case of Manitoba, by practice, at the Union. There is another class of restrictions which I do not in terms touch here, but to which, in cases in which an appeal is raised upon them, my observation would apply. This limitation upon the power of a Province giving an appeal to the Dominion executive from any Act or decision of the Provincial Legislature or authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, and whereby, also, in case of the non-execution by the Province of the decision of the executive this Parliament may make remedial laws for the purpose of effectuating that decision."

515. Sir John A. Macdonald, following Mr. Blake, said: "I am strongly of opinion that this resolution should meet with the favourable consideration of the House. \* \* \* I coincide with my honourable friend in the belief that the Crown should have the power to submit such a question (the

Educational question) to the Courts and give the opportunity to the authority—be it legislative or executive—which has passed the Statute to appear before such tribunals, and that all parties interested, or whom the Court should think were interested, should have the opportunity of being heard. Of course, my honourable friend (Mr. Blake), in his resolution, has guarded against the supposition that such a decision is binding upon the Executive. It is expressly stated—and that is one of the instances which shows that this resolution has been most carefully prepared—that such a decision is only for the information of the Government. The Executive is not relieved from any responsibility because of any answer being given by the tribunal. If the Executive were to be relieved of any such responsibility I should consider that a fatal blot in the proposition of my honourable friend. I believe in responsible government. I believe in the responsibility of the Executive. But the answer of the tribunal will be simply for the information of the Government. The Government may dissent from that decision, and it may be their duty to do so if they differ from the conclusion to which the Court has come.

“There is another point in regard to which the Court must be guarded in the measure which will be introduced—not this Session, but I hope next Session—based on this resolution and that is that the answer, whatever it may be, should be considered in the nature of a judgment so far as to allow of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.”

Mr. Blake's resolution was agreed to.

516. In the Session of 1891, in accordance with the promise made by Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts.

517. The amending Act as finally passed and assented to on the 30th September, 1891, is as follows :—

Sec. 37 of the said Act (Chap. 135, R. S. C.) is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

1. Important questions of law or fact touching provincial legislation or the appellate jurisdiction as to educational matters vested in the Governor-in-Council by the British North America Act, or law, or touching the constitutionality of any legislation of the Parliament of Canada, or touching any other matter with reference to which he sees fit to exercise this power, may be referred by the Governor-in-Council to the Supreme Court for hearing or consideration ; and the Court shall thereupon hear and consider the same.

2. The Court shall certify to the Governor-in-Council, for his information, its opinion on questions so referred with the reasons therefor which shall be given in like manner as in the case of a judgment upon an appeal to the said Court ; and any judge who differs from the opinion of the majority shall in like manner certify his opinion and his reasons.

3. In case any such question relates to the constitutional validity of any Act which heretofore has been or shall hereafter be passed by the legislature of any province or of any provision in any such Act, or in case, for any reason, the government of any province has any special interest in any such question, the Attorney General of such province or in the case of the



North-west Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor thereof shall be notified of the hearing, in order that he may be heard if he thinks fit.

4. The Court shall have power to direct that any person interested, or, where there is a class of persons interested, any one or more persons as representatives of such class, shall be notified of the hearing upon any reference under this section, and such persons shall be entitled to be heard thereon.

5. The Court may, in its discretion, request any counsel to argue the case as to any interest which is affected and as to which counsel does not appear, and the reasonable expenses thereby occasioned may be paid by the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General out of any moneys appropriated by Parliament for expenses of litigation.

6. The opinion of the Court upon any such reference, although advising only, shall, for all purposes of appeal to Her Majesty-in-Council, be treated as a final judgment of the said Court between parties.

518. On the 31st March, 1891, Sir John Thompson, then Minister of Justice, made a report to the Governor General-in-Council upon the two Acts (Chaps. 37 and 38) passed by the Manitoba Legislature. In it he said:—

“It being admitted that ‘no class of persons’ (to use the expression of the Manitoba Act) had ‘by law’ at the time the Province was established any right or privilege with respect to denominational (or any other) schools, had ‘any class of persons’ any such right or privilege with respect to denominational schools by *practice* at that time? Did the existence of Separate Schools for Roman Catholic children supported by Roman Catholic voluntary contributions, in which their religion might be taught and in which text books suitable for Roman Catholic schools were used, and the non-existence of any system by which Roman Catholics or any other, could be compelled to contribute for the support of schools, constitute a ‘right or privilege’ for Roman Catholics ‘by practice’ within the meaning of the Manitoba Act? The former of these, as will be seen at once, was a question of fact; and the latter a question of law based on the assumption which has since been proved to be well founded that the existence of separate schools at the time of the ‘Union’ was the fact on which the Catholic population of Manitoba must rely as establishing their right or privilege by practice. The remaining question was whether, assuming the foregoing questions, or either of them, to require an affirmative answer, the enactments now under review, or either of them, affected any such right or privilege.

It becomes apparent at the outset that the questions required the decision of the judicial tribunals more especially as an investigation of facts was necessary to their determination. Proceedings were instituted with a view to obtaining such a decision in the Court of Queen’s Bench of Manitoba, several months ago, and in course of these proceedings the facts have been easily ascertained and the two latter of the three questions above stated were presented for the judgment of that Court with the arguments of Counsel for the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, on the one side, and of Counsel for the Provincial Government on the other.

The Court has practically decided, with one dissentient opinion, that the Acts now under review do not prejudicially effect any right or privilege



with respect to denominational schools which Roman Catholics had by practice at the time of the Union, or, in brief, that the non-existence, at that time, of a system of public schools, and the consequent exemption from taxation for the support of public schools, and the consequent freedom to establish and support separate schools or denominational schools, did not constitute a right or privilege by practice which these Acts took away."

519. Sir John Thompson advised that as an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, the time had not arrived for His Excellency to consider the petitions which have been presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress under sub-sections 2 and 3 of Sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act of 1870.

This report was approved on 4th April, 1891.

520. The case of Barret vs. the City of Winnipeg, commonly known as the "Manitoba School Case," having been appealed, the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England affirmed on 12th July, 1892, the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, which the Supreme Court of Canada has reversed.

521. On the 20th September, 1892, members of the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Manitoba presented a petition to the Governor General-in-Council stating that a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England having sustained the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba upholding the validity of the Acts, "the time has now come for Your Excellency to consider the petitions which have been presented by and on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba for redress under sub-sections 2 and 3 of Sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act. This they did in accordance with the report of Sir John Thompson, already mentioned as approved on 4th April, 1891.

522. On the 26th November, 1892, a sub-committee of the Canadian Privy Council sat to hear argument in support of the petitions. In their report to Council, which was adopted, they say: "The argument presented by Counsel on behalf of the petitioners was that the present appeal come before Your Excellency in Canada not as a request to review the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (of England), but as a logical consequence and result of that decision, inasmuch as the remedy now sought is provided by the North America Act and the Manitoba Act, not as a remedy to the minority against statutes which interfere with the rights which the minority had at the time of the Union, but as a remedy against statutes which interfere with rights acquired by the minority after the Union. The remedy therefore, which is sought is against Acts which are *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. His argument is also that the appeal does not ask Your Excellency to interfere with any rights or powers of the Legislature of Manitoba, inasmuch as the power to legislate on the subject of education has only been conferred on that Legislature with the distinct reservation that Your Excellency-in-Council shall have power to make remedial orders against any such legislation which infringes on rights acquired after the Union by any Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to separate or dissentient schools.

523. "Upon the various questions which arise on these petitions the sub-committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion, and so far as they are aware no opinion has been expressed on any previous occasion in this case or any other of the kind by Your Excellency's Government or any other government of Canada. Indeed no application of a parallel character has been made since the establishment of the Dominion.

"The application comes before Your Excellency in a manner differing from applications which are ordinarily made, under the constitution, to Your Excellency-in-Council. In the opinion of the sub-committee the application is not to be dealt with at present as a matter of a political character or involving political action on the part of Your Excellency's advisers. It is to be dealt with by Your Excellency-in-Council, regardless of the personal views which Your Excellency's advisers may hold with regard to denominational schools and without the political action of any of the members of Your Excellency's Council being considered, as pledged by the fact of the appeal being entertained and heard. If the contention of the petitioners be correct that such an appeal can be sustained the enquiry will be rather of a judicial than a political character. The sub-committee have so treated in hearing counsel and in permitting their only meeting to be open to the public. It is apparent that several other questions will arise in addition to those which were discussed by counsel at that meeting and the sub-committee advises that a date be fixed at which the petitioners, or their counsel, may be heard with regard to the appeal according to their first request."

The date fixed to hear argument was 21st January, 1893.

524. Counsel for the petitioners presented their case, but the Government of Manitoba, having decided that it was not necessary, were not represented.

On the 22nd February, the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, after consideration of the argument advanced during the meeting of 21st January, advised that a case be prepared on the subject in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1891, giving certain authority to the Supreme Court of Canada in the matter of education.

The recommendation having been approved, a case was prepared.

525. The questions involved in the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba to the Governor General-in-Council for remedial legislation against the abolition of separate schools by Act of the Manitoba Legislature, were answered by the judges of the Supreme Court on February 20th, 1894.

526. The reference to the court was in the form of six questions, which may be summarized thus :—

#### THE QUESTIONS.

1st. Is an appeal to the Governor General-in-Council admissible under the British North America Act or the Manitoba Act of Union?

2nd. Is it admissible under both or either of these Acts?

3rd. Does the decision of the Privy Council conclude the application based on the contention that rights and privileges accrued after the Union had been interfered with.

4th. Does the British North America Act apply to Manitoba?

5th. Has the Governor General-in-Council power to make remedial orders, or has he no other jurisdiction?

6th. Did the Acts of the Manitoba Legislature confer on the minority rights or privileges in relation to education, and did the Act of 1891 affect any right or privilege in such a manner that an appeal will lie?

#### THE OPINIONS.

Chief Justice Strong was of opinion that all the questions submitted should be answered in the negative and against the contentions of the Catholic minority.

Mr. Justice Fournier read a judgment to the contrary effect. He thought the British North America Act did apply to Manitoba. He held that the Governor General-in-Council had the right to entertain the appeal and to make any remedial order thought necessary. He answered all six questions in the affirmative, save the third.

Mr. Justice Taschereau doubted the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the reference at all. He would deny the right of appeal to the minority as asked for.

Mr. Justice Gwynne was of the same opinion.

Mr. Justice King was of opinion that the right of appeal exists. His Lordship answered all the questions, except the third, in the affirmative.

#### THREE TO TWO.

527. Thus the opinion of the court was that there was no right of appeal by the Roman Catholic minority to the Governor General-in-Council. That was the opinion of three of the judges, namely, Chief Justice Strong, Judge Taschereau and Judge Gwynne. Judges Fournier and King were of the contrary opinion.

528. An appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, and on the 29th January, 1895, their lordships gave judgment that :—

1. The appeal referred to in the memorial and petitions and asserted thereby is such an appeal as is admissible under sub-section 2 of Sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act, Chap. 3, 1870.

2. That the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials are such as may be the subject of appeal under the authority of the sub-section of the Manitoba Act.

3. That the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the cases of *Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg* and *Logan vs. the City of Winnipeg* does not dispose of, or conclude, the application for redress based upon the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority which accrued to them after the Union, under the statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the two statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials.

4. That sub-section 3 of Sec. 93 of the British North America Act, 1867, does not apply to Manitoba.

5. That the Governor General-in-Council has jurisdiction and the appeal is well founded, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the statute; that the general character of the steps to be taken is sufficiently defined by sub-section 22 of the Manitoba Act, 1870.

6. That the Acts of Manitoba relating to education, passed prior to the Session of 1890, did confer on a minority a right or privilege in relation to education within the meaning of sub-section 2 of Sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act, which alone applies; that the two acts of 1890 complained of did affect a right or privilege of the minority in such a manner that an appeal will be thereunder to the Governor General-in-Council.

529. The subject, thus returned to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, was discussed before a committee of that body in a series of meetings beginning 26th February, and ending 7th March, 1895. The committee reported on 19th March. On the 21st day of March, 1895, the following document was made a State paper, being what is generally known as the Remedial Order:—

Aberdeen, Privy Seal.

834.

[L.S.]

# AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895.

PRESENT :

## HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

The Hon. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL,	The Hon. J. A. OUMET,
“ SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON,	“ T. MAYNE DALY,
“ JOHN COSTIGAN,	“ A. R. ANGERS,
“ GEORGE E. FOSTER,	“ W. B. IVES,
“ SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER,	“ A. R. DICKEY,
“ JOHN HAGGART,	“ W. H. MONTAGUE,
	In Council.

Whereas, on the 26th day of November, 1892, a petition by way of appeal under the provision of Sec. 22, Chap. 3, of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign and intituled: “An Act to amend and continue the Act 32-33 Vict., Chap. 3, and to establish and provide for the government of the Province of Manitoba” (commonly called the Manitoba Act) and confirmed by the British North America Act of 1871, was presented to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, by and on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects, in the Province of Manitoba, which petition, among other things, alleged in effect that by certain Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba passed after the Union and by an Act passed by the said Legislature in the 44th year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 4, which may be cited as “The Manitoba School Act,” and by the Acts amending the same, the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in



Manitoba acquired the rights and privileges in relation to education thereby conferred upon them, including the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the said Statutes, the right to a proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purpose of education and the right of exemption of such members of the Roman Catholic Church as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools from all payments or contributions to the support of any other schools.

That subsequently, in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, two statutes were passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba relating to education, which statutes came into force on the 1st day of May, 1890, and are intituled respectively, "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools," and that the effect of the two last named statutes was to repeal the previous Acts of the Province of Manitoba in relation to education and to deprive the Roman Catholic minority of the rights and privileges which it had acquired under such previous statutes; and by the said petition, the said Roman Catholic minority prayed among other things:—

That it might be declared that the said last mentioned Acts did affect the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education;

That it might be declared that to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council, it seems requisite that the provisions of the statutes in force in the Province of Manitoba, prior to the passage of the said Acts, should be re-enacted in so far, at least, as may be necessary to secure to the Roman Catholics in the said Province, the right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support their schools in the manner provided for by said Statutes, to secure to them their proportionate share of any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education, and to relieve such members of the Roman Catholic Church, as contribute to such Roman Catholic schools, from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools; or that the said Acts of 1890 should be so modified or amended as to effect such purposes;

And that such further or other declaration or order might be made as to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council should, under the circumstances, seem proper, and that such directions might be given, provisions made, and all things done in the premises, for the purpose of affording relief to the said Roman Catholic minority in the said Province, as to His Excellency-in-Council might seem meet.

And whereas, the 26th day of February, 1895, having been appointed for the hearing of the said appeal, and the same coming on to be heard on that day, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of March, 1895, in the presence of Council for the Petitioners (the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba), and as well for the Province of Manitoba, upon reading the said petition and the statutes therein referred to, and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel on both sides, His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council was pleased to order and adjudge, and it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the said appeal by, and the same is hereby allowed, in so far as it related to rights acquired by the said Roman Catholic minority under legislation of the Province of Manitoba, passed subsequent to the union of that Province with the

Dominion of Canada, and His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council was pleased to adjudge and declare, and it is hereby adjudged and declared that by the two Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, intituled respectively: "An Act respecting the Department of Education" and "An Act respecting Public Schools," the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said Province in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz. :—

(a.) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools, in the manner provided for by the said statutes which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council was further pleased to declare and decide, and it is hereby declared, that it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890, aforesaid, shall be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts, which will restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which will modify the said Acts of 1890, so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs *a*, *b* and *c*, hereinbefore mentioned.

Whereof the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba for the time being, and the Legislature of the said province, and all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

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## BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

530. Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Canadian Department of the Interior, and Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, Commissioner for the United States, have been engaged for two years in surveying the territory adjacent to the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. The Canadian Commissioner reports that as a result of the two seasons' work the whole coast line from Behm's Canal to Cape Fairweather has been covered by a connected photo-topographical survey.

531. He states that but little further work is required in order to obtain all necessary information with regard to the coast between Cape Fairweather and Yakutat Bay, a distance of 70 miles, and to supplement the information obtained by the United States party in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias and the 141st meridian, which is the westerly terminus of the work of the Commission.

532. The marking of the boundary line between New Brunswick and the State of Maine in Passamaquoddy Bay, under the second article of the Convention of 1892, is in the hands of the same two Commissioners. The history of this Commission is briefly : The Treaty of St. Petersburg (1825) between Great Britain and Russia contains the following articles :—

III. “The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the north-west shall be drawn in the manner following :—

“Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude ; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian) and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree of its prolongation, as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the Continent of America to the north-west.”

IV. “With reference to the line laid down in the preceding article, it is understood :

1st. “That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.”

2nd. “That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.”

533. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

534. The Canadian Ministers visited Washington in 1891, and with a view to provide for the removal of all causes of difference in respect of such portions of the boundary as might not have been permanently marked by virtue of treaties before that date made, and as a result a Convention was ratified by Her Majesty and the President of the United States.

535. The Treaty concluded at Washington consists of two articles, which are as follows :—

“Article I. The high contracting parties agree that a coincident or joint survey (as may be found in practice most convenient) shall be made of the territory adjacent to that part of the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the North-west Territory of Canada, from the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes north to the point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of longitude

westward from the meridian of Greenwich, by commissions to be appointed severally by the high contracting parties, with a view to ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia, and between the United States and Russia.

"Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey, and the commissions to be appointed by the two governments shall meet at Ottawa within two months after said appropriation shall have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their duties.

"The respective commissions shall complete the survey and submit their final reports thereof within two years from their first meeting.

"The commissions shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each government on any point upon which they may be unable to agree.

"Each government shall pay the expenses of the commission appointed by it.

"Each government engages to facilitate in every possible way any operations which, in pursuance of the plan to be agreed upon by the commission, may be conducted within its territory by the commission of the other.

"The high contracting parties agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissions shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.

"Article II. The high contracting parties agree that the governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty in behalf of the Dominion of Canada shall, with as little delay as possible, appoint two commissioners, one to be named by each party, to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary.

"Each government shall pay the expenses of its own commissioner, and cost of marking the boundary in such manner as shall be determined upon shall be defrayed by the high contracting parties in equal moieties."

536. With respect to Article II the following explanation is given:—

The Sovereignty of the Islands in the Bay of Fundy was settled by commissioners appointed under Treaty of Ghent (1814.) The commissioners, however, while awarding certain islands to Great Britain, did not distinctly define any boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Some fishermen of the United States have erected weirs which are believed to be on Canadian territory, and it has become desirable to settle definitely and mark upon the ground where the boundary is.



## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITIONS.

537. Before reference is made to the expeditions of the year, a short resumé may properly be given of earlier expeditions. The explorations carried on under the management of the Geological Survey in the newer provinces and in the great uncultivated northern and western portions of Canada are of great value to the country.

538. In British Columbia and the North-west Territories an impetus was first given to extended reconnaissance work in connection with the explorations which the Government found it advisable to prosecute in search of the most favourable route for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

539. In 1871, on the admission of British Columbia to the Confederation, Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey, accompanied a railway survey expedition up the valley of the North Thompson and to the Yellow Head Pass. In 1875 another expedition was made by Dr. Selwyn by way of British Columbia to the Peace River region, of which an interesting account will be found in the Report of Progress for 1875-76. On this occasion he was accompanied by Professor Macoun, whose report on the botany of the route appears in the same volume.

540. In 1875 and 1876 Dr. George M. Dawson made a preliminary examination of the region lying between the Fraser River and the coast ranges of British Columbia in co-operation with the railway surveys at the time in progress. In 1878 he examined the greater part of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and an appendix to his report on this work gives a full description, with many illustrations, of the Haida Indians inhabiting these Islands. Up to that time but little had been known of the highly developed native art of these people, but this has since received much attention as one of the most remarkable phases of Aboriginal art in America.

541. In connection with the exploration of transcontinental railway routes Dr. Dawson, in 1879, examined the country from the mouth of the Skeena River, on the northern part of the British Columbian Coast, to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan River, including the Pine River Pass and the Peace River country.

542. In 1887 the indefatigable Doctor took charge of the Yukon Expedition, Mr. W. Ogilvie of the Dominion Lands Branch and Messrs. R. G. McConnell and J. McEvoy of the Geological Survey being associated with him. The objects of this expedition were to ascertain something definite about the great region alongside of Alaska and to determine the point at which the 141st meridian (which constitutes the boundary line between Canadian and United States territory) crosses the Yukon River.

543. Mr. Ogilvie, who was specially charged with the last mentioned part of the work, carried a measured line from the coast across the mountains and then by way of the Lewis and Yukon Rivers to the boundary. Dr. Dawson ascended the Stikine River and, after reaching Dease Lake, followed

the Dease, Liard and Frances Rivers to Frances Lake; thence crossed overland to the upper part of the Pelly branch of the Yukon, descending it to its confluence with the Lewis, eventually reaching the coast from that place by Mr. Ogilvie's route, previously described.

544. Mr. Ogilvie wintered on the Yukon for the purpose of obtaining astronomical observations and then, traversing an entirely new country to the Upper Porcupine, crossed the Mackenzie River and returned by that route. Mr. McConnell, leaving Dr. Dawson at the mouth of the Dease River, made the perilous descent of the Liard River and wintered at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie. In the following summer he examined the Mackenzie and Porcupine Rivers, crossing Mr. Ogilvie *en route* and eventually returning to the coast at the head of Lynn Canal. Reports of the expedition are given in Vols. III. and IV. of the Geological Survey Reports and in the Report of the Department of the Interior for 1889.

545. Exploratory work of a similar kind was carried on by Mr. McConnell in the Athabasca district in 1889 and 1890, and in the Findlay River and Omenica districts in 1893.

In regions somewhat nearer the capital a number of lengthy explorations were made by Dr. R. Bell of the Geological Survey. In 1877 an examination was made of about 700 miles of the eastern coast of Hudson Bay, followed by similar work in 1878-80 in the valleys of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, God's Lake, Little Churchill River, etc. In 1884 and 1885 Dr. Bell accompanied the Hudson Bay expeditions, of which full reports are published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In 1886 the Allawpishkat and Albany Rivers were explored by Dr. Bell, and in the same year Mr. A. P. Low penetrated another part of the great tract of country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay via Berens River, Trout Lake and Severn River.

546. By means of these and other expeditions the main topographical and geological features of the vast area lying between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg and Hudson Bay have been ascertained.

547. Much further to the north a remarkable exploration was performed in 1893, by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, through the "Barren Grounds." Hitherto the only information existing of this region depended on the imperfect reports brought back from a part of it by Hearne, more than one hundred years ago.

548. As some account of this expedition has appeared in the Year-Book for 1893 it need here only be stated that from the east end of Athabasca Lake Black Lake was first attained, and the river flowing into it from the north was then followed up to its source. The height of land having been crossed the head waters of the Telzoa or Doobaunt rivers were found, and this river was followed and surveyed from lake to lake (including the large Doobaunt Lake) till the head of Chesterfield Inlet was attained. Thence a laborious and hazardous journey still remained to be accomplished to Fort Churchill, a distance of about 500 miles. The length of route actually surveyed through the unknown interior was about 800 miles.

## THE LABRADOR PENINSULA.

549. In the North-east Territory, or Labrador Peninsula, exploratory work of great interest has been done by Mr. A. P. Low, who in 1884 and 1885 surveyed lake Mistassini and the Rupert River to its mouth in James Bay. Mr. J. Richardson and Mr. McQuat had already, in 1870 and 1871, carried exploratory lines of geological examination as far as the great lake. The work thus done by Mr. Low opened the way for the exploration of the great interior region of the Labrador Peninsula, which, with an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, had remained almost unknown geographically and entirely so in regard to its geological structure. Mr. Low was consequently entrusted with the conduct of an expedition in 1893 of which the purpose was to traverse the region at least on some of the principal natural lines of communication which it had been ascertained existed through it; and as this object has just been successfully accomplished it may be interesting to refer to the expedition in somewhat greater detail than that accorded to earlier work of the same kind. After reaching Lake Mistassini, the route was followed by devious courses along tributaries of the Rupert and East Main Rivers to those of the Big River, which like them flows to Hudson Bay. The feeders of Big River were followed down to Nichicoon Lake, whence various waterways were employed to reach lake Caniapiscow, from which the Ungava River flows to the bay of the same name on Hudson Strait. This river is characterized by wild rapids and by several high falls, but the bay was eventually reached in safety.

550. It had been intended to pass the winter at Ungava Bay, but the state of starvation in which the Indians and Esquimaux were there found rendered this undesirable, and Mr. Low was so fortunate as to secure transport by a Hudson Bay Company's steamer to Hamilton Inlet on the east or Atlantic coast of Labrador. There new arrangements were made, and in October the process of forwarding provisions into the interior for the next season's work was begun. During the winter and spring the supplies were taken in to a point above the Grand Falls of the Hamilton River. At the point thus reached it was necessary to await the breaking up of the ice, and when this occurred the exploration was continued by water. The west or Ashuanipi branch of the river was first examined, with Birch Lake and Lakes Petitsikapow and Michikamow, the latter seventy miles long by as much as thirty miles wide. After returning to the point at which the main supply of provisions had been cached, the Attikonak branch of the Hamilton River was then followed in a general southerly direction, through several lakes, till the water-shed between the Hamilton River and Romaine River was reached. The latter flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is so extremely rapid and rough that it is not employed by the Indians as a route. Thus at about 100 miles from the coast it became necessary to cross to the St. John River, and this was followed down to the sea. Mingan was reached the day following, the party having travelled approximately 5,660 miles since leaving Lake St. John, in the previous summer.

551. Mr. Low reports that between the forks of the Ashuapmouchouan River and File-axe Lake the country is half burnt over and partly grown up with black spruce, banksian pine, aspen, poplar and white birch. In the

region from the East Main River to the height of land over 90 per cent of the trees is black spruce with occasional clumps of white spruce ;

That Lake Meshikeman is the largest body of fresh water in Eastern Labrador, the main body of the lake being 55 miles long and over 20 miles in its widest part ;

That all the rivers and lakes of the interior are well stocked with fish, and that from the mouth of the Hamilton River there is a marked improvement in the size of the trees, along the river and in the valleys white, black and balsam spruce being frequently met with over 24 inches in diameter three feet from the ground, while birch also grows larger and more abundantly than elsewhere.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

552. During the season of 1894 Mr. Ogilvie made an instrumental survey of the Taku River up to the "Forks," thence a closely checked track and photographic survey to the head of the west branch of the river. In the vicinity of the head a complete photo-topographical survey was made of the country.

553. The field operations extended over two months, but most of this time was not available for work on account of extremely disagreeable cold weather. The shortness of the days in January and February, too, was a hindrance. The actual travelling done by the party while in the field totals about 400 miles, and all outfit had to be moved by the men themselves on toboggans. The result will be an accurate map of nearly 1,000 square miles of country, which heretofore had been mapped in a more or less uncertain way.

#### A SECOND EXPEDITION THROUGH THE BARREN LANDS.

554. During the past year it was decided to continue the exploration of that portion of the North-west Territories and Keewatin lying to the west of Hudson Bay, mostly within the confines of the "Barren Grounds" of Canada. The Geological Survey of Canada therefore authorized Mr. J. Burr Tyrrell to undertake a second expedition similar to that of 1893, but, instead of starting from Lake Athabasca, he was to pass further east from the north end of Reindeer Lake, and proceeding thence, by whatever way might prove to be practicable, to the west coast of Hudson Bay. He was accompanied by Mr. R. Munro-Ferguson, who bore his own share of the expenses of the journey.

555. The party consisted of Messrs. Tyrrell and Munro-Ferguson with four canoe-men in two cedar Peterboro' canoes, and two other canoe men in a birch bark canoe, who accompanied them for part of the distance to assist in carrying supplies. They left Selkirk about the middle of June and proceeded down Lake Winnipeg by steamer to Grand Rapids, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, where the canoe voyage was commenced. The route was up the Saskatchewan River to Cumberland, thence northward up the Sturgeon-weir River, through Beaver and Pelican Lakes, to Frog Portage, on the banks of the Churchill River, down this river for a short distance



and then up Reindeer River and across the whole extent of Reindeer Lake to its north end, where a remote northern fur-trading store and a Roman Catholic Mission are situated. Up to this time the party had been travelling through country which had already been more or less definitely surveyed, but the character and age of its underlying rocks was little known, and still less was known about the effect that the ice of the glacial period had produced upon it. A careful geological examination was therefore made of the sides of the lakes and rivers along the line of the route throughout this distance of 650 miles.

556. From the north end of Reindeer Lake the regular geographical and geological survey was begun by Mr. Tyrrell. Ice River, the eastern outlet of Wollaston Lakes, was ascended and surveyed for 115 miles to near its northern bend, beyond which the canoes were carried over portages, and paddled over small lakes, to the head waters of Thlewiaza River, and thence down that stream through Thanout to Theitaga Lakes. From this lake the river is said to flow through Noo-el-tin, or Island Lake, to the west coast of Hudson Bay, between Egg Island and Cape Eskimo. From Theitaga Lake a small stream was ascended with difficulty to the height of land north of which is a rapid descent to Kasba or White Partridge Lake, the large reservoir near the head of the Kazen or White Partridge River, at an elevation of about 1,270 feet above sea level. The survey was continued a'long the east shore of Kasba Lake, and down the Kazen River, which flows from it to Ennadai Lake, which lies on the edge of the "Barren Grounds." The Indians, in their birch bark canoe, accompanied the party to this point, acting as guides and assisting in carrying supplies, but they refused to go beyond into the land of the Eskimo. The party thus diminished, and now, without guides, proceeded northward in the two Peterboro' canoes, searching their way through the crooked, irregular lakes and down the unknown rapid stream. A few days later the reindeer were met on their annual migration southward, and from that time onward the party had an abundant supply of fresh and dried reindeer meat. On the eighth day, after the Indian guides turned back, the party met several families of Eskimos camped on the bank of the river, and here the need of an Eskimo interpreter was keenly felt. However, by signs and presents of trifles such as needles, thimbles, gun caps, &c., and the promise of a double-barrelled gun, two of the men were at length induced to accompany them as guides down the river. Under the skilful guidance of these active watermen the party descended the Kazan River through Titmeg and Yathkyed Lakes to an Eskimo camp about latitude  $63^{\circ} 5'$ , where it was learned that the Kazan River flows into Chesterfield Inlet not very far from the mouth of Telzoa River, descended in 1893, but that by a series of long portages a stream could be reached flowing into Hudson Bay near the Seahorse Islands. By following this stream there would be little danger of want of provisions, while the experience of the previous year showed that the men would probably starve if they attempted to follow Chesterfield Inlet and the shore of Hudson Bay from it southward so late in the season. The two Eskimos did not know the route by the portages and the other stream, but they secured the services of a third Eskimo to act as their guide.

557. Kazen River was left on the 1st September, and on the 18th of the same month the two white men, with their four Indian or half-breed canoe-

men and three Eskimos in kyacks, reached the tidal water of Hudson Bay at the bottom of Neville's Bay, three days earlier than Mr. Tyrell had reached Neville's Bay in the previous year. For the past three weeks the weather had been very stormy with almost constant rain or snow, but now fine weather set in and the party paddled for three hundred miles down the open shore of Hudson Bay to Churchill, which was reached on the 1st of October.

Here it was necessary to remain until the rivers and the lakes were frozen and until dogs could be obtained to haul the men's provisions and bedding southward.

558. On the morning of the 28th of November the party left Churchill and started on snowshoes to make a survey to Split Lake on the Nelson River, along a line which may at some time be traversed by a railway to Hudson Bay. A tramp for eighteen days over level plains and through the deep snow of trackless woods brought them to Split Lake. From here they walked to Norway House in eight days, arriving there after dark on Christmas eve. After a few days rest at Norway House the tramp was resumed along the shore of Lake Winnipeg as far south as Dog's Head, having walked a total distance of 675 miles from Churchill. From Dog's Head carriages or sleighs were obtained and the party drove to Winnipeg, a distance of 150 miles, where they arrived on the evening of the 8th of January, 1895.

559. The route followed from Reindeer Lake to Hudson Bay was 815 miles in length, of which 303·5 miles were instrumentally measured, 480 miles estimated, and 31·5 miles, over portages, paced. The total distance travelled from the time of leaving Selkirk until the return to the same place was 2,825 miles. 1,750 miles in all were travelled in canoes, 675 on snowshoes, and 150 on sledges.

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### COPYRIGHTS IN CANADA.

The copyright question was the subject of public agitation during the year. The following statement is therefore given :—

560. Copyrights are registered and regulated in accordance with the terms of the Canadian Copyright Act, such being Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Under this Act a copyright in Canada may be registered by "any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom." The meaning of this clause, by the interpretation of the Department of Justice, is held not to include the United States, on the ground that the fact of the United States Act granting copyright to British subjects or those of other nations, on certain conditions, does not constitute an "International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom." The Canadian Act requires the printing in Canada of the work as a condition of copyright and it excludes all foreign reprints of work so copyrighted, but it does not exclude "importation from the United

Kingdom of copies of any work lawfully printed there." British copyright works not copyrighted in Canada are admitted by the terms of the Canadian law to be imported, and large numbers of such reprints are in consequence imported from the United States. The reciprocal clauses of the Canadian Act are in terms the provisions on which the Berne Convention is based. The importation of American reprints of English copyrighted works was expressly sanctioned by Imperial legislation, and such importations, in virtue of the provisions of the Copyright Act and the Customs Act, were subjected to a duty of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to be collected for the benefit of British authors; such collection being made under the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Orders-in-Council of Canada. The collection of this duty for authors, however, came to a close within the present year. Literary, scientific and artistic works or compositions, including music, are the subject of copyright. The Canadian Copyright law now being administered was amended by the Copyright Act of 1889, which, however, by the terms of Section 7, does not come into effect until proclaimed by the Governor General-in-Council, and it was explained by the Minister of Justice in the House of Commons, in charge of the Bill, that this proclamation would be subject to agreement with the Imperial authorities. Such agreement has not yet been obtained, objection being taken by English authorities and copyright holders to certain of its provisions. This Act was passed for the protection of Canadian printing interests and it contains a provision that if a British author does not register in Canada his work within one month after publication in the country of origin, that then the Minister of Agriculture may grant a license to any printer in Canada to reproduce the same on the condition of the payment of 10 per cent on the retail price of each copy of the work so reproduced, this royalty to be collected in the form of an excise duty by the Inland Revenue Department. Without entering into the controversy which has arisen on this question, and which has been long and vexed, it may be briefly stated that the Canadian printing interests contend that unless such an advantage is given them they will continue to be excluded from their own market, which has been for many years swamped with United States reprints and which have been allowed to come in in virtue of Imperial legislation on payment of the royalty duty of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On the other hand the British copyright owner contends that his copyright is an absolute possession, an absolute property right, of which he cannot and ought not to be deprived in any part of the British possessions without his consent. In consequence of the passing of the Canadian Act of 1889 notice was given by Order-in-Council to the British Government to denounce the Berne Convention in so far as the Dominion of Canada was concerned, such Act practically limiting the reciprocity clauses to a period of one month after first publication in the United Kingdom or the country of origin having an "International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA, FORMED  
26TH OCTOBER, 1893.

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

President.—Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

Vice-Presidents.—Lady Thompson, Madame Laurier.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.—The wives of Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces.

Provincial Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. McDonnell, for Ontario ; Lady Caron, for Quebec ; Lady Tilley, for New Brunswick ; Mrs. Archibald, for Nova Scotia ; Mrs. Taylor, for Manitoba, and Miss Perrin, for British Columbia.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 44 Dewson Street, Toronto.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. H. Scott, Montreal.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton.

The National Council of Women of Canada owes its formation to the meeting of the International Council of Women held at the close of the Women's Congress at Chicago in 1893. A number of women representing various societies in Canada were present at that meeting and resolved to take steps to form a National Council of Women in Canada, Mrs. McDonnell of Sunnyside, Toronto, and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings being appointed provisionally Vice-President and Secretary.

Two preliminary meetings were held at Toronto in October, 1893, to carry the above resolution into effect, and it was then arranged to hold a mass meeting of women to consider the subject in the Pavilion on 26th October, 1893, and to invite Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen to preside on the occasion. Two hundred invitations were sent out to the representatives of as many women's associations as could be communicated with.

The resolution to form a National Council of Women on the basis proposed at Chicago was carried unanimously, Her Excellency was elected President, and officers were elected to whom was entrusted the duty of revising and putting into final shape the constitution for Local Councils.

The main principles of the constitution recommended by this committee and adopted formally at the first annual meeting of the National Council held at Ottawa, 11th April, 1894, are as follows :—

*Preamble.*

We, women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and state, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law.

*Article II.—General Policy.*

This Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it beyond that of suggestion and sympathy ; therefore, no society voting to enter this Council shall



render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society, or to any act or utterance of the Council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this constitution.

*Article III.—Officers.*

Sec. 1. The officers of this Council shall be a president, hon. vice-presidents (the wives of the lieutenant-governors), two vice-presidents-at-large (elected by ballot), a vice-president for each province, ex-officio, vice-presidents (the presidents of all Local Councils, and all federating societies that are nationally organized), a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer.

*Article IV.—Members.*

Sec. 1. Local Councils formed of federations of associations of women, and Societies of women nationally organized, provided that their constitutions be in harmony with the basis of constitutions of the National Council by their own vote, with the approval of the executive committee aforesaid.

Sec. 3. The president and five delegates from each Local Council, and the president and one delegate from each nationally organized society, together with the executive committee, shall alone have the right to vote at meetings of the National Council.

*Article VI.—Fees.*

Each nationally organized society or authorized representative of an organized community, federating in the National Council, shall pay an annual fee of \$2, and each Local Council shall pay an annual fee of \$5 to the National Council.

Sixteen Local Councils have been formed throughout the Dominion since that date, embracing all kinds of associations, institutions and other organizations in which women are concerned, and representing all classes, creeds and politics. The following is the list of these Councils with the date of their formation and the names of their principal officers.

TORONTO LOCAL COUNCIL.

(Organized November 3rd, 1893.)

OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. Grant Macdonald, 327 College street.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Hodgins, 92 Pembroke street; Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Alex. Cameron, Lady Smith and Mrs. Gibson.

Ex-officio Vice-Presidents.—Presidents of federated societies.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Kerr.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Dignam, 200 Rusholme road.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Scales, 54 Wellington Place.

## HAMILTON LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized November 17th, 1893.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. (Dr.) Lyle, the Manse, Bold street.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Geo. Papps, McNab street, S., and Mrs. J. M. Gibson, 311 Bay street, S.

Recording Secretary.—Miss K. Sadlier, 46 Hunter street, W.

Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Macdonald, 28 Duke street.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Wm. H. Ballard, 196 George street.

## MONTREAL LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized November 30th, 1893.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. Drummond, 874 Sherbrooke street.

Vice-Presidents.—Madame Thibaudeau, 837 Palace street; Mrs. R. Reid, 57 Union avenue; Mme De Sola, 54 Victoria street; Madame Dandurand, 39 Bishop street, and Mrs. Carus Wilson, B.A., 66 McTavish street.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Wurtele, 79 Union avenue.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. MacNaughton, 38 Lorne avenue.

Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Fairley, 83 Simpson street.

## OTTAWA LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized January 16th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Lady Ritchie, 285 Metcalfe street.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. R. W. Scott, 274 Daly avenue; Lady Caron, 251 Daly Avenue; Mrs. E. H. Bronson, 75 Concession street; Mrs. Gwynne, 188 Metcalfe street.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Tilton, 37 Gloucester street.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. E. Griffin, the Russell.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Edwards, 127 Metcalfe street.

## LONDON LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized February 14th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. E. N. English, Hellmuth College.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. T. Macbeth; Mrs. Morphy, Queen's avenue; and Mrs. Hutchinson, London, south.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Hamilton Moore, Richmond street.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Macdonald, 307 Dufferin avenue.

Treasurer.—Miss McKenzie, Askin street.

## WINNIPEG LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized February 24th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Lady Schultz, Government House.  
 Vice-President.—Mrs. Bryce, Manitoba College.  
 Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Moore, 166 Donald street.  
 Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Parker, Edmonton street.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. James Fisher, 121 Kennedy street.

## QUEBEC LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized April 3rd, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Lady Casault, de Salaberry street.  
 Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Hunter Dunn, Esplanade, and Madame Routhier, 83 St. Louis street.  
 English Secretary.—Miss Rowand, 82 St. Denis street.  
 French Secretaries.—Madame Grondin, St. Ursule street, and Miss Stuart, St. Louis road.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. McCord, Ste. Genevieve street.

## KINGSTON LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized April 26th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. Fraser.  
 Vice-Presidents.—Lady Cartwright, Mrs. Walkem, Mrs. Swift, and Mrs. H. Skinner.  
 Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Machar.  
 Recording Secretary.—Miss H. P. Smith.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. W. H. Skinner.

## ST. JOHN LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized August 14th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Lady Tilley, Carleton House, Germain street.  
 Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Boyle Travers, Sydney street, and Miss E. E. Murray, Wright street.  
 Recording Secretary.—Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, King street, east.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mecklenburg street.  
 Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. R. C. Skinner, King street, east.

## HALIFAX LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized August 24th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. J. C. Mackintosh, Tower House.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Mrs. Montgomery-Moore, Bellevue ; Mrs. Courtney, Bishopthorpe ; Miss O'Brien, Archbishop's House, Dresden Row ; Mrs. H. H. Ridley, Brunswick street ; Mrs. H. H. Fuller, South street ; Mrs. C. Archibald, Tower road.

Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Henry, 26 South Park street.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Creighton, 94 Pleasant street.

Treasurer.—Mrs. J. W. Longley, Brenton street.

## YARMOUTH LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized August 28th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Miss Eudora Hilton.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. S. M. Connell.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. A. C. Harding.

Treasurer.—Mrs. E. H. Brets.

## WEST ALGOMA LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized September, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. F. E. Gibbs.

Vice-President.—Mrs. T. A. Bell.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Geo. T. Marks.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. J. M. McGovern.

Treasurer.—Mrs. C. L. Wetmore.

## EDMONTON LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized October 13th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. A. Taylor.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Graham, and Miss Henry.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. W. J. Walker.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Oliver.

Treasurers.—Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Prince.

## VICTORIA LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized November 9th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. J. Baker.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. R. S. Dey, "Dereen," Rockland Ave., and Mrs. Theodore Davie, Soamich road.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Scaife, 6 Broughton street.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Gordon Grant, Soamich road.

Treasurer.—Mrs. A. E. B. Davie.



## VANCOUVER LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized November 11th, 1894.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Lady Reid, Fairview House.  
 Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. C. M. Beecher and Mrs. J. H. Carlisle.  
 Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Cowperthwaite, Fairview.  
 Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Johnson.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. J. M. Browning.

## EAST KOOTENAY LOCAL COUNCIL.

*(Organized January, 1895.)*

## OFFICERS.

President.—Mrs. Spragge, Donald.  
 Vice-President.—Mrs. F. E. Hobbs, Donald.  
 Treasurer.—Mrs. Beasley, Donald.  
 Recording Secretary.—Mrs. Bolton, Donald.  
 Corresponding Secretary.—Miss Steen, Donald.

In addition to these sixteen Local Councils, five nationally organized societies have joined the National Council, the list of these societies being as follows :—

## THE WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

President.—Mrs. Digman, 509 Markham street, Toronto.

## THE GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF CANADA.

President.—Mrs. Wood, 100 Pembroke street, Toronto.

## THE DOMINION WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT ASSOCIATION.

President.—Dr. Emily Stowe, G 9 North street, Toronto.

## KING'S DAUGHTERS.

President.—Mrs. Tilley, Memorial Lodge, London.

## THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION.

Secretary.—Mrs. Gordon of Ellon, Rideau Cottage, Ottawa.

562. The second annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada was held in Toronto, May 27–31, 1895, and was attended by delegates from all the Local Councils and national societies federated, nearly all being personally represented by some of their own members, including ladies from Vancouver and Halifax. The annual report stated that all the Local Councils had undertaken reforms of various kinds which they felt would

be beneficial to the community, amongst other subjects mentioned being the appointment of women factory inspectors, the care of female prisoners, the appointment of police matrons, the introduction of manual instruction into the public schools, the appointment of women on boards of education, the introduction of kindergarten teaching for the blind, the care of the poor, the forming of public libraries, the organization of associated charities, the training of servants, and various other matters relating to home and social life. Conferences were held on education, the relations of parents and children, sanitary work, national art, music, literature, social reform and self-education.

Resolutions were carried requesting that women might be appointed on the boards of all institutions where women are concerned, that the duty lately removed by the Dominion Government on opium might be reimposed, and that steps might be taken whereby persons leaving Canada to commit bigamy in the United States might be made amenable to the laws. Resolutions recommending Local Councils to urge the appointment of women factory inspectors where this had not already been done, and also advising them to encourage the study and practice of applied design.

In addition to the above the following resolutions were also carried unanimously :—

“That the National Council of Women of Canada do hereby record their appreciation of the efforts made by many of the leading newspapers of the Dominion to suppress the publication of unnecessary details of crime and brutality, so certain to have an injurious effect on the public mind and especially on the minds of the young, and their determination to use their influence to support every endeavour to increase and maintain a high tone in the public press.

“The attention of the National Council of Women having been drawn to the difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy definite information concerning the status of women in the Dominion with regard to their work in connection either with industrial occupations or with reference to their pursuits in the fields of education, art, literature, music and philanthropy, and to the desirability of such statistics being gathered by duly qualified persons; it is hereby resolved, that the Dominion Government be requested by the National Council of Women of Canada to make the collection of such statistics a department in the Statistical Year-Book of Canada, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Premier and to the Minister on whose department devolves the duty of compiling statistics.”

“That the National Council of Women of Canada, representing all sections, parties and religious creeds in the Dominion, having heard with profound sorrow and horror of the recent sufferings of their sisters in Armenia, do desire to convey to them the expression of their deepest sympathy and of their earnest desire to help and encourage them in any way in their power. They earnestly pray that the afflictions which have been so heroically endured may be speedily brought to an end, and that through the overruling Providence of the Almighty Father a happier state of affairs may be established.”

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

563. A Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the question of liquor traffic in Canada was issued on 14th March, 1892. The Commissioners named were Sir Joseph Hickson, Kt., Chairman, H. S. McDonald, Esq., County Judge Leeds and Grenville, E. F. Clarke, Esq., G. A. Gigault, Esq., and the Rev. J. McLeod, D.D.

The Commission was empowered to summon and swear witnesses and was instructed to obtain the fullest and most trustworthy data possible respecting :—

1. The effect of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.

2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate and prohibit the traffic.

3. The results of these measures in each case.

4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of the municipalities, provinces and of the Dominion, and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

5. All other information bearing upon the question of prohibition.

The Commission held its first public sitting to take evidence at Halifax, N. S., on 25th July, 1892.

The Commission held 130 public sittings for hearing evidence the witnesses numbering 1,139, whose testimony filled 4,528 pages in five, or rather 6 volumes—that for Ontario being divided into two parts. These volumes also contain 56 appendices, occupying 66 pages and 293 pages of list of names of witnesses and analytical indexes. By provinces they are divided as follows :—

Provinces.	Sittings.	Witnesses	Pages.	Appendices.	Pages.	Index pages.
Nova Scotia.....	7	116	351	8	18	49
New Brunswick .....	8	129	401	9	7	
Prince Edward Island.....	4	45	204	10	9	
Quebec.....	23	119	783	1	2	92
Manitoba.....	5	59	217	5	4	30
North-west Territories.....	6	81	249	3	4	
British Columbia.....	5	65	189	3	3	
Ontario.....	33	284	1,385	12	11	65
United States .....	39	241	748	5	8	57
Totals .....	130	1,139	4,528	56	66	293

The Report of the Commissioners occupies 507 pages and the minority report of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, 183. Appendices to the number of 172, making 309 pages, accompany the reports, which have topical indexes. An analytical index of the witnesses is given in each volume.

The Commission on 4th June, 1894, presented an interim report with the evidence taken in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

The Commission on 29th March, 1895, presented its final report with the evidence taken in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the North-west Territories and the States of California, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Illinois, remarks on the evidence, oral and documentary, and its conclusions.

The report, after remarking on the previous absence of systematized data or information, describes the status of the traffic in each province.

It proceeds to treat each clause of the commission *seriatim*.

564. *Clause 1.*—The report gives statistics of the manufacture of liquors, the farm produce consumed, the capital invested, the employment given, the wages paid, the deterioration of property expected to result from prohibition, the consumption of liquors and the public revenue derived. The evidence of the effect of prohibition on other interests is reviewed.

*Conclusions.*—"In the foregoing statements the Commissioners have endeavoured to indicate the various agricultural, commercial, industrial, financial and other business interests, and the extent of them, necessarily somewhat indefinitely, which are affected by the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors. Sufficient information has been given to show that these interests are very extensive, and that any serious interference with the traffic must necessarily depreciate the value of a large amount of property—a property, which, if the estimates made in regard to its value are to be accepted, is equal to, or, rather in excess of the capital of the whole of the chartered banks of the Dominion—and would interfere, for a time at least, to no inconsiderable extent with the general business of the country."

565. As to the effect upon the community at large, the report gives statistics of convictions, of arrests and of the insane, with tabulated answers to questions sent to clergymen of all denominations, medical men, judges, magistrates and insurance companies.

*Conclusion.*—"The buying and selling or bartering of intoxicants for beverage purposes can hardly be said of itself to produce injurious effects. Such evils as do arise flow from the misuse of the article bought and sold. That many and grievous evils and much wretchedness and misery are caused by over indulgence in the use of intoxicants does not admit of controversy. It is impracticable to reach the number of individuals in the community who are guilty of such over-indulgence, and who thereby inflict injury upon themselves and their families, and dissipate means which might and should be applied to worthier objects. Considering, however, the repeated offences committed by those who do so offend, the proportion of them to the total population of the Dominion the undersigned believe to be comparatively small, and probably smaller in Canada than in any other country in regard to which it has been practicable to obtain information. How much of the crime, poverty and insanity of the country is to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquors cannot be accurately determined from any information accessible to the Commissioners. In regard to crime the evidence taken is fairly unanimous that the more serious offences, such as forgery, perjury, arson, &c., are committed by those who do not over-indulge in the use of intoxicants."



566. *Clauses 2 and 3.*—The report deals with these subjects together. The legislation of the Dominion and the provinces, and of the effects in each of them, are described, with quotations from the evidence, and with statistics. The laws in the British Colonies and Great Britain are given in some detail. The legislation and its effects in the United States are described, and in the case of the States visited by the Commission the evidence is reviewed, especially in regard to Maine, to which much space is devoted. Information is given as to the liquor laws of other foreign countries with a full account of the Gothenburg system.

*Conclusion.*—"It has always to be remembered that there are other influences than legislation affecting the liquor traffic and the consumption of liquor in a community. How much of such results as may be achieved is to be attributed to these influences, and how much to the effect of legislation can never be clearly defined. The investigations of the undersigned, and the evidence taken, all lead to the conclusion that legislation aiming at restriction or lessening the trade in or consumption of liquor, if it is to be at all effective, must have the active and continued support of a very large majority of the community in which it is to be enforced. If it has not such support, experience shows that opposition will overbear the law and it will either become, in effect, inoperative and demoralizing, or it will be repealed."

567. *Clauses 4 and 5.*—These clauses are treated together. The evidence of witnesses is quoted on some points.

*Conclusions.*—"The advocates of prohibition in Canada aim at the entire suppression of the use of intoxicants for beverage purposes. They desire to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale for all purposes other than sacramental, medicinal and mechanical. Some of the extreme advocates of the system would eliminate the first, that is sacramental, from the list of exemptions. The Commissioners have not been able to discover that any such sweeping system of prohibition is in force in any self-governing community. The question was put again and again to witnesses, but only to elicit the answer that they did not know of any country, state or colony where such a law was in force."\*

"No where, so far as the Commission has been able to investigate, have prohibitory laws had the effect of stopping the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage."

"In previous portions of the report comparison has been made, as far as it has been possible, of the results secured under the prohibitive system elsewhere with those which have been obtained in the Dominion under the license and local option systems that have been in force, and the conclusion arrived at by the undersigned is, that progress towards the suppression of intemperance, the curtailment of offences against the laws, and the suppression of vice generally, has been greater and more satisfactory in Canada than it has been in any of the neighbouring States similarly situated which have adopted protection."

"The undersigned have already expressed the opinion that more substantial progress has been made under the system pursued in Canada for regulating the liquor traffic than has been achieved under prohibitory legislation

\*The Maine law does not prevent a private citizen from importing liquor for his own use. It was afterwards found that Pitcairn Island, with 125 inhabitants, has a prohibitory law.

in the States of the United States which have adopted prohibition, and it is only necessary to add that they do not believe the social condition of the people of the Dominion would be improved by the enactment of a general prohibitory law."

"That prohibition of the traffic would adversely affect the agricultural interests of the country the Commissioners believe is a fact beyond successful contention."

"The business, industrial and commercial interests are so closely interwoven that they have to be considered conjointly. Adopting the view that the breweries and distilleries would be closed, and the retail trade in liquor put an end to, there would probably be thrown out of employment not less than 30,000 persons, many of them having families, and all at present earning their livelihood directly from the liquor traffic. This is an estimate. The data do not exist from which a correct statement can be compiled. It excludes the numbers engaged in the making of cider and native wines. That the cognate trades furnishing supplies to brewers and distillers, amongst which may be mentioned coopers, bottle makers, cork cutters, capsule makers, &c., would be largely affected cannot possibly be questioned. That real estate, buildings and machinery, occupied and employed by brewers and distillers, would be seriously affected in value there cannot be any doubt, in fact much of it would be rendered almost valueless. That property occupied by the wholesale and retail vendors of liquors would also be depreciated in value if the traffic in liquor was put an end to is, the Commissioners believe, a certainty. It is not, of course, practicable to definitely determine to what extent all these interests would be affected by the adoption of a law prohibiting the making, importing and selling of liquors, but it is impossible to suppose that so serious an interference as it must bring about, with a business, which one way and another affects investments and the employment of money, in the aggregate, equal in amount to that of the whole of the capital of the chartered banks of Canada, could take place without causing a very grave disturbance of the industrial, commercial and financial affairs of the country."

"The enactment of a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion would, in the opinion of the undersigned, prejudicially affect the business, industrial and commercial interests of the country."

"The Commissioners cannot agree with the view so earnestly put forward by some church organization, and many witnesses, that the recognition of the traffic by licensing it is an immoral act and a national sin. On the other hand the undersigned are of opinion that the combined system of license and regulation, which for centuries has been the rule of civilized nations, with such amendments as experience has proved and shall, from time to time, prove to be needful in order to make it more efficient, should not be departed from."

"The undersigned consider that the aim of any system of regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic is to lessen or extinguish the evils which arise from intemperance, or from the improper use of intoxicating beverages; and, after the most careful and anxious consideration of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that this would not be accomplished by the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion, and that if such a law were passed it could not be efficiently enforced. A prohibitory law partakes too much

of the character of coercive legislation, on a matter in regard to which a very large portion of the people consider they are qualified and entitled to judge for themselves, to be accepted as a measure they are called upon to unhesitatingly obey, and hence the impracticability of efficient enforcement. With the powers possessed by the various provinces to legislate in respect of the traffic ; with the certainty that in some of the provinces prohibition would meet with determined opposition ; with an open frontier, such as the Dominion possesses, largely bordering on States in which sales would be carried on, the undersigned consider that it is illusory to anticipate that a general prohibitory law could be enforced with any reasonable degree of efficiency."

"The question of making compensation to those engaged in the manufacture and in the wholesale and retail vending of liquors (one or both classes), should the traffic be put an end to by legislation, has been frequently referred to, and much evidence has been taken on the subject. The undersigned Commissioners, regarding the evidence given, and what has been proposed in other countries, as for instance, England, France, Germany and some of the British Colonies, consider that the payment of compensation could not, justly, be avoided in the case of those who, by such legislation, would have their business, which they have been carrying on under the sanction of the State, abruptly put an end to, and their capital in many cases almost swept away, and in all considerably diminished."

568. The report under the head of "General Remarks" recommends:—A Dominion register of all manufacturers and of dealers in liquor with a Dominion fee and certificate ; the establishment of places to which habitual drunkards might be committed for restraint and treatment ; the endorsement of convictions on licenses, so as to avoid the difficulty of proving previous convictions ; the abolition of saloon licenses ; the discontinuance of the licensing of the compounding or mixing of liquors ; the detection of adulteration ; the granting to residents of facilities to oppose the renewal of licenses ; the taking a vote every three years in Scott Act or local option counties and municipalities whether or no there should be a continuance for three years ; the imposition of high licenses, with thorough enforcement ; making the illegal purchaser equally guilty with the illegal vendor ; the training of the female portion of the population in a knowledge of domestic economy and household duties ; the compilation of the returns of the inmates committed to and remaining in jails, asylums, almshouses and reformatories, with the cost, and returns of the number and classes of licenses issued in each city and county with the amounts collected, to be done by and at the cost of the Dominion Government.

569. The report is signed by Sir Joseph Hickson, the chairman, Judge McDonald, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Gigault, the last named Commissioner dissenting from the recommendation that liquor dealers should take out Dominion certificates, and from the statement that the Salvation Army had aided the temperance movement. The Rev. Dr. McLeod dissented, and did not sign.

#### MINORITY REPORT.

570. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the Commissioners, presented a separate report, stating that he had reached conclusions different from those of the other Commissioners.



571. *Clause 1.*—Dr. McLeod enlarges on the admitted facts of the evils resulting from intemperance. After dwelling on the losses he continued: "In this connection the fact must be noted that a proportion of the national, provincial and municipal revenues is derived from the liquor traffic. The amount thus contributed is calculated by the Commission at \$8,437,316." This he therefore deducts from his calculation of the "Cost of the Liquor Traffic," namely, \$143,258,716, leaving the net loss \$134,785,400 yearly.

572. *Clauses 2 and 3.*—Dr. McLeod first deals with license laws, condemning the system, especially high licenses.

*Conclusions.*—"That in view of the facts that after centuries of license legislation in Great Britain, and in the United States and Canada from the earliest periods in the history of these countries, the liquor traffic, with all its attendant evils, is still strong and defiant, steadily producing and perpetuating the deplorable things and conditions set forth in this report, and this in spite of the numerous regulations and limitations embodied in license laws, it is impossible for your Commissioners to reach any other conclusion than that as a remedy for, or even a check to the evils of the liquor traffic, license laws of every kind have been a stupendous failure."

573. Next, Dr. McLeod discusses the Gothenburg system of Sweden and the kindred Bergen system of Norway at considerable length, disapproving of them.

*Conclusions.*—"Canada, in which the consumption of liquors and the record of public drunkenness and crimes resulting from drink are much lower than in Norway and Sweden, has nothing to gain by the adoption of the Gothenburg system, and has nothing to learn from it, except that no system of license, by whatever name called, or conducted under whatever auspices, interferes permanently with the liquor traffic, or diminishes its inevitable evils."

574. Dr. McLeod deals voluminously with the subject of local and partial prohibition in the United States.

*Conclusion.*—"Such prohibition of the liquor traffic as Canada has had, whether by direct enactment as in the North-west, by local option laws, as the Scott Act and Dunkin Act, or by non-issue of licenses because of the failure of applicants to secure the requisite number of signatures, has, notwithstanding the limited areas in which it has operated, the proximity of hostile territory, the opposition of the combined liquor interests of the country, and admitted defects in even the best laws, undoubtedly had good effect, and points to the greater good that would result from a general prohibitory law."

575. *Clauses 4 and 5.*—The report of Dr. McLeod discusses the points of these subjects.

*Conclusion.*—"It is impossible, in face of the fact already set out, to come to any other conclusion than that the effect of prohibition on the social condition of the people would be good, the extent of the benefit conferred by it varying with the thoroughness of the enforcement of the law."

576. After some historical matter concerning prohibition Dr. McLeod sums up:

*Conclusions.*—"In view of the facts hereinbefore recited, and after a careful consideration of all the evidence taken by the Commission, and of all



other information and knowledge obtained, the undersigned respectfully submits the following as his conclusions in reference to the whole subject which the Commission was instructed to investigate.

1. "That the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada made a right and wise declaration in relation to the subject when it declared, in 1877, that total prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for intemperance; that the House of Commons was right in declaring at the same time: 'that this House is prepared to enact such legislation as soon as public opinion will sustain them in doing so,' and that the House of Commons was well advised in reiterating from time to time, as already set forth, this declaration.

2. "That all the information which your Commission has been able to obtain has made clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic have been of value and effective only in proportion as they have approximated, in their operation, to the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages; and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and moreover could be met without the continuance of that evil."

4. "That it would, therefore, be right and wise for the Dominion Parliament, without further delay, to carry out the promise given and give effect to the principle stated in its several resolutions, by the enactment and thorough enforcement of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor, except for medical, sacramental and scientific purposes, in and into the Dominion of Canada."

## NECROLOGY.

577. Of the thirty-three "Fathers of Confederation" who met at Quebec in the month of October, 1864, to frame a constitution for the Canadian Union, all have passed away excepting ten. None died during the year 1894.

578. Senator Glazier who died in July, 1894, was born in Sunbury County, New Brunswick, in 1809. He sat for Sunbury in the New Brunswick Legislature for some time prior to and after the Union of the Provinces. In 1868 he was appointed to the Senate and held that position till his death.

579. Senator Billa Flint died on 15th June, 1894. He was born in Elizabethtown, Ontario, 9th February, 1805. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1836, was Mayor of Belleville, Reeve of Elzevir for twenty-one years up to 1890, sat for Hastings in the Canadian Assembly from 1847 to 1851 when he was defeated, and for South Hastings from 1854 to 1857. He represented the Trent Division in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada from 1863 until the Union of the Provinces, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation.

580. Hon. Felix Geoffrion died at Vercheres on the 7th August, 1894. He was born in Varennes in 1832. Married in 1856. Studied the Notarial profession and was Registrar of Vercheres from 1854 to 1863. In the latter year he was elected to represent Vercheres in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada and remained in the Assembly till Confederation.

At the first general election after that event he was returned to the Commons. He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of Canada and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue on the 8th July, 1874, in succession to Hon. T. Fournier. In consequence of serious illness he resigned from the Cabinet in 1876, retaining his seat in the Commons, which he held continuously from 1867 to the day of his death.

In 1874 he moved for a Select Committee of the House to enquire into the causes of the difficulties in the North-west during 1869-70, became Chairman of the Committee, and wrote the report thereof to Parliament. He was one of the oldest members of the House and was held in high respect.

581. Sir Narcisse F. Belleau died at Quebec on 14th September, 1894. He was born in 1808. A lawyer he became attracted to politics in early life and entered the Legislative Council in 1852, of which body he was elected Speaker in 1857. During the Coalition Government of 1865 he was called upon to be Premier and Receiver-General. Sir John A. Macdonald was at the time senior member of the Government. The Governor General, on the death of Sir Etienne Taché, suggested that Sir John should accept the premiership, but Hon. George Brown, who was also a member of the Government, objected, and by mutual consent Sir Narcisse was chosen.

In 1867 Sir Narcisse was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, which position he occupied till February, 1873, when he retired to private life. He was knighted while he was Mayor of Quebec, after the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in 1860. In 1879 the Queen conferred on him the distinction of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

In all the public positions he filled he bore himself so as to win credit and honour. "Distinguished as a lawyer and a literary man, his home was a social centre of refinement and culture where many notable persons sought the society of one who always charmed by his manner and attracted by the high qualities of his mind."

582. Hon. Christopher F. Fraser, who died 24th August, 1894, was a native of Brockville, Ontario. He was born in 1839. His father, a Scottish Highlander, was one of the pioneers of the district. He was called to the Bar in 1865. In the first Provincial Election after Confederation he offered as the Liberal candidate in Brockville, but was defeated. He was again defeated in 1871, when he ran for South Grenville. A vacancy occurring in South Grenville by the death of the sitting member, he was returned in 1872, but was unseated on petition. A new election being ordered, Mr. Fraser was successful and continued to represent that constituency till 1879, when he was elected member for Brockville and represented his native town for 15 years. Within a year of his first return to the Legislature, Mr. Fraser was appointed a member of the Executive Council and was

sworn in as Provincial Secretary. He occupied this post for a few months and was then made Commissioner of Public Works, in which position he remained for 20 years. Mr. Fraser was an effective debater and was regarded as the leader of the Roman Catholic contingent of the Liberal party in Ontario. Among his contributions to the Statute-Book are the Factories' Act, the Compensation to workmen for injuries Act, the Act relating to the safety of Railway Employees, and other measures. He was regarded as a straight-forward, honest and incorruptible public man.

583. Hon. Senator Amos E. Botsford died on 22nd March, 1894. He was born in St. John, N.B., in 1804, and was educated in Sackville, N.B. He took a great interest in Agriculture and was President of the Provincial Board of Agriculture. One of the first public efforts of the present High Commissioner (Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.) was in advocacy of the Volunteer movement and his first speech on the subject was delivered at Sackville. He found a hearty coadjutor in Mr. Botsford who was Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, Westmoreland Militia.

When the Dominion Rifle Association was organized in 1867, Colonel Botsford was chosen the first President and continued to hold that position till 1871, when he became Vice-President.

He was a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick from 1833 until the Union, and a member of the Executive Council from 1838 to 1840.

He served his Queen and country in many other ways, having been Senior Judge of Common Pleas for Westmoreland County, and a Commissioner with Hon. E. B. Chandler in 1836 to settle the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1838 he was a delegate to Washington, U.S.A., respecting the border difficulties known as the Aroostook War, and was taken prisoner by the militia of Maine but soon released when his mission was known. During the Government of Lord Durham he was a delegate in 1839 to Quebec to discuss matters of general interest relating to British North America. In 1853 he was a delegate to Washington respecting a reciprocal treaty. In the same year he was appointed Commissioner with Col. Robinson, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Bouchette to survey and mark the boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick as defined by the arbitrators. In 1855 he moved and carried an addition to the standing orders in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, that the public could be present at the deliberations of that body, which to that date had been carried on with closed doors.

In March, 1866, in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, he moved resolutions approving of the Confederation of the Provinces, which, being carried, resulted in the defeat of the government.

He was called to the Senate in May, 1866, and was Speaker of that body in 1872 and again in 1880. He was continuously a member of the Legislature of New Brunswick and of the Federal Senate for sixty-one years.

584. Hon. Senator Chaffers was born in 1827, and entered mercantile life. He sat for Rouville in the Canadian Assembly from October 1856 till the general elections in 1857. He represented Rougemont in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada from 1864 to the Union, when he was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation.

585. Hon. P. C. Hill died on 13th September, 1894. He was born in Halifax, was seventy-three years of age at the time of his death, and was a son of the late Captain N. T. Hill of the Royal Staff Corps. He became a barrister in 1844, was appointed a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia in 1867, but was defeated in the first Provincial Elections after Confederation. In December, 1874, he was appointed Provincial Secretary, and in May 1875, he became Premier and President of the Council in a Ministry whose primal idea was complete disseverance of Provincial from Dominion politics. His Government was defeated in 1878, when he retired from public life. At the time of his death he resided in England and was one of the earlier members of the Royal Colonial Institute. He was the author of several theological and philanthropic pamphlets. One of his most important contributions to theological controversy is a *brochure* of some fifty pages, which ran through several editions and is entitled "Drifting Away," a reply to Professor Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual world."

586. Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, died on 30th October, 1894. He was born 15th October, 1840, educated at the Jesuits' College of Montreal, studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1865.

Mr. Mercier was elected to Parliament for Rouville in 1872, and held his seat until 1873, when the Mackenzie Government appealed to the country, Mr. Mercier giving place to Mr. Cheval. In 1878 he offered for Parliament, the chance presenting itself in St. Hyacinthe, but was defeated by six. In 1879 he was invited by Hon. Mr. Joly to fill a vacancy in the Executive of the Province of Quebec and became Solicitor-General. The Joly administration was defeated in 1879, and Mr. Mercier became leader of the Opposition. In 1887, the Ross-Taillon Government was defeated and Mr. Mercier became Premier. On 17th June, 1890, Mr. Mercier was again triumphant in the Provincial elections. Accusations of corrupt practices having been made against Mr. Mercier and his colleagues, an investigation was held, the result of which was that a majority of the judges forming the Royal Commission reported that Mr. Mercier was deserving of condemnation, and on the 15th December, 1891, he was accordingly dismissed from the Government. M. de Boucherville then formed a Government. A second Royal Commission made further investigations, and as a result of the general provincial elections held on March 8th, 1892, Mr. Mercier found himself with only seventeen supporters in a House of seventy-three members. He did not take his seat in the session of 1892, but did so in the session of 1893, taking however, little part in the discussions.

587. The Right Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G., Premier of the fifth Ministry of the Dominion, was born in Halifax, N. S., 10th November, 1844, and died suddenly in Windsor Castle, December 12th, 1894, shortly after being installed a member of the Queen's most honourable Privy Council. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia, July, 1865, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in May, 1879. His first political appointment was member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Nova Scotia, which was made in October, 1878, he having been elected a member of the



Legislature in December, 1877. He became Premier of his native province in May, 1882, resigning and being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in July, 1882. This office he held till September, 1885, when he resigned on being sworn of the Privy Council of Canada and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. He was first returned to the Commons 16th October, 1885. He took part in the Fishery Commission at Washington in 1887 and was created a K.C.M.G., for his services. On the death of Sir John Macdonald, 6th June, 1891, he was sent for to form a ministry, but declined in favour of Sir John Abbott, who formed the fourth Ministry. When Sir John Abbott resigned, owing to ill-health, Sir John Thompson undertook the task of forming the Ministry of which he was Premier at the time of his death. While he was Attorney-General of Canada he was appointed one of the British representatives of the Court of Arbitration, created under the Treaty of Arbitration entered into by Great Britain and the United States of America on February 29th, 1892, for the amicable settlement of the questions which had arisen between the countries concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea. This court met in Paris, France, in March, 1892, and, after many sittings, delivered to the agents of Great Britain and the United States the decision of the Court on the 15th of August. In this position Sir John Thompson distinguished himself greatly and reflected high credit on his native land.

Our Queen, deeply affected by the sudden death of her Canadian Councilor, ordered the remains to be transferred to Canada by H. M. S. "Blenheim," and did everything in her power to express her sense of the loss she and her people had sustained. The people of Canada, without respect to creed or politics, expressed their profound sorrow in every possible way. A State funeral was decreed. The Countess of Aberdeen at a meeting held in Ottawa moved the following resolution and made the accompanying remarks :

"That the Ottawa local Council of Women do tender Lady Thompson the respectful assurance of their sincere and earnest sympathy with herself and her family in their great bereavement ; and that the Council desire also to express their deep sense of the public loss sustained by the country in the death of the late eminent Premier of Canada."

"Ladies, but few words are needed to present this resolution to you : it carries its own force, and we in Ottawa have the best reason to know what it means. If the death of our Premier means a blank in the Empire, if it is mourned as a personal loss from one end of the Dominion to the other, what must it be to the city where he lived his noble, beautiful, simple life, and where the weight of his influence and co-operation could always be depended upon in support of all that was for the good and happiness of the people? We alone of all the cities of the Dominion can know what it means to have such a man, such a premier, taken away from our midst ; and further, we women members of this Council, have especial reason to mourn, for we can well remember the words which he spoke but a few short months ago from this very platform, when he declared his faith in the great career of usefulness that was opening before the National Council in Canada, and his determination to stand by us at all times and seasons. And these were not mere words, as I have good reason to know, for during the inception of our work he was at all times ready with his advice and assistance. His faith in our

possibilities was unbounded, and his willingness to help in every detail was wonderful. Therefore, the keenness with which we feel our loss of him as a friend and as a leader, for the country's sake, and for the sake of our community, must make us able to understand in some faint degree all the desolation of the home that he has left empty. There they can cherish proudly the memory of a hero who counted not his life dear unto himself; but the measure of the happiness enjoyed in the unity of those beautiful family relations of which many of us here have had opportunity to catch a glimpse, is a measure, of the present sorrow and darkness. I know full well that many prayers have been offered up for that bereaved household, and that it will be with full hearts that we venture respectfully to offer to Lady Thompson and her family the assurance of the true, deep sympathy of the women of the Ottawa Local Council."

Lady Ritchie seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

588. Hon. Senator Tassé died on the 17th January, 1895. He was born in Montreal 23rd October, 1848, and educated at Rigaud College in the County of Vaudreuil. When he was 19 years of age he was chief editor of *Le Canada*. In 1869 he joined the staff of *La Minerve*, remaining in that position till 1872. He was then appointed assistant French translator of the House of Commons, the duties connected with which he discharged until 1878, when he became Conservative candidate for the City of Ottawa and was returned with Mr. Currier by a large majority to the Commons. In 1882, he was again a successful candidate for Ottawa City.

He was called to the Senate 9th February, 1891.

He was Canadian representative, with Mr. Cockburn, M. P., at the Chicago Exposition, and while on that mission delivered, in answer to remarks of a previous speaker suggesting annexation of Canada, a speech which will long be remembered for its patriotic purpose and convincing arguments. Senator Tassé's chief literary works are "The life and letters of Cartier," "The French Canadians of the West," and "A comparison between Sir John Macdonald and Lord Beaconsfield."

# THE ABSTRACT.





## CHAPTER X.

Census Returns.—Ontario Returns.—Manitoba.—Value of farm property in Ontario and the United States.—Agriculture in England and other Countries.—Great Britain's Imports of Foods.—Wheat exporting and importing Countries.—Decreased area.—Tables, Imports and Exports of Agricultural products.—Beet root sugar in Canada.—Viticulture in Canada.—Tobacco raising in Canada.—Farm Stock.—Quarantine.—Experimental Farms.—Dairying.

589. Looked at with respect to the number of persons directly dependent upon the land for a living, agriculture is the chief industry in Canada. In it 45 per cent of the population find their means of subsistence and their opportunities for the accumulation of wealth. Agriculture is, therefore, in Canada a branch of industry of paramount importance.\* Whatever affects it, prejudicially or beneficially, affects directly all other employments. Its products constitute one-fourth of the freightage of our railways, and one-third of that of our canals. Our mercantile marine depends largely upon the products of agriculture for freights, more than one-half of which are products of the farm.

According to the Census of 1891, the area of improved lands in Canada was 28,537,242 acres, of which 19,904,826 acres were under crop. There were 464,462 acres in gardens and orchards and 15,284,788 acres in pasture. The increase in lands under crop in 1891 compared with 1881 was 4,792,542 acres, or over 30 per cent. Relatively to the whole area of Canada the area under crop and in pasture was about 10 per cent.

There are, therefore, great possibilities of expansion in the future even in the older Provinces, while in Manitoba and the organized districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan there are nearly 239,000,000 acres, which have been brought to the uses of the farmer and the ranchers to the extent of 7,832,200 acres. Included in this statement are the ranching grounds, which covered, in 1894, 1,298,871 acres, distributed among 156 lessees.

### QUANTITIES GROWN.

590. The Census returns of 1891 give the following information for the Dominion. A comparison with the Census of 1881 is also given.

	1891.	1881.
Wheat.....bush.	42,144,779	32,350,269
Barley....."	17,148,198	16,844,868
Oats....."	82,515,413	70,493,131
Rye....."	1,328,322	2,097,180
Peas and beans....."	15,514,836	13,749,662
Buckwheat....."	4,886,122	4,901,147
Corn....."	10,675,886	9,025,142
Potatoes....."	52,653,704	55,268,227
Turnips and other roots....."	49,555,902	48,251,414
Grass and clover....."	340,650	324,317
Fruits, grapes, &c.....lbs.	68,864,181	45,957,458
Tobacco....."	4,277,936	2,527,962
Hops....."	1,126,230	905,207
Flax seed.....bush.	137,015	108,694

There was an increase in all these articles with the exception of rye and buckwheat. Of course the census returns, being taken only once in ten years, are an uncertain index of the development of the agriculture of the country; since the years of comparison may be, the one a good year, and the other a poor year.

591. The Province of Ontario has yearly Agricultural Returns, the Legislature of that Province having wisely provided for such returns since 1882.

According to these returns the crops of that Province have resulted as under:—

	1894.	1893.	1882-94.
Fall wheat . . . . .bush.	16,512,106	17,545,248	18,087,861
Yield per acre . . . . ."	21·2	19·2	20·1
Spring wheat . . . . ."	3,367,854	4,186,063	8,051,869
Yield per acre . . . . ."	14·6	11·7	15·2
Barley . . . . ."	10,980,404	9,806,088	17,427,255
Yield per acre . . . . ."	22·6	21·0	25·5
Oats . . . . ."	69,867,716	58,584,529	59,793,563
Yield per acre . . . . ."	30·0	30·3	34·2
Rye . . . . ."	1,386,606	994,771	1,565,076
Yield per acre . . . . ."	15·4	14·5	16·0
Peas . . . . ."	14,022,888	14,168,955	13,982,527
Yield per acre . . . . ."	17·9	19·2	20·2
Buckwheat . . . . ."	2,534,335	2,380,456	1,659,616
Yield per acre . . . . ."	17·4	17·8	19·7
Beans . . . . ."	827,514	664,310	517,052
Yield per acre . . . . ."	14·0	13·6	16·7
Potatoes . . . . ."	17,163,130	12,911,212	17,751,614
Yield per acre . . . . ."	102·6	90·5	114·8
Mangel-Wurzels . . . . ."	11,532,127	8,582,568	8,911,240
Yield per acre . . . . ."	417·0	399·0	434·0
Carrots . . . . ."	3,716,140	2,971,450	3,623,725
Yield per acre . . . . ."	332·0	320·0	350·0
Turnips . . . . ."	61,694,487	56,975,335	47,078,791
Yield per acre . . . . ."	418·0	417·0	418·0
Corn for husking . . . . ."	16,275,352	14,072,961	
Yield per acre . . . . ."	60·9	64·8	
Corn for silo and fodder . . . . .tons.	1,049,765	1,049,524	
Yield per acre . . . . ."	9·43	10·95	
Hay and clover . . . . ."	3,575,200	4,963,557	3,380,840
Yield per acre . . . . ."	1·39	1·79	1·43

592. The Province of Manitoba has also made provision for the annual collection of crop statistics.

The following figures, published by the Manitoba Government, give the area and yield of the principal crops of the province in 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the average per acre:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MANITOBA,  
1892, 1893 and 1894.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat . . . . .	875,990	1,003,640	1,010,186
Oats . . . . .	332,974	388,529	413,686
Barley . . . . .	97,644	114,762	119,528
Potatoes . . . . .	10,003	12,387	13,300

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

Crops.	1892.	1893.	Average yield per Acre, 1893.	1894.	Average yield.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	14,453,835	15,615,923	15·6	17,172,883	17·0
Oats.....	11,654,090	9,823,935	25·3	11,907,854	28·8
Barley.....	2,831,676	2,547,653	22·1	2,981,716	24·2
Potatoes.....	2,000,600	1,649,384	133·0	2,035,336	15·3

In 1894 the total yield of pease was 18,434 bushels; of flax, 366,000 bushels from 30,500 acres, showing an average yield of twelve bushels; of rye, 59,924 bushels, and of roots other than potatoes, 1,841,942 bushels.

593. The Government of the Province of Ontario supplies statistics relating to the value of farm property in the province.

The following is a comparative statement of the results :—

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.

—	1883.	1893.
Farm land.....	\$ 654,793,025	\$ 602,664,361
“ buildings.....	163,030,675	200,189,888
“ implements.....	43,522,530	51,435,919
“ live stock.....	99,882,265	116,070,902
Total .....	\$961,228,495	\$970,361,070

It appears that the real property (lands and buildings) connected with farming was worth \$817,823,700 in 1883, and \$802,854,249 in 1893. The reduction in value consequent upon the opening up of Manitoba and the North-west and the decrease in the price of agricultural produce has amounted, in the ten years, to \$14,969,451. The percentage of decrease is 1·83 per cent.

594. Subject to similar influences are the North Atlantic States of the United States.

During the ten years 1880-1890, according to the census of the United States, the decrease in values of farm lands and buildings was 9·4 per cent, as the following statement shows :—

VALUE OF FARMS AND BUILDINGS.

STATES.	1880.	1890.	DECREASE.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
Maine.....	102,357,615	98,567,730	3,789,885	3·7
New Hampshire.....	75,834,389	66,162,600	9,671,789	12·7
Vermont.....	109,346,010	80,427,490	28,918,520	26·5
Massachusetts.....	146,197,415	127,538,284	18,659,131	12·8
Rhode Island.....	25,882,079	21,873,479	4,008,600	15·5
Connecticut.....	121,063,910	95,000,595	26,063,315	21·5
New York.....	1,056,176,741	968,127,286	88,049,455	8·3
New Jersey.....	190,895,833	159,262,840	31,632,993	16·6
Pennsylvania.....	975,689,410	922,240,233	53,449,177	5·5
Total.....	2,803,443,402	2,539,200,537	264,242,865	9·4
Ontario.....	817,823,700	802,854,249	14,969,451	1·83

It will be seen that the Province of Ontario suffered less diminution in the value of its farm property than any of the States mentioned, to which, in order to include the States lying within the same line of longitude, may be added the State of Ohio, which, in 1880, had a valuation for farm property of \$1,127,497,353, and, in 1890, \$1,050,031,828—a decrease of \$77,465,525, or 6·8 per cent.

595. Taking the values in implements and machinery, we have the following table, the increase and the per cent of that increase being added :—

VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

States.	1880.	1890.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
			Numerical.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
Maine.....	4,948,048	5,499,413	+ 551,365	+ 11·1
New Hampshire.....	3,069,240	3,594,850	+ 525,610	+ 17·1
Vermont.....	4,879,285	4,733,560	- 145,725	- 2·9
Massachusetts.....	5,134,537	5,938,940	+ 804,403	+ 15·6
Rhode Island.....	902,825	941,030	+ 38,205	+ 4·2
Connecticut.....	3,162,628	3,075,495	- 87,133	- 2·7
New York.....	42,592,741	46,659,465	+ 4,066,724	+ 9·5
New Jersey.....	6,921,085	7,378,644	+ 457,559	+ 6·6
Pennsylvania.....	35,473,037	39,046,855	+ 3,573,818	+ 10·1
Ohio.....	30,521,180	29,475,346	- 1,045,834	- 3·4
Total.....	137,604,606	146,343,598	+ 8,738,992	+ 6·3
Ontario.....	43,522,495	51,435,919	7,913,424	18·1



In the first eight states there has been an increase of 8·7 per cent. In Ontario the increase was 18·1 per cent. In Ohio the figures are, 1880, \$30,521,180 ; 1890, \$29,475,346, showing a decrease of \$1,045,834 or 3·4 per cent. Taking the nine states (Ohio added) the increase in the value of machinery and farm implements was 6·3 per cent against Ontario's increase of 18·1 per cent.

596. Taking increase of live stock we have the following table :—

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ACCORDING TO CENSUS RETURNS.

States.	1880.	1890.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
			Numerical.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
Maine.....	16,499,376	18,280,140	+ 1,780,764	+ 10·8
New Hampshire.....	9,812,064	10,450,125	+ 638,061	+ 6·5
Vermont.....	16,586,195	16,644,320	+ 58,125	+ 0·3
Massachusetts.....	12,957,004	14,200,178	+ 1,243,174	+ 9·6
Rhode Island.....	2,254,142	2,364,970	+ 110,828	+ 5·0
Connecticut.....	10,959,296	9,974,618	- 984,678	- 9·0
New York.....	117,868,283	124,523,965	+ 6,655,682	+ 5·6
New Jersey.....	14,861,412	15,811,430	+ 950,018	+ 6·4
Pennsylvania.....	84,242,877	101,652,758	+ 17,409,881	+ 20·6
Total.....	286,040,649	313,902,504	+ 27,861,855	+ 9·7
Ohio.....	103,707,730	116,181,690	+ 12,473,960	+ 12·0
Ontario.....	99,882,265	116,070,902	+ 16,188,637	+ 16·2

In increase in value of live stock the province has been excelled by only one of the nine states.

The increase in the eight states was 9·7 per cent and in the province 16·2 per cent.

597. As connected with the general question of the depressed state of agriculture the following table, being a synopsis of the evidence of witnesses examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in Great Britain, is taken from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society :—

REDUCTION OF RENT—ENGLAND.

County.	Reduction per cent.	County.	Reduction per cent.
Northumberland.....	20 to 25 (average)	Hereford.....	20 to 30
Cumberland.....	30 to 40	Somerset.....	20 to 40
York.....	10 to 50	Oxford.....	25 to 50
Lancaster.....	5 to 30	Berks.....	90 (one estate)
Stafford.....	10 to 25	Suffolk.....	Up to 70
Leicester.....	40 (average)	Essex.....	25 to 100
Nottingham.....	14 to 50	Kent.....	15 to 100
Warwick.....	25 to 60	Sussex.....	42½ (one estate)
Northampton.....	50 (one estate)	Hants.....	25 to 100
Huntington.....	40 to 50 (average)	Wilts.....	10 to 75
Derby.....	14 to 25	Devon.....	10 to 25
Gloucester.....	50 (one estate)	Cornwall.....	10 to 100

(Where 100 per cent is mentioned it refers to farms now let rent free, the tenants paying only the rates and equivalent of the tithe rent-charge.)

The *Quarterly Review* for March, 1895, gives the following summary account :—

Produce sold on farms, &c., in 1874.....	£265,392,900
do do 1894 .....	179,323,145
Difference.....	£86,069,755
Extra cost of imports for producing meat and milk...	1,640,970
Losses in food produced on and sold off the land....	87,710,725

“The result of agricultural depression for the greater part of 20 years, growing into actual distress towards the close of the period, is here shown as accurately as careful calculations can show it.

“That result is a reduction of nearly 88 millions sterling in the value of the produce of the land in the United Kingdom sent to market, average yield of corn being assumed. The amount is not absolutely exhaustive, as there are no data for estimates of certain items, such as the value of horses sold for town use ; but it is as complete as it can fairly be made. There is no doubt that absolutely comprehensive totals for 1874 and 1894 would show a decrease exceeding 88 million sterling (\$428,267,000) in the latter year.”

598. With respect to Russia Sir F. Lascelle reported (March, 1895,) to the British Government, at the instance of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, that severe depression exists and that “the recent general fall in the price of grain in Russian markets is chief among the various causes of agricultural depression.” The farmers there “live in a state of chronic debt to the Government. With the general fall in prices from the competition of the United States, Canadian, Argentine, East Indian and Australian grains, wheat, rye and oats fell rapidly in Russia between the years 1881-94. The net change in the average prices at the port of shipment is approximately : Wheat, from 127 to 68 kopecs ; rye, 109 to 52, 56 kopecs ; oats, 74 to 60 kopecs (paper).” These figures represent a drop in prices in the case of wheat of 46·4 per cent, of rye of 51·8 per cent and of oats of 20 per cent.

With respect to Germany, Sir E. Malet reports, 26th April, 1895, to the Earl of Kimberly : “That a severe depression of agriculture exists at the present time cannot be doubted. The unanimous opinion of all the parliamentary representatives of the landed interest, both in the Prussian Landtag and in the Reichstag, the formation of a distinct agrarian party, and the efforts made by that party to obtain some measures of relief are sufficient proof of this, and the present abnormally low prices of wheat and rye which are admittedly below the cost of production are, in themselves, a sufficient reason.”

Baron von Hammerstein, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is quoted as “pointing out that the depression was common to all countries in Europe, and that the causes were international. Some countries, he said, were in a worse position than Germany, and whereas the default in payment of interest in Prussia varied from 2 per cent to 6 per cent, it had, during the past year, amounted in Russia to about 65 per cent.” The Prussian Statistical Bureau publishes tables showing that the increase of mortgages in Prussia on landed property in eight years amounted to \$318,542,800. The Statistical Bureau states that “it is unanimously admitted by all serious observers that the purchase price of land is, in general, falling.”

With respect to the United States, the following, quoted by Mr. Gough, reporting to the Earl of Kimberley, sufficiently indicates the condition of agriculture in that country :—

“A committee of the United States House of Representatives appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression has recently prepared a report in which it says :

“It is unnecessary for the committee to enter into or dwell upon the fact that agriculture is depressed in every branch of this most important industry, that the values of land and farm products, unless under exceptionally rare conditions, have depreciated steadily as the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. But while the value of property owned by the American (United States) farmers has decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than one-fourth in 1890, of which 30 per cent is now under mortgage, taxes have steadily increased, and debts now require four times the labour to be paid off than was then required.

“The purchasing capacity of the dollar to secure the farmer's land and produce has increased four-fold, while power to pay his taxes and debts has remained at a standstill. In 1873 wheat sold for \$1.55 to \$2.25 a bushel in New York ; in 1894 it sold at 50 cents.’”

599. Many measures of relief have been suggested. A royal commission has been sitting to consider the depressed condition of agriculture in Great Britain. The Imperial, German and Prussian Governments propose measures which include the reduction of the land tax, the construction of canals, the reduction of railway freight rates, light railways, further protection of the sugar industry, stringent measures for the prevention of cattle disease, &c., &c.

In France, where there has been a great decrease in the value of farm lands,\* and where prices of agricultural produce (which began to drop about 1880, and have scarcely ceased to decline since) are at a low ebb, the government have energetically endeavoured to alleviate or counteract the depression by imposing import duties and by other means amounting to prohibition of imports of many articles whose free admission would reduce the price still further.

In the United States the Department of Agriculture has endeavoured to assist the farmers by keeping them informed of the markets for agricultural products in all parts of the world, by the inspection of meat products with guaranty of their purity, by giving advice through bulletins on the best methods of cultivation, while the several states have been active in efforts calculated to widen the intellectual horizon of farmers. The federal Government has afforded assistance by means of tariffs on agricultural products from Canada and other countries. Bounties have also been given on sugar production.

600. Canada has met the difficulty very much in the way Germany proposes. She has built canals to enable the grains of the interior to reach the seaboard at the lowest possible cost for transport. She has aided rail-

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\*Sir Joseph Crowe's report on the agriculture, bounties, and general trade of France for 1894.

way construction to the extent of 203 million dollars, contributed by the federal, the provincial and the municipal authorities. She has carried out a stringent quarantine system to prevent the farmers making losses through imported diseases. She has established experimental farms on which to conduct researches and verify experiments to test the relative value for all purposes of different breeds of cattle; to direct the manufacture and disposal of dairy products so that the best articles and the highest prices may be secured; to examine the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, &c., &c. The Department of Agriculture issues bulletins on various subjects such as the poultry and egg business. The Department of Justice provides against combinations to run up the price of binder twine, &c. The Department of Marine attends to the inspection of vessels intended to carry cattle. The Select Standing Committee of Agriculture every year investigates various subjects touching on agriculture and publishes reports for general information. In 1894 this committee took evidence on tuberculosis in cattle, cold storage for butter and for meat exports; Dominion registration of pedigree stock; rations in stock raising; agricultural chemistry; horticulture; poultry management; entomology in relation to farm and garden; dairy production in Quebec; cattle and dairying in the North-west Territories, and instituted close examinations of the experimental farms in order to see in what directions their usefulness might be increased.

The Parliament of Canada has provided a tariff for the protection of the farmer against assaults from outside countries and has passed over 20 acts intended to assist the farming community.

The several provinces have been active within their spheres of action, in behalf of the farmers, by providing agricultural colleges and in other ways.

601. The following duties by the Canadian tariff of 1894 and 1895 are levied on the products of the farm, including the stock yard, the dairy and the orchard:—

ARTICLES.	\$ cts.	Per cent.
Animals, living, N.E.S. ....		20
Live hogs ..... per lb.	0 01½	
Meats, N.E.S., in barrel ..... "	0 02	
Meats, fresh ..... "	0 03	
Canned meats, &c. ....		25
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....		35
Poultry and game .....		20
Lard and compounds ..... per lb.	0 02	
Tallow .....		20
Beeswax .....		10
Feathers, undressed .....		20
Eggs ..... per doz.	0 05	
Butter ..... per lb.	0 04	
Cheese ..... "	0 03	
Condensed milk ..... "	0 03½	
Apples ..... per bbl.	0 40	
Beans ..... per bush.	0 15	
Buckwheat ..... "	0 10	
Pease ..... "	0 10	
Potatoes ..... "	0 15	



PRODUCTS OF THE FARM—Continued.

ARTICLES.	S cts.	Per cent.
Rye.....	0 10	
Rye flour..... per brl.	0 50	
Hay, per ton.....	2 00	
Vegetables, fresh or dry salted.....		25
Barley..... per bush.		30
Indian corn.....	0 07½	
Buckwheat meal..... per lb.	0 00¼	
Corn meal..... per brl.	0 40	
Oats..... per bush.	0 10	
Oatmeal..... per lb.		20
Wheat..... per bush.	0 15	
Wheat-flour..... per brl.	0 75	
Biscuits.....		25
Starch, &c..... per lb.	0 01½	
Seeds, garden, field, &c..... large pkgs.		10
“..... small “		25
Tomatoes, fresh..... per bush.	0 20	
Tomatoes, corn, beans, &c., in cans..... per lb.	0 01½	
Pickles, &c.....		35
Malt..... per bush.	0 15	
Hops..... per lb.	0 06	
Trees, fruit..... each.	0 03	
Grape vines, gooseberry bushes, &c.....		20
Small fruit, N.E.S..... per lb.	0 02	
Cranberries, plums and quinces..... per bush.		25
Apples, dried, &c.....		25
Grapes..... per lb.	0 02	
Peaches.....	0 01	
Fruit in cans..... “	0 02½	
Fruit preserved in spirits..... per gall.	2 00	
Jellies, jams, &c..... per lb.	0 03½	
Honey.....	0 03	
Maple sugar.....		20
Cider, not clarified nor refined..... per gall.	0 05	
“ clarified or refined.....	0 10	

The following goods are prohibited absolutely :—

Oleomargarine. Butterine. Similar substitutes for butter.

602. The following articles used by farmers in their business are admitted free :—

Animals—horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs, for improving stock.	Indian corn for ensilage.
Bees.	Oil cake and similar feeds.
Bones, crude.	Rennet, raw or prepared.
Blast furnace slag.	Sawn lumber, not dressed or on one side only.
Domestic fowls to improve stock.	Laths, palings, fence posts, &c.
Guano, bone dust and other animal and vegetable manures.	Seedling stock for grafting.
	Seeds, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangolds, &c.
	Locust beans and meal for feed.

There are also on the free list articles so largely consumed by farmers and their families as tea, coffee, and sugar up to No. 16 Dutch standard, while refined sugar is only subject to a duty of  $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{100}$  of a cent, less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a cent per pound.

603. Duties on other articles largely used by farmers were also considerably reduced by the tariff of 1894, among them being agricultural implements, mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed drill and horse rakes from 25 to 20 per cent *ad valorem*; binding twines from 25 to 12½ per cent and rove for making such twines to 10 per cent and barbed wire to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per pound.

604. From this rapid review of what Canada has done to guard her agriculture from harm to as great a degree as possible in the great struggle that has been going on between the farmers of the United States, Germany, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, India, Argentina, Australia and other countries to establish the "survival of the fittest," it will be seen that no efforts have been spared to maintain the agriculture of Canada on a firm footing.

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S IMPORTS.

605. During 1894 Great Britain, more largely than ever, drew her food supplies from outside countries.

There was an increase in her imports of wheat, barley, oats, beans, corn, cattle, sheep, fresh and salt beef, mutton, salt pork, bacon, hams, lard, rabbits, unenumerated meats, butter, cheese, condensed milk, fresh fish, eggs, onions, fruit and raw vegetables. There was a decrease in the imports of pigs, peas, fresh pork, preserved meats, margarine, poultry and game, hops and potatoes.

In 14 items the previous record was broken, viz., wheat and flour, barley, beans, fresh beef, mutton, unenumerated meats, eggs, cheese, condensed milk, onions, apples, fruit (various) and vegetables (various.)

606. The following statement gives in some detail the imports into the United Kingdom to meet the demand for food, during 1894 :—

ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living (for food).....	No.	960,045	44,237,455
Wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, Indian corn and flour.....	cwt.	178,466,116	232,297,429
Dressed meats.....	"	10,718,870	110,594,951
Butter.....	"	2,574,835	65,489,268
Margarine.....	"	1,109,325	14,818,075
Cheese.....	"	2,266,145	26,644,708
Eggs.....	doz.	118,769,680	18,426,801
Fish.....	cwt.	2,555,977	12,882,456
Fruit, raw.....	bush.	17,383,774	26,816,526
Hops.....	cwt.	189,155	3,768,639
Lard.....	"	1,400,516	13,424,292
Milk (condensed or preserved).....	"	529,465	5,252,277
Potatoes.....	"	2,703,803	5,013,110
Onions.....	bush.	5,288,512	3,723,195
Vegetables, unenumerated.....			5,306,467
Poultry and game.....			2,340,469
			\$591,036,118

In addition to these articles there are rice, spices, sugars, molasses, chicory, cocoa, coffee, fruits, tea, spirits, wines and tobacco.

In all, the imports of articles of food and drink enumerated amounted to \$843,500,000, of which \$47,500,000 were exported, leaving the net food and drink bill paid to outsiders in 1894 to be \$796,000,000.

607. The bill in 1893 paid to outside countries amounted to \$858,500,000, of which \$53,500,000 were exported, leaving the net bill for foods and drinks paid to outsiders \$805,000,000.

608. It would appear as if Great Britain imported \$9,000,000 less of these articles in 1894 than in 1893.

Much of the apparent decrease is due to decreased prices. Judged by quantity, the actual fact is one of increase.

609. The following table gives the quantities and values of the articles named, and is compiled from the trade returns issued by the British Government :—

IMPORTED.	Quantities.	Values for Customs.
1893.	Cwt.	£
Wheat, barley, flour, &c.....	161,892,419	50,692,369
Dressed meat.....	9,408,487	22,331,504
Butter.....	2,327,474	12,753,593
Margarine.....	1,299,970	3,655,344
Cheese.....	2,077,462	5,160,918
Fish, fresh.....	1,273,180	801,434
".....	1,041,658	1,881,317
Hops.....	204,392	1,141,294
Lard.....	1,118,106	2,808,594
Total.....	180,648,148	101,226,367
1894.		
Wheat, barley, flour, &c.....	178,466,116	47,732,349
Dead meats.....	10,718,870	22,724,990
Butter.....	2,574,835	13,456,699
Margarine.....	1,109,325	3,044,810
Cheese.....	2,266,145	5,474,940
Fish, fresh.....	1,525,617	778,237
".....	1,030,360	1,868,843
Hops.....	189,155	774,378
Lard.....	1,400,516	2,758,416
Total.....	199,280,939	98,613,662

Reduced to tons and dollars, the statement stands :—

1893.....	10,116,296 tons valued at \$492,634,987.
1894.....	11,159,733 " 479,919,821.
1893.....	Value per ton, \$48.69.
1894.....	" " 43.00.
Decrease, 1894, \$5.69 or 11.7 per cent.	

610. Of wheat, wheat-flour and other grains, Great Britain imported 9,065,975 tons valued at \$6,702,862 in 1893 and 9,994,102 tons valued at \$232,297,429 in 1894. In 1893 the value was \$27.21 per ton and in 1894 it was \$23.24 per ton. The reduction in price was, therefore, 14·6 per cent.

611. Of dressed meat she imported 526,875 tons in 1893 and 601,772 tons in 1894. In the first named year the value was \$206.27 and in the second \$184.24 per ton, a decrease in value of 10·70 per cent.

612. Of butter she imported 130,338 tons in 1893 and 144,260 tons in 1894. The value in the first named year was \$476.20 per ton and in 1894 it was \$454.18, showing a decrease in value of 4·6 per cent.

613. Of margarine she imported 72,798 tons valued at \$244.38 a ton in 1893, and 62,122 tons valued at \$235.39 per ton in 1894, a decrease of 3·7 per cent in value.

614. Of cheese she imported 116,338 tons in 1893 and 126,744 tons in 1894, valued in 1893 at \$215.89 per ton and in 1894 at \$209.92 per ton, a decrease in value of 2·8 per cent.

615. Of eggs she imported 110,459,860 dozens in 1893 and 118,769,680 dozens in 1894. The imports of 1893 had a value of 17·07 cents and those of 1894 of 15·51 cents per dozen, showing a decrease of 9·1 per cent in value.

616. Of fish she imported 129,911 tons in 1893 and 143,135 tons in 1894, having the value of \$100.50 and \$90 per ton respectively, a decrease of 10·45 per cent in value.

617. Of hops she imported 11,446 tons in 1893 and 10,592 tons in 1894. The value in 1893 was \$485.27 per ton and in 1894 it was \$355.80 per ton, a drop of 26·6 per cent.

618. Of lard she imported 62,614 tons valued at \$218.30 per ton in 1893, and in 1894, 78,429 tons valued at \$171.16 per ton, a decrease in value of 21·6 per cent.

619. Of fruits she imported 13,231,532 bushels in 1893, valued at \$21,408,193, and in 1894, 17,383,774 bushels with a value of \$26,816,526, or \$1.62 per bushel in 1893 and \$1.54 per bushel in 1894, equal to a decrease of 5 per cent in value.

620. Of potatoes she imported 158,375 tons in 1893 and 151,413 tons in 1894, the value being \$27.87 per ton in 1893 and \$33.10 per ton in 1894, an increase in value of 18·7 per cent.

621. Taking the several articles the reduction in prices was :—

	Per cent.
Cereals and other grains.....	14·6
Dressed meats.....	10·7
Butter.....	4·6
Margarine.....	3·7
Cheese.....	2·8
Eggs.....	9·1
Fish.....	10·4
Hops.....	26·6
Lard.....	21·6
Fruits.....	5·0



622. Analyzing cereals and grains, we have the following results :—

—	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per cwt.	Price in 1894 + or — 1893.
		cwt.	\$	\$	
Wheat.....	1893.	65,461,988	102,540,802	1.56	
	1894.	70,126,232	91,301,124	1.30	—16·7 p.c.
Wheat-flour....	1893.	20,408,168	47,506,015	2.33	
	1894.	19,134,605	38,907,408	2.03	—12·8 p.c.
Barley .....	1893.	22,844,562	28,110,027	1.23	
	1894.	31,241,384	34,507,484	1.10	—10·6 p.c.
Oats.....	1893.	13,954,986	20,916,865	1.50	
	1894.	14,979,214	18,980,467	1.27	—15·3 p.c.
Pease.....	1893.	2,302,443	3,549,231	1.54	
	1894.	2,272,623	3,149,677	1.38	—10·4 p.c.
Beans.....	1893.	3,946,985	5,487,453	1.39	
	1894.	5,259,895	6,551,001	1.24	—10·8 p.c.
Indian Corn .....	1893.	32,902,503	38,410,794	1.17	
	1894.	35,365,043	38,700,891	1.09	— 6·8 p.c.
Indian Meal.....	1893.	70,784	181,672	2.56	
	1894.	87,120	199,377	2.28	—10·9 p.c.

In wheat there was an increase in the quantity imported in 1894 of about 7 per cent, and a decrease in the sum total paid of about 11 per cent. This is equal to a decrease in price of 16·7 per cent.

In wheat-flour there was a decrease in quantity of about 6 per cent, and in the amount paid of about 18 per cent—a net decrease in price of 12·8 per cent.

In barley, the quantity imported showed an increase of 8,396,822 cwt., and the value an increase of \$6,397,457, the decrease in price being 10·6 per cent.

It will be seen that the largest reduction of price was in wheat, and the next largest in oats, and that all the cereals and grains suffered a heavy depreciation, while cheese and butter had a comparatively small decrease in price.

The great fact of the year is the general decrease in the prices of articles of food, and the accentuation of this fact is seen in the greatly depreciated value of wheat.

623. Taking into account the chief countries of the world the annual consumption of wheat is estimated at 55,115,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, or 1,837,200,000 bushels of 60 pounds each.

The countries consuming the most wheat are the United States and France, the consumption being about the same for each. India comes third. These three countries consume half the total production of the globe. The United Kingdom consumes only one-tenth of the world's production.

Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy together consume one-fourth of the total production in about equal proportions.

Germany consumes the least wheat of the larger countries of western Europe.

624. On a per head basis the positions are changed. France stands at the head with 551 pounds consumed by each inhabitant. Belgium comes next with an average of 388 pounds per inhabitant. The United Kingdom and Italy each consume 291 pounds per head. The United States consume 270 pounds; Austria-Hungary eats up 236 pounds; the Netherlands and Denmark about 180 pounds; Germany 142 pounds, and Russia, about 110 pounds. India, and Norway and Sweden have the least per head consumption.

625. In order to meet requirements the countries consuming wheat have first of all their own production.

The United States is the largest wheat-producing country in the world. Its production is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the world's production. It exceeds that of France by 200 million bushels yearly, taking the average of four years, and France consumes almost as much wheat as the United States.

India produces within a million of bushels as much wheat as Russia, and these two countries furnish, like the United States, between one-fourth and one-fifth of the world's production.

Austria-Hungary, India, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and the United States supply about three-quarters of the wheat required.

626. By continents, in 1893, the North American continent supplied 19 per cent, the South American 3·4 per cent; Europe 60 per cent; Asia over 14 per cent; Africa 1·5 per cent, and Austria 1·7 per cent.

Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom produce together about the same quantity of wheat as France.

627. Taking the production by countries according to the high or low price of labour employed, we have India, Russia and Argentina\* producing about 670 million bushels and exporting about 150 million.

These have somewhat over one-third of the exchange needed to meet deficiencies.

628. In the United States, the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota are the states in which from a variety of causes the cost of wheat-growing is lower than in the other states. These eight states produce about 30 per cent of the total wheat produced in the United States.

The effect of low-priced labour and low cost generally of production upon the average price of wheat must be great.

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\*Respecting Argentina, Mr. Peel, second secretary to the British Legation at Buenos Ayres, writes to Earl Kimberly (May 14th, 1895), "No other country in the world can produce a quarter of wheat more cheaply. The actual cost of producing and delivering at station, together with the hiring expenses of a family, bags, threshing and cartage, may perhaps be set down in a good year at 9 shillings a quarter."

629. The decreased area sown in wheat is very considerable. The following table shows the diminished acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom :—

—	Area in Wheat.	—	Area in Wheat.
	Acres.		Acres.
1867.....	3,640,051	1881.....	2,967,059
1868.....	3,951,018	1882.....	3,163,899
1869.....	3,981,989	1883.....	2,713,282
1870.....	3,773,663	1884.....	2,750,588
1871.....	3,831,054	1885.....	2,553,092
1872.....	3,829,532	1886.....	2,357,894
1873.....	3,670,259	1887.....	2,387,518
1874.....	3,830,767	1888.....	2,668,226
1875.....	3,514,088	1889.....	2,544,549
1876.....	3,125,342	1890.....	2,483,595
1877.....	3,321,065	1891.....	2,392,245
1878.....	3,381,701	1892.....	2,298,607
1879.....	3,056,428	1893.....	1,953,213
1880.....	3,065,895	1894.....	1,980,228

630. Dividing the period from 1870 to 1893 into three periods of eight years each the yearly averages are as follows :—

1870 to 1877.....	3,611,971 acres.
1878 to 1885.....	2,956,493 “
1886 to 1893.....	2,385,981 “
1894.....	1,980,228 “

This decrease, 1,818,450 acres, in the acreage of wheat is not caused by the area being devoted to other grain crops, for their acreage (including pease and beans) was 7,981,390 acres in 1870 and only 7,215,967 acres in 1893, a decrease of 765,423 acres in the 24 years.

Nor has the space been taken up with “green crops,” for their acreage fell from 5,107,135 acres in 1870 to 4,462,755 acres in 1893, a decrease of 644,380 acres.

There was also a decrease, though smaller, in hops, flax, clover and grass under rotation and arable fallow.

631. In the United States the total area under wheat crop during the ten years, 1880-89, averaged 37,279,162 acres. During the five years, 1890-94, it averaged 36,814,067 acres, and in 1894 it was 34,882,436 acres.

632. In Russia the acreage in 1881 was 28,947,011 acres ; in 1883-87 it had an average of 28,882,440 acres ; in 1892, 32,633,000 acres ; in 1894, 32,583,000 acres. Improvements in the methods of cultivation have, however, resulted in an increase in the yield per acre.

633. In India the acreage in 1888-89 was 25,911,700 acres ; in 1890-91, 26,576,000 acres ; in 1892, 24,482,000 acres ; in 1893, 26,238,000.

634. In France the acreage in 1880 was 16,978,000 acres ; in 1885, 17,183,000 acres ; in 1880, 17,442,000 acres ; in 1891, 14,226,000 acres ; in 1893, 17,470,000 acres.

635. In the Argentine Republic in 1883, 601,445 acres were under wheat; in 1888, 2,036,254 acres; in 1892, 3,265,340 acres, and in 1893, 5,500,000 acres.

636. For 1895 the indications are a reduced area for France, Roumania, the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

While, however, there has been decreased area in many quarters the production has increased.

637. An estimate of the world's supply of wheat for several years is given below. It is taken from the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other sources:—

COUNTRIES.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
United States.....	611,780,000	515,949,000	396,132,000	460,267,000
Canada—				
Ontario.....	32,584,000	28,783,000	21,731,000	20,507,000
Manitoba.....	23,196,000	14,454,000	15,616,000	17,714,000
Rest of Canada.....	4,941,000	4,945,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Canada.....	60,721,000	48,182,000	41,347,000	43,221,000
Mexico.....	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Total, N. America..	684,501,000	574,131,000	447,479,000	515,488,000
Argentina.....	33,000,000	30,000,000	56,750,000	80,000,000
Chili.....	14,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	18,000,000
Uruguay.....	3,000,000	3,292,000	5,704,000	6,000,000
Total, S. America..	50,000,000	51,292,000	81,454,000	104,000,000
Austria.....	41,071,000	50,170,000	43,657,000	48,185,000
Hungary.....	139,278,000	142,013,000	160,612,000	140,408,000
Croatia & Slavonia.....	7,000,000	7,984,000	7,315,000	6,000,000
Boania & Herzegovinia.....	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Belgium.....	15,560,000	20,748,000	17,500,000	18,500,000
Bulgaria.....	40,902,000	40,441,000	35,987,000	30,000,000
Denmark.....	4,666,000	5,000,090	4,659,000	4,600,000
France.....	220,353,000	310,814,000	277,487,000	343,345,000
Germany.....	85,750,000	116,215,000	110,048,000	114,000,000
Great Britain.....	74,401,000	60,407,000	50,800,000	61,038,000
Ireland.....	2,615,000	2,214,000	1,666,000	1,530,000
Greece.....	5,675,000	4,000,000	6,500,000	6,000,000
Italy.....	141,456,000	115,676,000	135,218,000	122,959,000
Netherlands.....	3,504,000	6,200,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
Portugal.....	7,000,000	6,100,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Roumania.....	45,672,000	60,253,000	60,188,000	43,584,000
Russia.....	170,622,000	244,120,000	374,299,000	366,000,000
Poland.....	12,681,000	24,440,000	21,554,000	18,000,000
The Caucasus.....	72,000,000	71,266,000	64,000,000	62,000,000
Servia.....	5,000,000	5,500,000	8,500,000	8,000,000
Spain.....	71,349,000	82,396,000	93,500,000	94,000,000
Sweden.....	4,341,000	4,560,000	3,806,000	4,467,000
Norway.....	400,000	400,000	300,000	300,000
Switzerland.....	3,300,000	3,301,000	3,300,000	4,500,000
Turkey in Europe.....	30,000,000	24,756,000	24,000,000	25,000,000
Cyprus.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Europe.....	1,208,396,000	1,412,974,000	1,518,896,000	1,540,216,000



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
India .....	256,704,000	206,640,000	268,539,000	258,459,000
Asiatic Turkey.....	49,000,000	49,000,000	48,000,000	45,000,000
Persia.....	20,630,000	18,567,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Japan.....	18,277,000	15,737,000	16,477,000	16,500,000
Total, Asia.....	344,611,000	289,944,000	353,016,000	339,959,000
Algeria.....	26,184,000	19,000,000	15,000,000	24,000,000
Cape Colony.....	2,046,000	3,000,000	3,891,000	3,098,000
Egypt.....	11,140,000	8,252,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Tunis.....	4,256,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Total, Africa.....	43,626,000	38,252,000	31,891,000	47,098,000
New South Wales.....	3,764,000	4,089,000	7,032,000	6,708,000
Victoria.....	13,153,000	14,110,000	15,282,000	15,736,000
South Australia.....	9,696,000	6,639,000	9,531,000	7,557,446
Western Australia.....	480,000	305,000	443,000	537,000
Tasmania.....	663,000	967,000	1,051,000	860,000
New Zealand.....	5,904,000	10,581,000	8,642,000	5,046,000
Queensland.....	215,000	405,000	477,000	426,000
Total, Australia.....	33,875,000	37,096,000	42,458,000	36,870,446
Recapitulation by Continents.				
North America.....	684,501,000	574,131,000	447,479,000	515,488,000
South America.....	50,000,000	51,292,000	81,454,000	104,000,000
Europe.....	1,208,396,000	1,412,974,000	1,519,396,000	1,540,216,000
Asia.....	344,611,000	289,944,000	353,016,000	339,959,000
Africa.....	43,626,000	38,252,000	31,891,000	47,098,000
Australasia.....	33,875,000	37,096,000	42,458,000	36,870,446
Grand Total.....	2,365,009,000	2,403,689,000	2,475,694,000	2,583,631,446

638. Taking ten of the most important wheat growing countries, viz., the United States, France, Russia in Europe and Poland, India, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal, Argentina and the United Kingdom, and adopting the statistical tables of the Corn Trade Year-Book, the production in 1880-1 was 1,763,000,000 bushels, and in 1890-1 it was 1,950,600,000 bushels. In 1880-1 the population of these ten countries was 535,454,150 and in 1890-1 it was 599,635,286.

The population increased 12 per cent; the production of wheat increased 10·7 per cent. Taking the official estimate of the United States the increase in the production of wheat would be under 7 per cent.

Whatever the percentage may be, it appears to be the fact that down to 1891 production had not kept pace with population. While, however, production failed to rival population the price of wheat fell from \$1.78 per bushel to \$1.12, a decrease of 37 per cent.

639. Something is due to the decreased cost of transportation. But this would affect all transportable commodities, and while the price of wheat during 1871-80 as compared with 1891-93 was as 94 to 57 the prices of 45 other commodities only show a decrease of 96 to 69. This is for wheat a drop of 40 and for the other commodities a drop of 28 per cent.

It appears, therefore, that increased facilities for transportation and handling are not the cause of the decreased price which wheat has specially experienced.

640. Probably the chief factors in the reduced price of wheat are first the decreased use of wheat, owing to the very great increase in the use of other articles in substitution; canned goods of all kinds may be mentioned in this connection. Second, the increased percentage of wheat finding its way to the markets of the world from countries in which labour is low-priced; third, the decreased cost of handling wheat owing to elevators and other appliances, and fourth, the great abundance of the crop during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

If these are the chief factors the only reason why wheat should bring a higher price\* is a very sensible diminution of the supply, especially in the countries of low-priced labour owing to unfavourable weather, resulting in diminished production over a wide area.

641. The consumption of wheat per head varies in different countries. The question is one of great importance in estimating the surplus over for distribution to wheat importing countries. In the United States the amount was fixed in 1878 at 4·7 bushels per head. But of late years considerable doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of this figure. Recent investigation appears to point to a lower rate and the amount of 4 bushels per head has been suggested as more accurate. The whole question needs thorough investigation. The following is given as the generally accepted statement:—

#### CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	5·0
France.....	9·1
Germany.....	2·5
Russia.....	2·0
Austria-Hungary.....	3·9
Italy.....	5·0
Spain and Portugal.....	6·4
Belgium and Holland.....	4·7
Scandinavia.....	1·4
Turkey.....	6·1
United States.....	4·8
Canada.....	5·5
Australia.....	5·8
New South Wales.....	5·8
Victoria.....	5·0
Southern Australia.....	6·5
Queensland.....	6·0
Tasmania.....	6·7
New Zealand.....	7·1

\*During April and June, 1895, the price of wheat rose rapidly owing to the anticipated short production.

The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt varies in different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short time ago was six bushels per head, which is likely to be near the mark, both for that province and for some portions of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over five bushels. In the Maritime Provinces wheat is to a certain extent displaced by cornmeal, but the fishermen are large consumers of wheat, so that the average is maintained. Rye is used in a constantly decreasing quantity.

642. The United Kingdom is by far the largest importer of food products and takes nearly one-half the available export of wheat from the wheat-exporting countries.

In 1892 Mr. Stephen Bourne, from tables of comparison between the years 1876 and 1891, arrived at the conclusion that of Great Britain's 33,000,000 inhabitants in 1876, 18,000,000 might be deemed to be provided with food for home resources, and 15,000,000 from foreign supplies, and that in 1891 of 38,000,000 inhabitants, 16,500,000 depended on home and 21,500,000 on foreign supplies, or in other words that in 1876, 46 per cent and in 1891, 55 per cent of the food consumed in the British Isles came from abroad. On that estimate every inhabitant in those islands is dependent upon foreign supplies for his food for one hundred and eighty-nine days in the year. Lord George Hamilton recently said: "This process must continue, and if its development during the next twenty years is as rapid as it has been in the past, in little more than a score of years home produce will have receded from being less than one-half of the total supply of food to less than one-quarter.

643. These facts show the permanent value of the market of Great Britain to countries like Canada, so large a proportion of whose inhabitants make their living from the farm. The British market is, also, one of the few open to the world without tariff charges.

644. The following table gives the import duties on wheat and flour in European countries:—

COUNTRY.	Wheat, Grain.	Wheat Meal and Flour.
Portugal.....	Prohibited .....	Prohibited.
Spain .....	79 cts. per cwt. ....	\$1.31 per cwt.
France .....	69½ cts. " .....	\$1.09½ to \$1.58 per cwt.
Italy .....	69½ cts. " .....	\$1.13½ per cwt.
Germany .....	42½ cts. " .....	90 cts. "
Austria-Hungary .....	42½ cts. " .....	91 cts. "
Greece .....	30½ cts. " .....	51 cts. "
Sweden .....	17 cts. " .....	34 cts. "
Switzerland. ....	3 cts. " .....	19½ cts. "
Norway .....	3 cts. " .....	16½ cts. "
Russia .....	Free .....	49 cts. "
Roumania.....	" .....	\$1.18½ "
Turkey .....	8 per cent ad valorem .....	8 per cent ad valorem.
Bulgaria .....	8½ " .....	8½ " "
Denmark .....	Free .....	Free.
Holland .....	" .....	"
Belgium.....	" .....	"
United Kingdom.....	" .....	"

IMPORT DUTIES UPON BARLEY AND OATS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Barley.	Oats.
Portugal. ....	89 cts. per cwt. ....	89 cts. per cwt.
Spain . . . . .	43½ cts. " . . . . .	43½ cts. " . . . . .
France . . . . .	29 cts. " . . . . .	37 cts. " . . . . .
Italy . . . . .	11 cts. " . . . . .	39½ cts. " . . . . .
Germany . . . . .	24½ cts. " . . . . .	34 cts. " . . . . .
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	18½ cts. " . . . . .	18½ cts. " . . . . .

645. The following figures, published by the United States Government, give the area and yield of the principal crops in the United States in 1894, with the average yield and value per acre :—

—	Area of Crop.	Total Production.	Value.	Value per Bushel.	Yield per Acre.	Value per Acre.
	Acres.	Bush.	\$	Cts.	Bush.	\$ cts.
Corn . . . . .	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	45 6	19 4	8 86
Average* . . . . .	70,684,134	1,602,170,837	675,872,820	42 2	22 7	9 56
Wheat . . . . .	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025	49 1	13 2	6 48
Average* . . . . .	36,814,067	476,678,028	321,886,335	67 5	12 9	8 74
Oats . . . . .	27,023,553	662,036,928	214,816,920	32 4	24 5	7 95
Average* . . . . .	26,674,730	644,788,356	213,201,475	33 1	24 2	7 99
Rye . . . . .	1,944,780	26,727,615	13,395,476	50 1	13 7	6 89
Barley . . . . .	3,170,602	61,400,465	27,134,127	44 2	19 3	8 55
Buckwheat . . . . .	789,232	12,668,200	7,040,238	55 6	16 0	8 92
Potatoes . . . . .	2,737,973	170,787,334	91,526,787	53 6	62 4	33 42
Tobacco. . . . .	523,103	406,678,385	27,760,739	46 8	477 4	53 07
Hay . . . . .	48,321,272	54,874,408	468,578,321	88 52	11 1	9 70

\* Average for five years (1890-1894).    † Pounds.    ‡ Tons.

The corn crop of the United States in 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. The area is lower than in any year since 1881. The value is higher than the average of five years 1890-94, but not so high as the average of ten years 1870-79, when it was 42.  $\frac{6}{10}$  cents. The average value for ten years 1889-89 was 39.  $\frac{3}{10}$  cents.

The wheat crop of 1894 in rate of yield is higher than the average from 1870-94. The area is less than the average and is the lowest since 1880 with the exception of 1885 and 1893. The value is the lowest of any year since 1870, the average being 49  $\frac{1}{10}$  cents for 1894 against an average of 104  $\frac{9}{10}$  cents in the ten years 1870-79, 82  $\frac{1}{10}$  cents in 1880-89 and 67  $\frac{1}{2}$  in 1890-94.

The oat crop of 1894 in rate of yield is 24  $\frac{2}{10}$  bushels per acre which is slightly above the average of the four years 1890-94, 3  $\frac{9}{10}$  bushels below the average of 1870-79 and 2  $\frac{1}{10}$  bushels below the average of 1880-89. The area is less by 249,000 acres than that of 1893. In 1870-79 the area



averaged 11,076,822 acres and in 1880-89, 21,996,376 acres. The value per bushel is 3 cents over the value of 1893, but below the average of 1890-94, by  $\frac{7}{10}$  of a cent. The average value in 1870-79 was  $35\frac{3}{10}$  cents, in 1880-89,  $30\frac{9}{10}$  cents.

The rye crop of 1894 in area is less than that of 1893 by 93,705 acres, the yield somewhat greater and the farm value somewhat less.

The barley crop of 1894 in area is 1·5 per cent less than in 1893, the product 8,469,030 bushels less and the money value \$1,595,259 less.

The buckwheat crop of 1894 in area is 26,382 acres less than in 1893, the product 595,889 bushels more and the farm value \$34,212 less.

The tobacco crop in 1894 in area is 25·5 per cent less than in 1893, the product is 76,345,578 pounds less and the farm value over \$11,000,000 less.

The hay crop of 1894 in area is 1,292,197 acres less than in 1893; the product 10,891,750 tons less, and the farm value \$102,304,521 less.

646. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, and the countries from whence supplied :—

## \*IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 &amp; 1894.

Countries.	Bushels.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States.....	58,982,439	57,060,375	62,413,667	79,695,566	112,313,077	105,572,805
Russia.....	40,626,687	40,374,219	36,687,829	27,358,266	8,144,241	18,782,377
British India.....	15,243,674	17,207,314	17,008,286	24,277,465	23,324,825	11,566,046
Germany.....	8,907,304	7,645,306	4,309,903	2,252,141	1,543,460	968,628
Austrian Territories.....	5,111,269	5,505,410	3,452,112	3,069,189	2,462,724	2,771,028
Australasia.....	4,397,968	2,708,467	5,994,800	4,292,370	3,870,867	4,909,636
Canada.....	3,012,303	5,120,500	4,458,477	8,518,194	10,658,284	8,617,732
Chili.....	2,773,697	1,039,312	.....	4,046,691	4,308,751	4,816,274
Roumania.....	2,646,379	5,298,750	8,710,894	2,031,549	1,377,266	106,641
Egypt.....	1,371,791	608,080	794,183	1,748,482	718,937	19,760
Bulgaria.....	547,249	1,184,312	655,508	251,447	112,540	.....
Denmark.....	464,478	300,503	157,755	23,427	.....	.....
Turkey.....	300,477	1,247,449	1,686,559	2,818,486	922,477	193,297
France.....	287,304	464,364	258,962	346,330	149,770	134,641
Argentine Republic.....	3,269,872	70,545	5,315,697	4,626,451	6,489,580	14,670,932
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	529,387	396,391	729,809	570,106	460,428	434,387
Total.....	149,502,188	146,270,497	152,634,441	165,926,160	176,857,167	173,624,294
						179,136,759

\*Taken from United Kingdom accounts.

1 Barrel of wheat flour = 4½ bushels of wheat grain.

647. The following table shows the proportionate quantities of wheat and wheat-flour imported into the United Kingdom from the principal wheat-exporting countries, 1871-1894 :—

YEAR.	IMPORTED FROM								
	Russia.	Ger- many.	British North America	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Austral- asia.	Argen- tine.	Other Coun- tries.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1871. ....	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	.....	8·62
1872. ....	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	.....	21·64
1873. ....	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	.....	15·80
1874. ....	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	.....	7·24
1875. ....	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	.....	14·83
1876. ....	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	.....	14·17
1877. ....	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	.....	17·73
1878. ....	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	.....	6·72
1879. ....	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	.....	7·50
1880. ....	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	.....	5·92
1881. ....	5·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	.....	4·80
1882. ....	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	.....	5·02
1883. ....	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	.....	8·08
1884. ....	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	.....	7·24
1885. ....	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	.....	6·38
1886. ....	6·03	4·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	.....	4·49
1887. ....	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	.....	5·13
1888. ....	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	2·19	7·30
1889. ....	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	.....	10·24
1890. ....	25·69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	4·63	9·86
1891. ....	17·62	1·30	5·06	45·64	2·60	15·66	2·70	3·73	5·69
1892. ....	4·61	0·87	6·03	63·51	2·44	13·18	2·19	3·67	3·50
1893. ....	11·72	0·56	5·00	58·56	3·01	7·20	3·09	9·02	1·84
1894. ....	18·79	1·02	4·51	45·46	1·98	5·99	4·34	14·87	3·04

The features of last year were the partial recovery by Russia of her former position ; the rapid strides the Argentine Republic is taking, and the decreased proportion supplied by British India.

648. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption by Canada, and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and the total yearly imports and exports of the same articles since Confederation. During the years 1868-72 (inclusive), as there was no customs duty and no specific return of re-exports of foreign produce, the figures for home consumption are not available. Between 1873-79, the re-exports of foreign produce have been deducted from the imports so as to obtain the quantities retained for consumption in Canada :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS,  
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING  
THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO  
1894 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....				
1869.....				
1870.....				
1871.....				
1872.....				
1873.....	3,974,241	1,787,761	2,279,293	8,041,295
1874.....	3,749,916	1,659,919	2,347,571	7,757,406
1875.....	3,196,603	2,424,576	1,975,433	7,596,612
1876.....	2,422,736	1,879,220	1,948,121	6,250,077
1877.....	3,486,997	2,924,481	3,208,031	9,619,509
1878.....	255,215	1,847,879	2,353,002	4,456,096
1879.....	995,641	1,456,218	1,829,086	4,280,945
1880.....	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881.....	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882.....	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883.....	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884.....	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885.....	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886.....	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887.....	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888.....	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1889.....	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
1890.....	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
1891.....	128,857	234,313	2,377,093	2,740,263
1892.....	65,686	167,019	1,591,595	1,824,300
1893.....	8,160	127,005	1,756,918	1,892,083
1894.....	25,329	97,150	1,291,944	1,414,423
EXPORTS.				
1868.....	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869.....	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870.....	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871.....	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872.....	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873.....	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874.....	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875.....	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876.....	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877.....	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878.....	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879.....	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880.....	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881.....	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882.....	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883.....	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884.....	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885.....	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886.....	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887.....	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888.....	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889.....	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890.....	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
1891.....	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873
1892.....	6,947,851	1,784,413	9,911,518	18,643,782
1893.....	7,060,083	1,741,028	7,674,448	16,475,509
1894.....	6,133,452	1,699,467	4,765,191	12,598,110



649. Quantities of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs imported for home consumption, and exports of the same, the produce of Canada, during each of the years 1868 to 1894, inclusive;—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868.....							
1869.....							
1870.....							
1871.....							
1872.....							
1873.....	3,778,698	266,537	4,978,114	+	2,591,249	1,359,659	60,480,655
1874.....	2,960,601	274,132	4,194,195	+	2,886,603	643,965	54,164,795
1875.....	2,434,636	461,588	4,511,782	+	1,628,055	268,000	41,468,989
1876.....	2,680,139	371,682	4,352,708	+	1,597,787	650,277	39,940,999
1877.....	3,421,111	541,229	5,856,641	128,318	4,178,417	739,498	71,831,179
1878.....	1,519,703	311,706	2,922,380	26,204	3,400,562	2,192,111	56,116,560
1879.....	1,611,902	309,215	3,003,369	33,943	2,189,891	2,011,988	54,374,045
1880.....	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881.....	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882.....	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883.....	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884.....	298,660	581,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885.....	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886.....	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887.....	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888.....	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889.....	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890.....	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891.....	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
1892.....	66,113	36,559	230,629	1,553	1,085,527	20,689	47,502,608
1893.....	9,069	34,507	164,351	2,138	2,031,375	69,360	46,646,257
1894.....	60,773	32,506	207,050	3,320	1,611,072	198,178	39,313,689
EXPORTS.							
1868.....	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	+ 4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869.....	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	+ 4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870.....	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	+ 6,633,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871.....	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	+ 4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872.....	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	+ 5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.....	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	+ 4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874.....	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	+ 3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875.....	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	+ 5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876.....	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	+ 10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877.....	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878.....	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879.....	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880.....	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,600
1881.....	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,335,900
1882.....	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,729,200
1883.....	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884.....	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885.....	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,357,300
1886.....	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887.....	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888.....	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889.....	490,905	131,181	1,081,219	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,626,500
1890.....	422,274	115,099	940,219	9,975,908	507	4,160,349	30,227,600
1891.....	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	4,892,327	180	3,759,295	22,247,400
1892.....	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,636	5,202,768	394	12,497,549	43,562,400
1893.....	9,271,885	410,185	11,117,178	2,040,648	2,790	11,658,248	58,978,160
1894.....	9,272,208	428,610	11,200,953	597,405	734	6,994,719	33,572,780

+ Not separated from other grain.      ‡ Rye included.      ¶ Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive.

650. Value of total imports and exports from Canada of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868-1894 :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869.	+	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870.	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871.	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
1872.	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873.	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874.	9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875.	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876.	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
1877.	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,362,998	14,174,095
1878.	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879.	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,652,695
1880.	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881.	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882.	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883.	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884.	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885.	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
1886.	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887.	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888.	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
1889.	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
1890.	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
1891.	2,643,879	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
1892.	5,202,469	239,992	4,976,232	10,418,693
1893.	3,423,777	180,845	3,559,896	7,155,518
1894.	3,252,117	250,661	6,526,281	10,029,059
EXPORTS.				
1868†.	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869†.	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870†.	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871†.	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872†.	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873.	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874.	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875.	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876.	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877.	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878.	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,286
1879.	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880.	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881.	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882.	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883.	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884.	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885.	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886.	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887.	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888.	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889.	1,744,957	769,478	11,109,338	13,623,773
1890.	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064
1891.	4,102,734	1,460,300	7,948,014	13,511,048
1892.	12,056,832	1,860,491	13,268,028	27,185,351
1893.	10,152,016	1,798,878	9,391,792	21,342,686
1894.	9,556,788	1,842,875	9,974,833	21,374,496

\*Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡The value of produce of Canada only.

651. Quantities of total imports into and exports from Canada of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, 1868-1894 :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Bread- stuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868* . . . . .	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	†	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869 . . . . .	†	349,248	1,746,240	†	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870 . . . . .	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	†	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871 . . . . .	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	†	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872 . . . . .	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	†	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873 . . . . .	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	†	8,834,225	1,374,910	60,774,356
1874 . . . . .	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	†	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,410
1875 . . . . .	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	†	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876 . . . . .	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,299,165
1877 . . . . .	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,285
1878 . . . . .	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,907
1879 . . . . .	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,226,269
1880 . . . . .	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,126,315
1881 . . . . .	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	53,570,224
1882 . . . . .	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,523
1883 . . . . .	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	6,425,668	294,227	51,226,147
1884 . . . . .	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,746
1885 . . . . .	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	5,508,529	349,894	64,361,925
1886 . . . . .	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51,529,526
1887 . . . . .	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57,528,263
1888 . . . . .	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54,678,474
1889 . . . . .	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,499,729	553,852	63,377,530
1890 . . . . .	2,844,955	185,458	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094	79,544,952
1891 . . . . .	2,571,493	65,884	2,867,971	197	6,253,565	193,077	58,674,104
1892 . . . . .	5,049,561	54,911	5,296,961	2,634	3,700,308	2,596,090	47,132,761
1893 . . . . .	4,156,252	53,039	4,394,928	5,715	5,100,901	292,706	44,953,699
1894 . . . . .	4,761,724	88,115	5,158,241	3,320	11,782,716	979,463	50,595,995

EXPORTS.							
1868† . . . . .	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	\$4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869† . . . . .	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	\$4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870† . . . . .	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	\$6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871† . . . . .	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	\$4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872† . . . . .	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	\$5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873 . . . . .	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	\$4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874 . . . . .	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	\$3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875 . . . . .	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	\$5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876 . . . . .	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	\$10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877 . . . . .	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,361
1878 . . . . .	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879 . . . . .	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880 . . . . .	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881 . . . . .	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882 . . . . .	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883 . . . . .	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	8,919,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884 . . . . .	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885 . . . . .	5,423,805	161,034	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886 . . . . .	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887 . . . . .	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888 . . . . .	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,668
1889 . . . . .	1,785,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,493,108
1890 . . . . .	2,580,801	149,959	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34,520,737
1891 . . . . .	4,539,363	313,250	5,949,123	4,892,354	3,554,255	3,884,737	22,938,201
1892 . . . . .	13,659,020	399,118	15,455,051	5,202,768	2,050,656	14,712,513	44,091,571
1893 . . . . .	13,008,029	431,116	14,948,051	2,044,235	2,899,269	11,902,648	62,126,516
1894 . . . . .	14,180,252	480,275	16,341,489	597,405	10,382,630	7,677,221	34,517,780

\*Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other grain. ‡The produce of Canada only. §Rye included.



652. The steady fall in price of wheat of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price per bushel in London and the average export price per bushel in New York in each year since 1871:—

London.				New York.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1871.....	1 73	1883.....	1 26	1871.....	1 31	1883.....	1 13
1872.....	1 73	1884.....	1 09	1872.....	1 47	1884.....	1 07
1873.....	1 78	1885.....	0 99	1873.....	1 31	1885.....	0 86
1874.....	1 70	1886.....	0 94	1874.....	1 42	1886.....	0 87
1875.....	1 37	1887.....	0 99	1875.....	1 12	1887.....	0 89
1876.....	1 40	1888.....	0 96	1876.....	1 24	1888.....	0 85
1877.....	1 73	1889.....	0 90	1877.....	1 16	1889.....	0 89
1878.....	1 43	1890.....	0 97	1878.....	1 33	1890.....	0 83
1879.....	1 33	1891.....	1 26	1879.....	1 06	1891.....	0 93
1880.....	1 35	1892.....	0 92	1880.....	1 24	1892.....	1 03
1881.....	1 28	1893.....	0 80	1881.....	1 11	1893.....	0 80
1882.....	1 37	1894.....	0 73	1882.....	1 18	1894.....	0 67

653. The average yields per acre of wheat, barley and oats in some of the principal British possessions and foreign countries are given below, the figures, with the exception of those for Canada and the United States, having been taken from the "Victorian Year Book," 1891-92.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,  
OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels Per Acre.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
United Kingdom.....	26·6	35·1	40·2
Canada.....	14·6	24·7	26·7
Ontario.....	17·6	25·7	34·6
Manitoba.....	15·6	22·1	25·3
Australasia.....	10·8	20·8	27·8
Victoria.....	11·0	20·6	25·7
New South Wales.....	15·0	19·8	22·3
Queensland.....	14·6	18·1	21·9
South Australia.....	6·1	13·2	10·6
Western Australia.....	12·2	15·5	17·5
Tasmania.....	17·3	20·4	27·5
New Zealand.....	22·0	26·3	30·2
Cape of Good Hope.....	14·5	31·8	15·7
Austria.....	14·5	19·0	22·7
Belgium.....	19·6	34·0	46·8
Denmark.....	37·4	30·5	31·2
France.....	15·0	23·1	27·9
Germany.....	18·4	24·9	28·3
Holland.....	29·7	42·7	45·6
Hungary.....	18·1	20·6	25·3
Italy.....	12·3	11·1	15·0
Norway.....	27·8	37·5	43·9
Sweden.....	25·4	24·6	29·0
Russia (in Europe).....	5·7	10·9	11·9
United States, 1892.....	13·4	21·4	24·2



654. Considerable attention has been directed in recent years to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and for the purpose of encouraging the industry, the Government by statute is required to pay a bounty on all beet sugar produced, the statute limiting the time to the 30th June, 1895,\* but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear, as yet, to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is \$1 per 100 pounds, with an additional  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been :—

Year ended June 30th, 1892.....	\$23,767
do do 1893.....	20,568
do do 1894.....	7,766

During the year ended 30th June, 1895, the bounty paid amounted to \$29,449.

655. Mr. Licht's monthly circular gives the following as the actual output of beet-root sugar, in the years and for the countries named :—

————	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Germany.....	1,198,159	1,225,331	1,393,374
Austria-Hungary.....	786,566	802,577	841,809
France.....	650,377	588,838	579,111
Russia.....	550,994	455,000	660,000
Belgium.....	180,377	196,699	325,000
Holland.....	46,815	68,070	75,015
Other countries.....	88,635	92,000	111,000
Total beet sugar. ....	3,501,923	3,428,515	3,985,309
Cane sugar.....	2,795,500	2,760,000	3,195,437
Grand total .....	6,297,423	6,188,515	7,180,746

In the last forty years the production of cane sugar increased  $1\frac{6}{10}$  times. The increase in the production of beet sugar has been twenty-two times.

656. Viticulture in Canada has made considerable progress. There are at least 6,000 acres of land planted in vines capable of producing one million and a half gallons of wine.

Ontario has an area suitable for grape culture at least equal to half the present area of vineyards in France.

There are about 2,000 persons directly and indirectly interested in grape-growing and wine-making.

657. In 1892 there were, in Ontario, 2,174,133 vines of bearing age, and 950,659 of non-bearing age. In 1893, there were 2,223,282 vines of bearing age, and 883,430 of non-bearing age.

\* In the session of 1895 the bounty system was extended to 1st July, 1897, the amount authorized to be paid being 75 cents per one hundred pounds, and an additional 1 cent per one hundred for each degree or fraction of a degree over 70 degrees.

658. The Census returns give the following particulars:—

CANADA, 1891.

Acres in vines, Canada.....	5,951
Grapes, pounds.....	12,252,331
Acres in vines, Ontario.....	4,956
Grapes, pounds.....	11,725,281
All other provinces, acres in vines.....	995
Grapes, pounds.....	527,050

659. The following are some of the principal grape-growing counties of Ontario:—

Essex.....	1,069	acres and	1,771,667	pounds.
Lincoln and Niagara.....	968	“	2,610,752	“
Welland.....	548	“	1,449,367	“
Wentworth South.....	849	“	2,472,055	“
Total.....	3,434		8,303,841	

These counties produced 8,300,000 pounds of the total grown in Ontario in 1890. Every county but six in the province produced grapes.

660. The returns connected with the wine-making industry of Canada show that in 1891 the capital invested amounted to \$396,475, that the hands employed numbered 150, the wages paid amounted to \$37,955, and the value of the year's output to \$254,489. In 1881 there were 36 persons employed, and the output for the year was valued at \$59,620. The value of the output has more than quadrupled in ten years.

661. Grape-growing and wine-making were begun in some of the southern islands in Lake Erie in the early "fifties." In 1865, Messrs. Thaddeus Smith and D. J. Williams, then living in Kentucky, U.S.A., hearing of the success in Catawba wine-making, visited the islands, but as they found the price of land very high they came to the Canadian side, and within twelve miles of the island where grape-growing started in the region, they found Pelee Island, then covered with primitive forest. The climate and soil proving to be very similar to those of the island on the United States side, these men selected a locality and purchased about 40 acres of land, and in two years had erected a commodious stone house, with extensive wine cellars, and planted 33 acres in grape vines.

In 1866, Mr. Edward Wardroper, an Englishman, visited the island on a hunting expedition. He thought the prospects good, and bought land and planted several acres of grape vines. The wine made from the grapes was placed upon the market and "took," and now there are about 250 acres in vines upon the island, and from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons of wine are made yearly.

The fame of the industry spread to the mainland, and the development of grape-growing and wine-making made rapid progress.

662. The grapes grown in Canada in 1880-81 amounted to 3,896,508 pounds, and the import for home consumption to 424,848 pounds. These increased in 1890 to 13,334,123 pounds, of which 1,081,792 pounds were imported.

663. The tobacco plant is cultivated in many parts of the Dominion. The census returns give the following particulars :—

PROVINCE.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Prince Edward Island.....	1,367	795	— 572
Nova Scotia .....	1,216	228	— 988
New Brunswick.....	6,414	702	— 5,712
Quebec.....	2,356,581	3,958,737	+ 1,602,156
Ontario.....	161,251	314,086	+ 152,835
Manitoba.....	2,037	1,807	— 230
North-west Territories.....		1,238	+ 1,238
British Columbia.....	96	343	+ 247
Total.....	2,528,962	4,277,936	+ 1,748,974

These figures show an increase in the ten years of 69·2 per cent. The cultivation of the plant is limited practically to the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the latter province supplying over 90 per cent of all grown in the Dominion.

Near Walkerville, in the county of Essex, Province of Ontario, is a tobacco farm of 110 acres. But this is an exception to the general rule, nearly all grown in Canada being the produce of the few acres devoted to it by each farmer, especially in Quebec.

664. The amount of tobacco leaf imported into Canada for manufacturing purposes averages during a twelve year period about 12,300,000 pounds.

In addition to the leaf there are imported annually about 290,800 pounds of cut tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff, &c. In 1864 there were 13,929,560 pounds of leaf imported for manufacturing purposes, and in 1894 the import was 14,253,749 pounds.

The manufactured tobacco imported in 1884 amounted to 393,754 pounds, valued at \$417,719, and in 1894 to 206,166 pounds, with a value for duty of \$280,311.

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665. Apparently the country is depending more and more upon the home grown leaf, and seemingly the farmers, especially of Quebec, are turning their attention more and more to the cultivation of the leaf, since in 1894, out of 18,737,851 pounds of tobacco consumed, 22·8 per cent was native grown, against 16,851,276 pounds consumed in 1884, of which 15 per cent was native grown.

Considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of flax in Manitoba for seed, and in Ontario for both seed and fibre. The price realized for flax seed in 1894 ranged at one dollar and upwards per bushel. The yield in Ontario is estimated at ten bushels per acre, and in Manitoba nearly double that average is secured. It is stated that the soil of Manitoba is too

rich for the cultivation of flax for fibre, but very suitable for growing flax for the seed. The Menonites of Manitoba grow flax in large quantities, the seed finding a ready market in Waterloo County, Ontario, the mills there extracting the linseed oil and sending the residuum, known as flax-seed cake, to the United Kingdom, where it finds a ready market. Manitoba and the North-west Territories seem to be specially adapted for growing flax for the seed.

### FARM STOCK.

666. The Dominion Government provides no agricultural statistics beyond those procured in connection with the decennial censuses. The following returns are from the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, and relate to the stock on farms:—

#### HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

##### HORSES.

PROVINCES.	OVER 3 YEARS.		UNDER 3 YEARS.		TOTAL HORSES.		Increase
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario .....	473,906	544,856	116,392	217,105	590,298	761,961	171,663
Quebec. ....	225,006	261,103	48,846	84,686	273,852	345,789	71,937
Nova Scotia. ....	46,044	50,159	11,123	12,260	57,167	62,419	5,252
New Brunswick. ....	43,957	45,954	9,018	13,632	52,975	59,586	6,611
Manitoba .....	14,504	62,051	2,235	24,702	16,739	86,753	70,014
British Columbia. ....	20,172	31,718	5,950	12,453	26,122	44,171	18,049
Prince Edward Island. ....	25,182	25,674	6,153	11,728	31,335	37,402	6,067
The Territories. ....	9,084	21,247	1,786	21,709	10,870	42,956	32,086
Canada .....	857,855	1,042,762	201,503	398,275	1,059,358	1,441,037	381,679

##### CATTLE.

PROVINCES.	WORKING OXEN.		MILCH COWS.		TOTAL HORNED CATTLE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario .....	23,263	12,811	782,243	859,333	1,702,167	1,895,774	+ 193,607
Quebec. ....	49,237	49,608	490,977	546,986	950,125	970,887	+ 20,762
Nova Scotia. ....	33,275	26,526	137,639	135,043	325,603	309,776	— 15,827
New Brunswick. ....	8,812	7,475	103,965	104,797	212,560	202,439	— 10,121
Manitoba .....	12,269	19,288	20,355	82,614	60,281	229,707	+ 169,426
B. Columbia. ....	2,319	2,680	10,878	17,817	80,451	126,729	+ 46,278
P. E. Island. ....	84	116	45,895	45,788	90,722	91,629	+ 907
The Territories. ....	3,334	9,483	3,848	36,997	12,872	233,721	+ 220,849
Canada .....	132,593	127,987	1,595,800	1,829,375	3,434,781	4,060,662	+ 625,881



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.—*Con.*  
SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROVINCES.	SHEEP.		Increase or Decrease.	SWINE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario .....	1,359,178	993,748	— 365,430	700,922	1,112,247	+ 411,325
Quebec .....	889,833	722,025	— 167,808	329,199	348,397	+ 19,198
Nova Scotia .....	377,801	318,855	— 58,946	47,256	45,760	— 1,496
New Brunswick .....	221,163	181,110	— 40,053	53,087	51,093	— 1,994
Manitoba .....	6,073	35,816	+ 29,743	17,358	53,019	+ 35,661
British Columbia .....	27,788	50,406	+ 22,618	16,841	33,324	+ 16,483
Prince Edward Island .....	166,496	147,097	— 19,399	40,181	42,652	+ 2,471
The Territories .....	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,293	+ 13,518
Canada .....	3,048,678	2,513,977	— 534,701	1,207,619	1,702,785	+ 495,166

667. There was an increase in every province in the number of horses, that in Manitoba and the Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 295 per cent respectively ; in Ontario it was 29 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 36 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 44 per cent.

668. In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in each of which there was a decrease on nearly 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total increase took place in the Territories. The increase for the whole Dominion was 18 per cent. In the United States the increase was about 14 per cent.

669. The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 4,606, which indicates the extent to which oxen have been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivated condition of the land.

670. There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 534,701, or 17 per cent. In the four original provinces of the Dominion, the number of sheep in 1871 was 3,155,509 ; in 1881 this number was reduced to 2,847,975, or 307,534 less, being a decrease of over 9 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to 2,215,738, being 632,237 less than in 1881 and a decrease of 22 per cent.

In Prince Edward Island in 1871 the number was 147,364 ; this number in 1881 had increased by 19,132, or to a total of 166,496. In 1891, however, this number had fallen to 147,097, the decrease in the latter decade exceeding the increase in the earlier one by 267. There were, therefore, 940,038 sheep less in the five older provinces in 1891 than there were in 1871. There was a fair increase in the rest in the Dominion, but comparisons with earlier years are not yet of much value. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States was something over 30 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 17 per cent in Canada.

671. There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which provinces there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase of swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, having been 41 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

672. Down to the present time the provinces collect the only available annual statistics relating to agriculture and not all of them do so.

The Province of Ontario, according to the returns of the Bureau of Industries, possessed in 1894 live stock as under :—

	No.	Value.
Horses.....	674,777	\$46,245,614
Cattle.....	2,099,301	47,877,587
Sheep.....	2,015,805	8,606,671
Swine.....	1,142,133	6,909,262
Poultry.....	7,552,662	2,208,518

673. The details of the returns indicate that while working horses increased from 373,615 in 1893 to 395,686 in 1894, breeding mares decreased by 11,591 and unbroken horses by 20,890, showing a net decrease of 10,410.

674. Comparing 1894 with 1893, cattle show the following increases and decreases :—

Working cattle, decrease.....	342
Milch cows, increase.....	30,639
Store cattle, decrease.....	1,205
Other cattle, increase.....	12,327

The net increase was 41,419.

675. Sheep show an increase of 79,867, as under :—

Sheep over 1 year.....	54,566
“ under 1 year.....	25,301

676. Hogs show an increase of 130,111 divided into :—

Hogs over 1 year, increase.....	7,482
“ under 1 year.....	122,629

677. Poultry shows an increase of 438,226 divided into :—

Turkeys, increase.....	50,678
Geese, decrease.....	1,274
Other fowls, increase.....	388,822

678. The value of horses decreased, according to the returns, from an average of \$73.34 in 1893 to an average of \$68.53 in 1894, notwithstanding that working horses and breeding mares constituted 72 per cent of the whole in 1894 against 69.2 per cent in 1893, and that unbroken horses were 30.8 per cent in 1893 against 28.0 per cent in 1894. This is a decrease of 7.1 per cent.

679. The Customs returns indicate that the shipment of horses from Ontario in 1894 amounted to 3,041 in number, of an average value of \$143, against a shipment in 1893 of 5,707, having an average value of \$128.

680. There must, therefore, have been a large shipment of horses of high value to the other provinces to have reduced the value of the horses of Ontario in one year to so low an average value as \$68.53. This indicates

a large interprovincial trade and great ability on the part of the other provinces to purchase the higher priced horses. Possibly the purchases have been of high-priced stallions for breeding purposes, Ontario thus becoming an important factor in the development of good horses throughout the Dominion and especially in the North-west Territories and in Manitoba.

681. Cattle possessed an average value per head of \$22.66 in 1894 against \$23.19 in 1893, the increase in the value and in the number of milch cattle being offset by the decreased value of store cattle.

682. Sheep in 1894 were valued at \$4.27 per head, and in 1893 at \$4.66. Hogs are given a value of \$6.05 in 1894 against \$6.54 in 1893. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs together had a value of \$109,339,134 in 1894 and of \$113,883,744 in 1893, showing the average value of each animal in 1894 to have been \$18.43 against \$20 in 1893, and indicating a decreased value of 7.8 per cent.

683. In the United States, farm animals (horses, cattle, sheep and hogs) had a value in 1894 of \$1,819,466,306, and numbered 155,555,051, giving an average per head value of \$11.70. In 1893 they numbered 161,783,453, and had a value of \$2,170,816,754, giving an average per head value of \$13.42, and indicating a decreased value of 12.8 per cent against Ontario's 7.8 per cent. At the same time Ontario increased the number of her farm animals by 4.23 per cent, and the United States decreased theirs by 3.85 per cent.

The particulars are as under :—

ONTARIO.

ARTICLE.	Year.	Number.	Value.	Value per Head.	Per cent Decrease Value.
			\$		p. c.
Horses.....	1894	674,777	46,245,614	68 53	— 7.1
“.....	1893	685,187	50,527,472	73 74	.....
Cattle.....	1894	2,099,301	47,577,587	22 66	— 2.3
“.....	1893	2,057,882	47,718,025	23 19	.....
Sheep.....	1894	2,015,805	8,606,671	4 27	— 8.4
“.....	1893	1,935,938	9,016,118	4 66	.....
Swine.....	1894	1,142,133	6,909,262	6 05	— 7.5
“.....	1893	1,012,022	6,622,129	6 54	.....
Totals.....	1894	5,932,016	109,339,134	18 43	— 7.8
“.....	1893	5,691,029	113,883,744	20 00	.....

UNITED STATES.

Horses.....	1894	18,226,426	687,658,414	37 72	—24.0
“.....	1893	18,433,370	915,457,610	49 66	.....
Cattle.....	1894	50,868,845	845,600,858	16 62	— 1.5
“.....	1893	53,095,568	895,788,408	16 87	.....
Sheep.....	1894	42,294,064	66,685,767	1 58	—20.2
“.....	1893	45,048,017	89,186,110	1 98	.....
Swine.....	1894	44,165,716	219,501,267	4 97	—16.9
“.....	1893	45,206,498	270,384,626	5 98	.....
Totals.....	1894	155,555,051	1,819,446,306	11 70	—12.8
“.....	1893	161,783,453	2,170,816,754	13 42	.....

684. This analysis shows that prices for every class in 1894 were higher in Ontario than in the United States.

If the Ontario prices are tested by the prices in Michigan and in New York State, the results are as follows for 1894 :—

—	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*New York.....	58 64	25 47	2 27	7 65	94 03
*Michigan .....	53 33	22 58	1 88	5 93	83 72
Ontario. ....	68 53	22 66	4 27	6 05	101 51

\*These prices are taken from the report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture for January and February, 1895, pages 8, 9 and 10.

An Ontario farmer with one horse, one beeve, one sheep and one hog had, in 1894, what represented \$101.51, while a New York State farmer with the same number and kinds of animals had what represented \$94.03. The Ontario farmer had \$7.48 more money's worth than the New York farmer, and he had \$17.79 more than the Michigan farmer.

685. If comparison is made between the decrease in New York State and Ontario in 1894, as judged by the standard of 1893, the following is the result :—

#### DECREASE IN VALUE, 1894, COMPARED WITH 1893.

—	Horses.	Per cent	Cattle.	Per cent	Sheep.	Per cent	Hogs.	Per cent
	\$		Cts.		Cts.		\$ cts.	
New York.....	13 17	18·3	50	1·9	58	20·4	1 37	15·2
Ontario .....	5 21	7·1	53	2·3	39	8·4	0 49	7·5

#### IMPORT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

686. A comparison of the import trade of Great Britain in certain articles, and of the proportion of that trade done by Canada and the United States for the three-year periods, 1887-9, and 1890-2, and for the two-year period, 1893-4, shows that Great Britain imported from all countries a yearly average of 12,326 horses in the 1887-9 period; of 20,651 in the 1890-2 period and of 18,226 in the two-year period, 1893-4.

The United States contributed 1·91 per cent of Great Britain's imports of horses during the 1887-89 period, dropped to 1·73 per cent as their contribution in 1890-92 and rose to 16·9 per cent in 1893-4. Canada's contribution was 2·00 per cent in 1887-9, 4·38 per cent in 1890-92 and 20·3 per cent in 1893-4.

There is plenty of room for Canada in the way of supplying horses to Great Britain, for during the past five years the Mother Country has imported



115,525 horses, of which only 10,255 came from Canada. The trade has developed very considerably, since of the 10,255 imported in five years, 5,424 belong to the imports of 1894.

687. For horses of the right kind there is a large demand in Great Britain. Mr. Herbert Rymill of the Royal City Repository, Barbican, London (E.C.), says:—

"I have sold a large number of horses sent over from Canada and the States and I believe the business is a remunerative one if care is exercised in selecting horses suitable for the London market; this is very essential and it requires a competent judge of the class required. There is no sale for what we call 'leggy, narrow horses' but as these are very often long-striding, fast horses, they are worth as much in America as here, where pace is not so much sought after as strength, and a short-striding horse is better adapted for London paving than the other class. I have had horses consigned to me from Canada and have sold them within ten days of arrival at good prices. The horses sent must all be quiet in harness and sound, with as much weight as can be got and on short legs."

Messrs. W. & S. Freeman, proprietors of Aldridge's, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London (W.C.), say:—

"We have for some time past sold many consignments of horses both from the United States and Canada. "From January until May is the best time for obtaining remunerative prices, and after that, the fall of the year, September, October, and November, but the spring trade is the best. Sizable carriage horses, 15.2 to 16 hands high, suitable for private buyers and our London job-masters, realize from \$200 to \$500 according to size and quality. The stronger class, called 'Machiners' here, used in our omnibuses, trams and van work, fetch from \$150 to \$250. The age should be from 5 to 6 years. They must be quiet in harness and to ride, as the case may be, and without any brand marks. Three or four years old unbroken are not so suitable and there is no trade for trotters to the extent that prevails in the States."

Mr. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.P., in reporting to Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Canadian High Commissioner, says:—

"During the past year (1894) three classes of horses have been imported from Canada; (1) The carriage horse, (2) the van horse, and (3) the cart horse. The light harness horse of the first class, when his form and action are good enough, will find a tolerably fair market here, but he has to compete with a similar horse sent from Europe. English buyers who go to Canada may find these animals, but no native of the Dominion unless very conversant with English tastes and prejudices should send light horses here as a speculation. The van horse, suitable for omnibuses, mineral water carts and other vehicles drawn at a fast pace, has recently arrived in vastly increasing numbers. He has given satisfaction and, if the supply can be kept up, will be sought for by English buyers. Some of them are a little too long in the leg but their courage, action and soundness are all that can be asked for. If Canadians wish to speculate by sending consignments of horses here they must select the animals in accordance with English tastes. They had better send no small cart horses and no small light harness horses. If they send a "vanner"—a horse

from 15-3 to 16 hands high, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, with courage and activity, on as short legs as possible—they may find a ready market. Whatever class of horse is sent should not be under five years old."

688. Of cattle, Great Britain imported from all countries in the 1887-89 period a yearly average of 409,424, in the 1890-92 period an average of 550,747 and in the 1893-94 period an average of 407,743.

While the United States had 33·76 per cent of the supply needed from abroad by Great Britain in 1887-89 and 65·64 per cent in the 1890-92 period, they secured 77·3 per cent of the supply of the 1893-94 period. Canada had 14·48 per cent in 1887-89; 16·71 per cent in 1890-92, and 20·2 per cent in 1893-94.

689. Sheep (live) were imported by Great Britain from outside countries as under:—

	No.
1887-89 (average).....	868,524
1890-92 ".....	260,670
1893-94 ".....	273,640

Canada's share in the supply was:—for 1887-89, 5·46 per cent, 1890-92, 16·66 per cent and 1893-94, 27·3 per cent. The United States sent 0·78 per cent in the first period, 2·49 per cent in the second and 36·2 per cent in the third period.

Canada's contribution increased from 3,589 sheep in 1893 to 135,622 in 1894.

The sheep trade cannot be disassociated from the mutton trade. Great Britain in the 1887-89 period required to import 216,080,341 pounds of mutton; in the 1890-92 period, 226,581,260 pounds. In the first period about 104,000,000 pounds were imported as living sheep; in 1890-92 only about 31,280,000 pounds were imported in the form of the living animal. In the first period there was an average of 35 million pounds; in the second 10,430,000 pounds. In 1893-94 the average was 10,945,580 pounds, being somewhat higher than in 1890-92 but greatly below 1887-89 period. Reducing the live sheep to pounds, Canada sent to Great Britain 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average required by the Mother Country of 216,080,341 pounds, in the 1887-89 period, and only 5,697,620 pounds out of an annual average of 227,017,948 pounds which Great Britain required in 1890-92. In the 1893-94 period Great Britain required 249,873,271 pounds of mutton yearly. Of this quantity Canada supplied 10,945,580 pounds. Canada, therefore, supplied in the first period 2·6 per cent of the total, in the second 2·3 per cent, and in the 1893-94 period, 4·4 per cent. The great bulk of the fresh mutton wanted in England comes, of course, from Australia in the form of frozen mutton, and in 1894 the Mother Country took 2,295,066 cwt. of fresh mutton, of which 1,445,925 cwt. were from Australia.

690. The decrease in the British import of sheep, which was very marked down to 1893, has been accompanied with a great increase in the importation of fresh mutton, the quantity imported in the calendar year, 1893, having been 1,971,500 cwt., against 1,662,994 cwt. in 1891. The following table

will show the growth of the mutton trade and the decrease of the sheep trade during a series of years :—

BRITISH IMPORTS.

YEAR.	Sheep.	Fresh Mutton.
	No.	Cwt.
1886 .....	1,038,965	653,447
1887 .....	971,404	783,114
1888 .....	956,210	988,010
1889 .....	677,958	1,225,058
1890 .....	358,458	1,656,419
1891 .....	344,504	1,662,994
1892 .....	79,048	1,699,966
1893 .....	62,682	1,971,500
1894 .....	484,597	2,295,066

The year 1894 showed a marked increase both in sheep and in fresh mutton.

691. The change which has taken place will be seen from the following :—

	Lbs.
Imports of mutton and sheep, 1894 .....	276,431,232
“ “ 1889 .....	212,637,248
Increase in mutton and sheep .....	63,793,984
Live sheep, 1894 .....	19,383,840
“ 1889 .....	27,118,320
Decrease in sheep .....	7,734,480

The consumption has increased 38 per cent. The proportion of the consumption, which was in the imported form of the live animal, has decreased from 12·7 per cent in 1889 to 7 per cent of the total in 1894.

Clearly, notwithstanding the exceptional increase of 1894, if this continent desires to do any considerable share of the supply of mutton required by Great Britain, it will have to try some other plan than shipping the live animal.

692. In preserved mutton, of which Great Britain took 112,928 cwt. in 1894, Australasia supplied 106,619 cwt., the United States 2,626 cwt., and Canada 1,258 cwt., the total import of Great Britain being 12,647,936 lbs., or about 4 per cent of all other mutton imports.

693. Pork was supplied to Great Britain from outside countries :

	Lbs.
In 1887-89 .....	48,572,011 (average.)
1890-92 .....	37,888,965 “
1793-94 .....	43,366,064 “

The United States supplied 35·51 per cent of the quantity imported in the first period, 49·62 per cent in the second and 34·5 per cent in the third. Canada supplied 1·01 per cent in the first period; just a smell of it (0·11 per cent) in the second and 1·3 per cent in the third. Canada raises the best pork and ought to secure a larger share of the demand of Great Britain.

694. Bacon and hams were imported by Great Britain to the extent of 448,221,088 pounds as the yearly average of 1887-89; of 554,382,752 pounds yearly in the 1890-92 period, and of 504,374,416 pounds yearly during 1893-94. Canada supplied 1·63 per cent of the total in the first period; 1·63 per cent in the second, and 6·2 per cent in the third. The United States provided 74·61 per cent, 87·53 per cent, and 74·8 per cent respectively. Canada has made a gain, and there is ample room for a greater gain.

695. In salted beef there was a demand in Great Britain upon outside countries as follows:—1887-89, 26,412,027 pounds; 1890-92, 29,787,483 pounds; 1893-94, 24,070,944 pounds. Of this demand the United States supplied in the first period, 94·42 per cent; in the second, 95·99 per cent; and in the third, 95·6 per cent. Canada supplied 2·2 per cent in the 1893-94 period. What she supplied in the previous periods could not be expressed in percentages, it was so small.

696. In fresh beef, Great Britain imported a yearly average of 107,467,920 pounds in 1887-89, of 218,580,331 pounds in 1890-92, and of 219,080,736 pounds in 1893-94. The United States supplied 96·98, 88·74 and 83·5 per cent respectively. Canada's share is too small to express in percentages. Other British possessions, chiefly Australasia, have gone on increasing their supply from 5,600,000 pounds a year in 1887-89 to 14,130,000 pounds a year in 1890-92 and 29,689,856 pounds a year in 1893-94.

697. Of all other meats Great Britain needed 92,082,000 pounds a year in 1890-92. This was an increase of over 21,000,000 pounds a year over the 1887-89 period. The United States secured 74·15 per cent and Canada 3·85 per cent, both countries showing an increased proportion as compared with the 1887-89 period, when the United States supplied 46 per cent and Canada 1·54 per cent. For the period 1893-94 the total amount needed by Great Britain was 84,602,592 pounds a year, of which the United States supplied 44·7 and Canada 1·2 per cent.

698. Great Britain's imports of meats of all kinds, not including living animals, during the period 1887-94, have been as under:—

ARTICLES.	YEARLY AVERAGE.		
	1887-89 (3 years.)	1890-92 (3 years.)	1893-94 (2 years.)
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mutton, fresh.....	111,857,461	187,390,112	238,927,696
Pork.....	48,572,011	37,888,965	43,366,064
Bacon and hams.....	448,221,088	554,383,752	504,374,416
Beef, salted.....	26,412,027	29,787,483	24,070,944
“ fresh.....	107,467,920	218,580,331	219,080,736
Meats, all other.....	70,477,941	*99,992,891	†96,584,936
Totals.....	813,008,448	1,128,022,534	1,126,404,792

\* Including 7,910,709 lbs. preserved mutton.

† Including 11,021,360 lbs. preserved mutton.



699. The table shows : 1st. That the English people are taking more and more to fresh mutton\*, the proportion in the 1893-94 period being 21·2 per cent, or over one-fifth of the whole ; in 1890-92, 16·6 per cent, and in 1887-89, 13·7 per cent. 2nd. That hog-meat barely holds its own. 3rd. That fresh beef is imported in a somewhat increasing quantity.

700. Summing up these particulars it is found that Great Britain during the 1890-92 period took from outside countries a yearly average of 141,323 more cattle than in the 1887-89 period, and during the 1893-94 period a yearly average of 143,004 fewer cattle than in the 1890-92 period ; that she imported a yearly average of 607,854 fewer live sheep in 1890-92 than in 1887-89, and an average of 12,970 more sheep in 1893-94 than in 1890-92 ; and that of meats of all kinds she imported a yearly average in the 1890-92 period of 1,128 million pounds, which was more than in the 1887-89 period by 315 million pounds, and more than in the period 1893-94 by 11½ million pounds.

701. Canada's share in the supplying of the 1,128,000,000 pounds imported yearly in the 1890-92 period was 12,576,362 pounds, or a little over one per cent. The United States' share was 705,255,633 pounds or about 62½ per cent.

702. Canada's share in the supplying of the 1,126,500,000 pounds imported yearly in the 1893-94 period was 33,165,528 pounds or 2·9 per cent. The United States' share was 637,807,981 pounds or 56·7 per cent. Canada has gained and the United States lost in the proportion supplied.

703. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the several items named in the period of 1890-92 compared with 1887-89, and in the period 1893-94 compared with 1890-92 :—

MEATS.	ENGLAND.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
	Increase or decrease in Demand.		Increase or decrease in Supply.		Increase or decrease in Supply.	
	1890-92.	1893-94.	1890-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Mutton.....	67·5	27·9	†	‡	—27·8	800·0
Pork .....	—22·0	14·4	—91·5	3,259·7	9·0	—20·3
Bacon and hams.....	24·0	—9·0	20·5	245·6	45·1	—22·3
Beef, salted and fresh .....	85·5	—2·1	—25·7	4,344·3	72·5	—7·3
All other meats .....	30·6	—7·1	225·5	—75·7	98·2	—41·1

\* The English returns show that the home supply of sheep in the 1893-94 period decreased in number by 511,736 compared with the average number of the 1891-92 period, proving that in addition to increasing their imports the English people are drawing upon the home supply to an increasing extent.

† Nothing sent in 1890-92 period.

‡ 433,312 pounds a year sent.

704. The requirements of Great Britain, as given in the above table, were supplied to a considerable extent by the United States and Canada.

## CANADA SENT.

MEATS.	Yearly Average, 1887-89.	Yearly Average, 1890-92.	Yearly Average, 1893-94.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mutton.....	2,274	.....	433,312
Pork.....	51,055	4,317	145,040
Bacon and hams.....	7,481,695	9,017,256	31,168,032
Beef, salted and fresh.....	16,889	12,555	557,984
All other kinds.....	1,088,151	3,542,234	860,160
Total.....	8,640,064	12,576,362	33,164,528

## UNITED STATES SENT.

Mutton.....	200,300	144,525	1,294,731
Pork.....	17,249,768	18,799,276	14,980,896
Bacon and hams.....	334,411,085	485,236,823	377,144,657
Beef, salted and fresh.....	129,108,373	222,791,035	206,557,904
All other meats.....	32,422,264	64,283,974	37,829,793
Total..	513,391,790	791,255,633	637,807,981

705. Taking lard, Great Britain imported in the 1890-92 period an average of 133,000,000 pounds against an average of 114,452,000 pounds in 1887-89. In 1893-94 the average was 141,042,832 pounds.

The United States supplied this demand to the following extent:—

1887-89.....	94·37 per cent.
1890-92.....	97·45 “
1893-94.....	97·00 “

Canada's proportion was 0·09 per cent in the first period 0·03 per cent in the second, and 1·6 per cent in the third.

706. Of tallow, Great Britain's yearly average import in the 1887-89 period was 122,642,987 pounds; in 1890-92, 154,204,325 pounds, and in 1893-94, 190,231,104 pounds.

The United States secured 28·65 per cent of this trade in 1887-89, 30·73 per cent in 1890-92, and 14·6 per cent in 1893-94. Canada in the respective periods had 0·05 per cent, 0·02 per cent, and 0·09 per cent.

707. In butter, Great Britain's imports were a yearly average of 190,863,269 pounds in 1887-89; of 236,929,765 pounds in 1890-92, and of 274,529,248 pounds in 1893-94.

The United States had in 1887-89, 3·64 per cent of the supply; in 1890-92, 3·71 per cent, and in 1893-94, 1·08 per cent. Canada's share was 1·45 per cent, 1·19 per cent, and 1·30 per cent respectively—just a *soupeçon*

of a gain—in the supply of an article which Canada could supply to a very large extent.

Every year there are 200 million pounds wanted in Great Britain from outside sources, and Canada has sent during the past eight years an average of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds.

708. Of cheese, Great Britain's imports were :—

In 1887-89, a yearly average of.....	211,396,416 pounds.
1890-92 “ “ “ .....	239,613,397 “
1893-94 “ “ “ .....	243,242,047 “

The United States supplied the demand to the extent of 35·09 per cent in the first period ; of 31·05 per cent in the second, and of 30·33 per cent in 1893-94. Canada supplied in the first period 38·57 per cent ; in the second, 44·19, and in the third, 50·40 per cent, or more than one-half the whole requirement in this article of Great Britain.

709. Of poultry, Great Britain imported in 1887-89 a yearly average of \$2,087,514 in value ; in 1890-92 of \$2,495,409, and in 1893-94 of \$2,578,949. Neither Canada nor the United States does very much in the way of supplying this demand.

710. Of eggs, Great Britain's requirements from outside countries were in 1887-89 a yearly average of 93,021,730 dozen, in 1890-92 of 106,863,263 dozen, and in 1893-94, 114,614,770 dozen. This is practically a new trade for Canada and she has done fairly well, having sent in 1887-89, practically none ; in 1890-92, 1,813,280 dozen, and in 1893-94, an average of 2,309,890 dozen.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND EGGS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

BUTTER.

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	\$	\$	\$
From—						
Canada .....	59,571	43,160	20,887	1,244,173	948,630	438,589
Australasia .....	87,520	169,439	292,097	2,308,401	4,237,280	6,959,221
United States.....	46,846	22,930	29,996	930,239	507,204	612,942
Sweden .....	228,885	267,401	266,306	6,049,345	7,066,882	6,680,391
Denmark .....	863,532	934,787	1,102,493	23,597,177	25,690,525	28,440,576
Germany .....	124,233	164,985	137,755	3,474,114	4,042,769	3,421,072
Holland .....	141,838	142,811	165,157	3,651,528	3,717,632	4,048,828
France.....	542,687	468,317	424,645	14,734,553	13,038,384	11,445,752
Other Countries...	87,897	113,644	135,999	2,241,061	2,818,080	3,241,897
Totals.....	2,183,009	2,327,474	2,574,835	58,230,591	62,067,386	65,489,268

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND EGGS IMPORTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.—*Continued.*

## MARGARINE.

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	\$	\$	\$
From—						
Norway.....	25,426	14,011	10,330	342,988	188,637	142,929
Germany.....	24,727	12,111	20,062	403,447	158,439	261,228
Holland.....	1,196,756	1,229,737	1,045,330	16,355,440	16,626,452	13,796,046
France.....	56,002	41,302	29,052	937,685	780,502	563,177
Other Countries...	2,439	2,809	4,551	29,809	34,811	54,755
Totals.....	1,305,350	1,299,970	1,109,325	18,069,369	17,789,341	14,818,075

## CHEESE.

From—						
Canada.....	1,038,599	1,046,704	1,142,104	12,135,642	12,536,012	13,086,204
Australasia.....	25,585	37,043	54,375	310,926	467,876	669,225
United States.....	818,433	645,235	672,347	9,545,514	7,682,184	7,827,571
Holland.....	273,821	269,364	298,693	3,302,388	3,289,872	3,702,730
France.....	45,605	58,346	52,969	669,945	884,580	794,897
Other Countries...	30,774	20,770	45,657	370,267	255,943	564,081
Totals.....	2,232,817	2,077,462	2,266,145	26,361,682	25,116,467	26,644,708

## EGGS.

From—	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.			
Canada.....	2,487,640	2,073,740	2,546,040	404,055	367,463	450,867
United States.....	421,250	301,930	725,460	76,066	52,351	126,207
Russia.....	12,543,230	15,246,150	13,699,590	1,726,231	2,073,716	1,867,043
Denmark.....	12,479,640	10,890,130	12,549,140	2,012,216	1,833,726	2,057,578
Germany.....	27,513,400	21,291,540	33,611,880	4,025,682	3,010,671	4,560,490
Belgium.....	19,857,680	20,406,920	29,548,430	3,062,418	3,322,162	4,307,662
France.....	35,121,740	33,206,360	24,405,590	6,994,387	7,842,609	4,782,960
Other Countries...	969,610	2,043,216	1,683,550	166,572	358,784	273,994
Totals.....	111,394,190	110,459,986	118,769,680	18,467,627	18,861,482	18,426,801



711. There is a large demand in Great Britain for canned goods, some of which come under the general head of agriculture.

The following is a general statement showing the imports of canned goods into the United Kingdom during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Condensed milk packages . . . . .	746,164	879,729	929,809
Lobsters " . . . . .	140,826	145,054	180,333
Oysters " . . . . .	16,356	2,531	9,139
Salmon " . . . . .	547,000	554,003	647,190
Sardines " . . . . .	361,000	235,630	190,170
Evaporated apples " . . . . .	36,080	16,428	34,897
Canned " " . . . . .	12,258	12,867	35,246
Evaporated apricots " . . . . .		1,887	17,798
Apricot pulp " . . . . .		8,641	15,343
Tomatoes—			
American " . . . . .	68,103	47,567	57,863
French " . . . . .	22,995	17,073	9,640

The condensed milk alone in the above table for the year 1894 represents 53,913,888 pounds of the value for entry at the customs of \$4,527,402.

Mr. John Dyke, Canadian agent at Liverpool says :

"I am glad to note that about 100 cases of condensed milk were received in Liverpool from Canada, and I hope that this is a commencement of a successful effort on the part of manufacturers in the Dominion to obtain a share in a trade in which our country is so pre-eminently fitted to engage."

While on the subject of canned goods it may be well to quote what has been said about one or two articles, as the advice given applies equally well to canned fruits or raw products.

With regard to lobsters, Mr. Dyke quotes from a large English importer : "The trade is much hampered here by the prevalence of tins, the contents of which are either all or partially black." His advice to packers is "pack good quality, keep your scrapings out of the tins and you will find it pays better in the end."

With respect to salmon, a leading firm writes : "Canned salmon is still growing in popularity, but packers should be careful not to be carried away with the idea that any pieces of fish in cans will go down with the British public ; careful selection of fish and smooth cut pieces, well packed, without any tail pieces or scrapings will well repay the canner and maintain the reputation of British Columbia salmon, which it so justly deserves."

712. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her possessions, chiefly in 1893, taken from official sources :

## LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	*Swine.
United Kingdom.....	1893	†2,079,587	11,207,554	31,774,824	3,278,030
†India.....	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	.....
Canada.....	1891	1,441,037	4,060,662	2,513,977	1,702,785
New South Wales.....	1893	493,231	2,269,852	53,900,692	240,860
Victoria.....	"	463,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
South Australia.....	"	193,666	620,482	7,321,142	88,168
Western Australia.....	"	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233
Tasmania.....	"	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,952
New Zealand.....	"	211,040	888,305	19,380,369	222,553
Queensland.....	"	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
Australasia.....	"	1,868,908	12,632,018	116,153,632	1,026,014
Cape of Good Hope.....	"	360,499	1,969,596	16,793,855	225,407
Natal.....	"	65,026	724,120	945,995	46,396
Jamaica.....	"	70,475	110,720	17,062	.....
Ceylon.....	"	4,207	1,062,776	92,362	.....
Newfoundland.....	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Falkland Islands.....	1893	2,870	6,200	771,305	.....
Fiji Islands.....	"	1,381	10,134	5,082	2,116
Malta.....	"	7,141	7,358	13,931	.....

\*Exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.

†For agricultural and breeding purposes only and unbroken horses.

‡There are also 13,500 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

In Australia there are more horses and three times as many cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has a larger number of swine.

713. The number of live stock in the world is given in the next table, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture.\*

## LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
North America.....	57,887,438	17,717,139	2,391,738	51,292,797	48,059,045	45,536
South America.....	57,610,183	5,486,036	1,666,225	96,242,137	2,723,516	2,695,697
Europe.....	104,430,093	36,483,400	3,155,297	187,144,203	49,164,344	18,941,295
Asia.....	60,846,904	4,279,241	1,079,723	39,922,366	488,937	1,646,934
Africa.....	6,094,883	1,238,574	390,059	35,589,208	546,906	12,566,612
Australasia.....	11,872,360	1,786,644	.....	124,645,606	1,156,325	116,257
Oceania.....	131,796	4,066	110	12,607	33,151	13,102
Total.....	298,873,657	66,995,100	8,683,152	534,848,924	102,172,224	36,025,433

\*January and February, 1893, No. 101.

714. The importation of stock from Europe via the St. Lawrence for breeding purposes was less than in 1893, as shown by the following figures :

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, 1884-93

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,106	86
1889.....	150	609	70
1890.....	15	1,902	68
1891.....	14	3,023	10
1892.....	1	2,828	19
1893.....	12	1,926	17
1894.....	17	299	22

715. The breeds of the animals imported were as follows :—

*Cattle.*

Ayrshire bull.....	1
“ cows.....	16

*Sheep.*

Shropshire Down.....	144
Oxford “.....	70
Dorset “.....	11
Cotswold.....	26
South Down.....	9
Lincoln.....	12
Suffolk.....	3
Leicester.....	8
Hampshire.....	16

*Pigs.*

Berkshire.....	21
Yorkshire.....	1

Of this number 112 sheep were for the United States, and all the other animals for Canada.

The import of live stock at Halifax from across the Atlantic were 10 horses, eight cattle, two sheep and two dogs,

716. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock in Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	*1893.	*1894.
Horses .....	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,507	2,260	1,875	1,663
Cattle .....	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473	4,025	1,349	4,132
Sheep .....	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551	40,467	33,439	35,718	36,777
Pigs .....	262	2,468	2,132	1,324	381	167	177	197

\* 8 mules in 1893 and 36 in 1894.

Of the above numbers in 1894, 29,897 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States for slaughter.

717. There was a decrease in the number of horses, cattle and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF  
CANADA, 1874 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874 .....	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875 .....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876 .....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877 .....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878 .....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879 .....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880 .....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881 .....	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882 .....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883 .....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884 .....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885 .....	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886 .....	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887 .....	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888 .....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889 .....	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890 .....	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
1891 .....	11,658	1,417,244	117,761	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
1892 .....	11,063	1,354,027	107,179	7,748,949	329,427	1,385,146
1893 .....	13,219	1,461,157	107,224	7,745,083	360,509	1,247,855
1894 .....	8,734	945,660	86,057	6,499,597	233,361	832,666
Total .....	288,724	32,169,631	1,592,568	93,531,534	6,505,859	23,535,769

718. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last twenty-one years has reached the sum of \$149,236,934.



719. Previous to 1872, no meat, either live or dressed, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerated one.

720. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are, as a rule, shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption. The effect of the high duties imposed by the McKinley Bill on this branch of trade with the United States is shown by the greatly reduced figures for the last three years.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1894.

FISCAL YEAR.	CATTLE EXPORTED TO.			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1874*	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
1891	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
1892	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
1893	99,904	7,402,208	402	11,032
1894	80,531	6,316,373	256	3,771
Total	1,013,027	80,230,195	466,189	9,315,096

\*It is obvious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

721. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States in the same period. The change in the tariff does not, however, affect their trade with the United States in the same way as that of cattle :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-93.

FISCAL YEAR.	SHEEP EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1874.....			248,208	689,888
1875.....			236,808	617,632
1876.....			135,514	487,000
1877.....	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878.....	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879.....	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880.....	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
1881.....	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
1882.....	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883.....	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
1884.....	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
1885.....	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886.....	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887.....	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888.....	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889.....	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
1890.....	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
1891.....	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081
1892.....	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
1893.....	14,821	133,222	337,718	1,088,814
1894.....	17,581	163,075	207,847	642,231
Total .....	901,477	6,978,354	5,433,404	15,959,953

722. The figures in the preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1877 :—

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN,  
1877-1894 (CALENDAR YEAR.)

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1877.....	6,940	9,509
1878.....	15,963	31,841
1879.....	21,626	62,550
1880.....	41,730	74,502
1881.....	28,536	55,538
1882.....	28,358	63,667
1883.....	49,090	84,790
1884.....	57,288	62,950
1885.....	61,947	39,401
1886.....	63,932	93,856
1887.....	64,631	36,027
1888.....	60,504	45,528
1889.....	85,670	59,344
1890.....	122,182	43,372
1891.....	108,947	32,042
1892.....	98,755	15,932
1893.....	83,322	3,743
1894.....	83,408	139,763

723. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last four years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution :—

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL, 1891,  
1892, 1893 AND 1894.

PORTS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Liverpool.....	32,138	28,921	33,104	33,107
Glasgow.....	31,647	29,726	19,001	18,722
Dundee.....	12,013	8,549		
Aberdeen.....	10,761	6,654		
London.....	9,173	7,931	23,943	21,011
Bristol.....	8,964	8,821	5,076	8,484
Newcastle.....	3,645	7,772	2,098	1,520
Antwerp.....			100	2,761
St. Malo (France).....				834
Newfoundland (St. John).....				31
Various.....	809	381		

724. The following tables give the quantities and values of provisions exported, and the countries to which they were sent :—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1894.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874.....	33,607,465	6,610,016	.... + ....	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875.....	13,344,384	2,066,400	.... + ....	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876.....	12,598,381	1,761,984	.... + ....	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877.....	19,297,586	*5,420,800	.... + ....	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878.....	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879.....	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
1880.....	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881.....	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882.....	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883.....	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
1884.....	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885.....	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,380,788	11,542,703
1886.....	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
1887.....	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888.....	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,850
1889.....	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893
1890.....	7,813,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,660
1891.....	7,669,658	309,791	3,219,866	106,202,140	3,768,101	8,022,935
1892.....	12,316,650	145,843	6,984,048	118,270,052	5,736,696	7,931,204
1893.....	20,116,993	356,106	10,628,287	133,946,365	7,036,013	6,805,432
1894.....	30,067,654	2,277,112	9,068,858	154,977,480	5,534,621	5,141,586

VALUE.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875.....	1,114,967	133,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876.....	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877.....	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878.....	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
1879.....	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880.....	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,053,069	740,665
1881.....	891,910	83,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,108,812
1882.....	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883.....	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,705,817	2,256,586
1884.....	859,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885.....	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
1886.....	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,355	1,728,082
1887.....	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888.....	686,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889.....	407,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510
1890.....	651,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214
1891.....	635,732	16,051	311,435	9,508,800	602,175	1,160,359
1892.....	1,162,376	6,454	663,221	11,652,412	1,056,058	1,089,798
1893.....	2,119,244	21,289	1,037,986	13,407,470	1,296,814	868,007
1894.....	3,053,172	147,077	794,651	15,488,191	1,095,588	714,054

\* Mutton included.

† Not given.



STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS,  
THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION  
DURING THE YEARS 1874-1894, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

YEAR.	TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875.....	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876.....	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877.....	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878.....	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879.....	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880.....	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881.....	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882.....	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883.....	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884.....	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885.....	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886.....	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887.....	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888.....	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889.....	117,805,934	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
1890.....	125,724,228	12,360,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875
1891.....	133,203,958	12,234,552	10,913,360	1,122,427	135,801	62,964
1892.....	155,350,095	15,630,319	14,837,595	556,413	174,441	61,870
1893.....	182,291,912	18,750,800	18,103,498	365,360	214,867	67,075
1894.....	209,638,105	21,292,733	20,789,467	238,179	181,270	83,817

725. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1893 and 1894, calculated in the same manner as the tables in the chapter on Trade and Commerce. It will be seen that there was an actual decrease of \$4,500,047; \$3,911,000 of this amount being due to a decrease in volume and the remainder, \$589,000, to a fall in price. The principal articles affected by the decline in price were wheat, flour and pease, while, cattle flax and apples showed an increase:—

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASE OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1894.	At prices of 1893.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1895.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Horses.....	945,660	968,000	— 493,000	— 22,000	— 515,497	
Cattle.....	6,499,597	6,216,000	— 1,529,000	+ 284,000	— 1,245,486	
Sheep.....	832,666	807,000	— 441,000	+ 26,000	— 415,189	
Swine.....	8,558	10,000	— 137,000	— 1,000	— 137,532	
Other animals & poultry.	61,370	61,000	.....	.....	— 243	
Mutton.....	6,336	7,000	— 1,000	.....	— 1,335	
Pork.....	38,109	69,000	— 13,000	— 31,000	— 43,844	
Bacon.....	2,754,479	2,840,000	+ 1,010,000	— 86,000	+ 924,111	
Hams.....	183,395	194,000	+ 54,000	— 10,000	+ 43,745	
Beef.....	147,077	136,000	+ 115,000	+ 11,000	+ 125,798	
Meats, canned.....	730,640	778,000	— 227,000	— 47,000	— 274,447	
Meats, all other.....	57,675	70,000	+ 44,000	— 12,000	+ 32,447	
Poultry, dressed.....	20,362	20,000	.....	.....	— 478	
Lard.....	76,689	75,000	+ 8,000	+ 2,000	+ 9,916	
Tallow.....	8,983	10,000	+ 8,000	— 1,000	+ 6,700	
Butter.....	1,095,588	1,020,000	— 277,000	+ 76,000	— 201,226	
Cheese.....	15,488,191	15,512,000	+ 2,105,000	— 24,000	+ 2,080,721	
Eggs.....	714,054	656,000	— 212,000	+ 58,000	— 153,953	
Wheat.....	6,133,452	7,060,000	.....	— 927,000	— 926,581	
Barley.....	264,200	276,000	— 668,000	— 12,000	— 680,155	
Barley, malt.....	4,398	5,000	+ 4,000	— 1,000	+ 3,153	
Oats.....	1,076,751	990,000	— 1,564,000	+ 87,000	— 1,477,159	
Pease, whole.....	2,237,516	2,396,000	— 46,000	— 158,000	— 203,918	
Pease, split.....	154,005	159,000	+ 22,000	— 5,000	+ 16,807	
Rye.....	32,939	41,000	+ 2,000	— 8,000	— 6,304	
Beans.....	265,477	281,000	— 75,000	— 16,000	— 90,205	
Other grain.....	279,688	246,000	— 57,000	+ 34,000	— 22,734	
Bran.....	96,549	95,000	— 86,000	+ 2,000	— 84,217	
Flour, wheat.....	1,699,467	1,819,000	+ 78,000	— 120,000	— 41,561	
Oatmeal.....	308,103	331,100	— 295,000	— 23,000	— 317,874	
Potatoes.....	397,992	416,000	— 6,000	— 18,000	— 23,966	
Hops.....	42,663	39,000	— 9,000	+ 3,000	— 5,581	
Hay.....	2,601,188	2,647,000	+ 1,194,000	— 46,000	+ 1,148,316	
Straw.....	19,769	21,000	— 5,000	— 1,000	— 6,287	
Flax.....	268,203	98,000	— 26,000	+ 170,000	+ 144,121	
Apples, dried.....	98,924	82,000	— 118,000	+ 17,000	+ 100,775	
Apples, green or ripe.....	808,473	640,000	— 2,091,000	+ 168,000	— 1,922,750	
Fruits, all other.....	150,527	125,000	— 44,000	+ 25,000	— 18,567	
Wool.....	16,156	15,000	— 213,000	+ 1,000	— 212,155	
Other animal products.....	439,125	436,000	— 154,000	+ 3,000	— 150,745	
All other articles.....	737,365	724,000	+ 232,000	+ 13,000	+ 244,396	
Total.....	47,802,859	48,391,000	— 3,911,000	— 589,000	— 4,500,047	

726. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Custom house authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities and values of the exports from the port of Montreal, during the season of navigation in the years 1893 and 1894, of the principal articles of Canadian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they were shipped :—

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Horses. .... No.	Great Britain...	1,709	223,035	3,450	381,851
	United States...	1,064	131,911	265	31,352
	Newfoundland...	42	4,940	19	2,540
	Belgium.....	1	200	18	1,350
		2,816	360,086	3,752	417,093
Cattle..... “	Great Britain...	81,421	6,307,488	83,253	6,791,310
	Germany. ....	1,042	79,460		
	Belgium.....	498	39,840	2,348	130,110
	Newfoundland..	74	2,864	31	1,368
	France.....			834	50,040
		83,035	6,429,652	86,466	6,972,828
Sheep. .... “	Great Britain...	3,625	41,982	108,566	1,150,817
	United States.....			1	25
	Newfoundland..	68	380		
	France.....			100	1,000
		3,693	42,362	108,667	1,151,842
Swine..... “	Great Britain...	137	1,370		
	United States.....				
		137	1,370		
Mutton.. .... Lbs.	United States...	6,632	1,132	3,809	396
Pork ..... “	Great Britain...	1,400	105	361,490	15,069
	B. W. Indies...	5,000	310		
	Newfoundland..	158,550	11,064	12,200	574
		164,950	11,479	373,690	15,643
Bacon and hams. .... “	Great Britain...	3,008,283	300,673	6,395,509	611,023
	Newfoundland..	39,569	4,036	16,331	1,749
	United States...	13	2		
	Germany.. ....	340	36		
	B. W. Indies....	2,000	250		
	Belgium.....	60	10		
		3,050,265	305,007	6,411,840	612,772

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef, fresh and salted ..... Lbs.			\$		\$
	Great Britain...	15,200	1,219	7,271,173	549,831
	United States...	111,000	3,672	22,860	1,800
	Newfoundland...	126,200	4,891	7,294,033	551,631
Meats, canned ..... “	Great Britain...	7,838,075	787,047	2,155,326	165,972
	Newfoundland...	26,460	2,750	2,050	236
	United States...	12,190	1,219		
	France.....	300	30		
		7,877,025	791,046	2,157,376	166,208
Meats, all other..... “	Great Britain...	165,062	12,925	376,200	25,999
	United States...	970	502	25	2
	Germany.....				
	Sweden.....				
	Newfoundland..	21,177	2,121	52,000	
	B. W. Indies...				2,933
		187,209	15,548	428,225	28,934
Lard ..... “	Great Britain...	206,910	20,446	1,416,010	121,579
	Newfoundland..	1,800	186	60	5
	United States...	400	34		
		209,110	20,666	1,416,070	121,584
Tallow ..... “	Great Britain...	163,224	8,765		
	Newfoundland..			2,933	183
Butter ..... “	Great Britain...	4,497,393	899,100	2,279,614	450,721
	United States...	1,073	233	6,889	1,639
	Germany.....				
	Newfoundland..	340,596	65,719	259,129	45,627
	Belgium.....	260	52		
	B. W. Indies...	17,887	2,877	11,050	1,860
	France.....	4,901	1,125		
	St. Pierre.....	1,375	317	3,224	582
		4,863,485	969,423	2,559,906	500,429
Cheese ..... “	Great Britain...	113,509,969	11,268,365	105,052,464	10,392,178
	United States...	508	63	1,616	185
	Newfoundland..	202,899	20,611	115,414	11,531
	Belgium.....	11,020	1,265		
	B. W. Indies...	234	26	830	86
	Germany.....	1,734	173	155	16
		113,726,364	11,290,503	105,170,479	10,403,996



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Eggs. .... Doz.	Great Britain...	1,660,192	243,889	1,931,464	226,769
	United States...	30	6	40,602	7,094
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	.....	.....	1,000	110
	France.....	60	12	.....	.....
		1,660,282	243,907	1,973,066	233,973
Wheat.. .... Bush.	Great Britain...	2,244,344	1,626,495	2,097,698	1,571,760
	United States...	13	13	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	.....	.....	30	24
	Germany. ....	7,774	5,440	10,582	5,292
	Belgium.....	41,778	31,300	.....	.....
	Holland.....	7,648	7,648	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	41,825	31,370	.....	.....
		2,343,382	1,702,266	2,108,310	1,577,076
Barley..... “	Great Britain...	44,286	25,817	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	1,994	1,192	81	49
	United States...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		46,230	27,009	81	49
Oats..... “	Great Britain...	2,402,766	907,231	82,192	31,762
	Newfoundland..	27,249	11,244	20,277	7,241
	United States...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany. ....	181,731	67,392	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	165,018	68,156	.....	.....
	Holland.....	147,080	64,857	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies...	236	90	.....	.....
	France.....	416	164	.....	.....
		2,924,496	1,119,134	102,469	39,003
		.....	.....	.....	.....
Pease, whole and split... “	Great Britain...	1,691,628	1,203,631	1,139,305	822,500
	Germany. ....	193,937	137,759	68,322	48,985
	Belgium.....	115,538	90,158	53,074	37,374
	Holland.....	87,478	67,912	.....	.....
	Newfoundland..	20,942	17,813	14,732	11,549
	United States...	52	42	30	24
	B. W. Indies...	500	725	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	3,450	5,178
		2,110,075	1,518,040	1,278,913	925,610

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex- ported	1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Rye.....Bush.	Great Britain...	29,675	14,890	40,293	21,310
	Germany.....			8,657	4,350
	Holland.....				
	Newfoundland..				
	Belgium.....	8,720	6,104		
		38,395	20,994	48,950	25,660
Flour.....Brls.	Great Britain...	153,975	665,267	93,142	370,990
	Belgium.....				
	Newfoundland..	156,281	668,340	75,781	284,334
	Germany.....	320	1,836	532	2,022
	B. W. Indies...				
	United States...	451	1,856	1,351	5,404
	St. Pierre.....	150	498	200	650
		311,177	1,337,797	171,006	663,400
Oatmeal..... “	Great Britain...	48,615	179,552	34,216	111,578
	Newfoundland..	2,569	9,687	2,291	7,574
	United States...	1	4	1	3
	Germany.....	164	656	140	280
		51,349	189,899	36,648	119,435
Potatoes.....Bush.	Great Britain...				
	United States...	506	213	665	291
	Newfoundland..	1,000	545	1,843	877
		1,506	758	2,508	1,168
Hay.....Tons	Great Britain...	58,749	667,212	31,482	384,842
	United States...	336	3,660	839	5,756
	Germany.....	2,785	28,453	610	7,320
	Belgium.....	154	2,015	662	7,089
	Newfoundland..	2,503	26,689	2,842	28,762
	B. W. Indies...	4	48		
	France.....	5,286	59,896	62	496
	St. Pierre.....	10	120		
		69,827	788,093	36,497	434,265
Apples.....Brls.	Great Britain...	60,171	185,534	257,389	607,871
	Newfoundland..	1,881	5,949	1,730	4,353
	United States...	32	84	21	51
	Other countries..			1	3
	France.....	3	14		
	Germany.....	14	55	12	35
		62,101	191,636	259,153	612,313
	Total value...		27,391,463		25,575,491

727. The following table from the Canadian Returns gives the total imports for home consumption and imports from Great Britain and the United States into Canada of agricultural produce in 1894 :—

ARTICLES.		IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
		Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
*Horses.....	No.	1,500	64,757	61	1,558	1,427	62,321
*Cattle.....	"	362	5,982			362	5,982
*Sheep.....	"	45,708	81,400			45,708	81,400
*Swine.....	\$		164				164
Animals, other.....			15,013		1,578		11,875
Mutton.....	Lbs.	87,277	3,167			26,055	1,370
Pork.....	"	4,611,874	343,655			4,611,874	343,655
†Bacon and hams.....	"	457,658	52,863	2,382	462	392,345	44,252
Beef.....	"	1,943,516	85,226	8,200	531	1,932,472	84,465
Meats, all other.....	"	2,083,952	193,591	26,241	3,519	1,884,114	173,599
Lard.....	"	160,701	15,041	56	8	153,156	14,394
Tallow.....	"	963,233	52,017	24,419	1,697	938,814	50,320
Hides.....	\$		1,866,333		64,963		1,664,857
Wool.....	Lbs.	7,166,253	1,085,254	2,206,847	364,571	3,958,998	566,401
Butter.....	"	702,711	131,689	1,181	291	642,632	120,977
Cheese.....	"	156,808	25,088	9,655	2,278	129,357	19,848
Poultry.....	\$		10,100		582		8,369
Eggs.....	Doz.	144,820	21,858	2	5	123,132	20,274
Wheat.....	Bush.	60,773	25,329			60,773	25,329
Barley.....	"	3,320	1,567	155	172	3,165	1,395
Oats.....	"	177,113	59,428	124	151	176,967	59,239
Pease.....	"	7,657	11,328	2,153	3,017	5,043	7,753
Beans.....	"	12,997	18,306	520	778	11,575	17,006
Rye.....	"	327	229			327	229
Corn.....	"	1,611,072	683,877			1,611,068	683,873
Cornmeal.....	Brls.	68,914	148,283	3	16	68,911	148,267
Oatmeal.....	Lbs.	157,121	4,296	49,603	1,487	107,490	2,808
Flour, wheat.....	Brls.	32,506	97,150	699	3,023	31,782	94,010
Bran, mill feed, &c.....	\$		76,063				75,992
Potatoes.....	Bush.	103,274	50,350			103,263	50,329
Hay.....	Tons.	2,043	18,404			2,043	18,404
Hops.....	Lbs.	489,582	135,527	89,481	28,790	363,353	93,640
Seed, flax.....	Bush.	193,017	204,720	63	151	191,491	201,720
" all other.....	"		392,669		29,739		331,590
Hemp, undressed.....	Cwt.	102,247	482,289	34,693	203,041	44,604	173,772
Trees, plants, all kinds.....	\$		131,425		6,128		110,366
Tobacco, raw.....	Lbs.	14,253,749	1,753,992			14,035,549	1,665,044
Fruits, apples, dried.....	"	147,329	11,824	34	5	146,630	11,806
Fruits, apples, green, ripe.....	Brls.	16,188	50,526			15,211	44,277
Currants.....	Lbs.	470	27			470	27
Cherries.....	"	83,575	9,616			83,575	9,616
Grapes.....	"	1,468,480	77,101	525,984	36,181	941,496	40,830
Peaches.....	"	1,889,954	66,764			1,889,954	66,764
Plums.....	Bush.	13,288	30,315			13,288	30,315
Berries, all kinds.....	Lbs.	1,476,711	97,355			1,476,583	97,348
All other articles.....	\$		747,070		47,304		646,546
Total.....			9,439,028		802,026		7,982,818

\* Animals for improvement of stock not included. † Including shoulders and sides.

728. The following table from the Canadian Trade and Navigation Reports gives a statement of exports from Canada in 1894, of agricultural produce, showing total exports and exports to Great Britain and the United States :—

ARTICLES.		EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
		Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
Horses.....	No.	8,734	945,660	3,510	400,507	4,490	480,525
Cattle.....	"	86,057	6,499,597	80,531	6,316,373	256	3,771
Sheep.....	"	233,361	832,666	17,581	163,075	207,847	642,231
Swine.....	"	1,009	8,558	137	1,370	626	5,743
Other animals and poultry.....	\$		61,370		4,534		52,023
Mutton.....	Lbs.	82,339	6,336			29,967	3,907
Pork.....	"	755,722	38,109	476,963	19,776		138
Bacon.....	"	26,826,840	2,754,479	26,765,866	2,748,072	41,050	4,334
Hams.....	"	1,682,167	183,895	1,518,797	166,706	92,923	9,299
Beef.....	"	2,277,112	147,077	2,012,980	135,247	3,070	179
Meats, canned.....	"	7,829,022	730,640	7,790,962	727,105	21,574	2,028
Lard.....	"	802,925	76,689	794,628	75,758	1,392	155
Tallow.....	"	169,529	8,983	163,224	8,765	4,040	54
Hides, horns and pelts.....	\$		312,593		21,575		288,065
Wool.....	Lbs.	79,878	16,156	256	24	76,982	15,486
Butter.....	"	5,534,621	1,095,588	4,684,537	936,422	33,186	6,048
Cheese.....	"	154,977,480	15,488,191	154,557,761	15,439,198	63,984	9,552
Poultry and game.....	\$		20,362		11,867		2,592
Eggs.....	Doz.	5,141,586	714,054	3,449,243	503,533	1,611,881	199,636
Wheat.....	Bush.	9,272,208	6,133,452	9,090,310	6,012,122	124,619	76,846
Barley.....	"	597,405	264,200	97,971	44,269	493,551	216,493
Oats.....	"	2,818,702	1,076,751	1,738,666	642,471	63,342	20,817
Pease.....	"	3,378,746	2,391,521	2,488,768	1,641,118	335,909	329,968
Beans.....	"	218,580	265,477	327	700	216,235	261,662
Buckwheat.....	"	511,216	277,033	41,742	22,391	244,649	139,700
Rye.....	"	62,972	32,939	45,544	22,442	51	43
Corn.....	"	734	656			23	10
Cornmeal.....	Brls.	1,794	5,215	175	525	1	3
Oatmeal.....	"	88,114	308,103	80,691	285,580	3,659	8,756
Flour, wheat.....	"	428,610	1,699,467	203,467	812,338	3,862	9,937
Bran.....	Cwt.	134,564	96,549	70,950	55,470	44,034	21,776
Flax.....	"	27,730	268,203	10,811	101,126	16,919	167,077
Potatoes.....	Bush.	1,097,576	397,992	3	2	635,959	193,917
Hay.....	Tons.	276,806	2,601,188	175,559	1,700,409	87,847	753,575
Hops.....	Lbs.	257,441	42,663	240,909	39,314	11,242	2,791
Seeds, clover and grass.....	Bush.	78,253	530,815	63,959	454,181	7,237	29,405
Apples, dried.....	Lbs.	1,429,846	98,924	111,221	6,813	141,761	7,878
"    green and ripe.....	Brls.	278,238	808,473	184,856	569,156	87,160	221,187
Berries, all kinds.....	\$		103,240		3		103,213
Fruits, canned or preserved.....	"		22,369		10,569		11,617
Fruits, all other.....	"		24,884		2,705		14,158
All other articles.....	"		411,732		78,033		282,616
Total.....			47,802,859		40,181,644		4,599,211



729. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

730. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, without reference to the countries from whence they came :—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90-91-92-93.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Horses..... No.	13,832	19,286	21,672	20,994	13,707
Cattle..... "	555,222	642,596	507,407	502,237	340,045
Sheep..... "	677,958	358,458	344,504	79,048	62,682
Mutton..... Lbs.	137,206,496	194,300,736	193,543,504	198,058,336	230,202,784
Pork..... "	43,310,400	33,611,872	39,683,392	40,371,632	41,327,104
Bacon and hams... "	502,220,096	560,001,792	528,081,344	575,065,120	468,977,376
Beef, salted..... "	29,396,416	30,769,312	27,749,008	30,844,128	22,457,568
" fresh..... "	155,204,234	207,714,416	215,097,232	232,919,344	202,501,712
Meats, all other... "	81,151,504	85,151,360	92,349,040	98,746,144	76,655,824
Lard..... "	133,577,248	142,602,432	117,743,808	138,773,712	125,227,872
Tallow and stearine "	139,331,472	154,962,416	153,574,512	154,076,048	174,652,464
Butter..... "	215,918,304	227,104,304	239,187,984	244,497,008	260,677,088
Cheese..... "	213,695,888	240,196,880	228,628,400	250,075,504	232,675,744
*Poultry and game \$	2,302,872	2,422,904	2,223,964	2,839,359	2,817,600
Eggs..... Doz.	94,325,030	102,912,460	106,283,140	111,394,190	110,459,860
Wheat..... Bush.	109,296,855	112,885,136	123,784,195	121,150,025	122,195,711
Barley..... "	40,602,125	38,915,305	40,753,295	33,313,798	53,303,978
Oats..... "	52,674,809	41,924,848	54,683,651	51,590,474	45,969,366
Pease..... "	3,164,334	3,439,311	4,516,178	4,669,452	4,297,893
Flour..... Brls.	8,216,366	8,833,068	9,364,881	12,379,365	11,428,574
Potatoes..... "	3,480,262	3,621,520	5,959,961	5,615,561	5,279,166
Onions..... "	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,046	4,420,276	4,671,809
Apples..... "	3,612,316	574,957	3,147,373	4,514,700	3,459,984
Flax seed..... "	18,155,960	15,465,320	17,600,896	15,217,216	13,604,648
Flax, dressed and undressed..... Lbs.	177,791,264	177,167,088	164,991,120	164,425,072	139,372,800
Wool..... "	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,708	738,251,203	672,763,274

\*Value only.

731. The decrease in the shipment of cattle to Great Britain in 1893 is doubtless due to the scheduling of Canadian cattle on the 4th November, 1892, the order coming into effect on the following 21st.

732. The following table gives a comparison, for the year 1894, of the exports of agricultural products and stock from Canada and the United States, of which articles Canada exports about \$9.60 per head of her population and the United States \$5.70 :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	United States.
	\$	\$
Horses .....	945,660	1,108,995
Cattle .....	6,499,597	33,461,922
Sheep .....	832,666	832,763
Swine .....	8,558	14,753
Other animals and poultry .....	61,370	294,208
Mutton .....	6,336	174,404
Pork .....	38,109	5,159,868
Bacon .....	2,754,479	38,338,843
Hams .....	183,895	9,845,062
Beef .....	147,077	20,372,848
Meats, canned .....	730,640	5,120,851
Lard .....	76,689	40,089,809
Tallow .....	8,983	2,766,164
Hides, horns and skins .....	312,593	3,972,494
Wool .....	16,156	90,676
Butter .....	1,095,588	2,077,608
Cheese .....	15,488,191	7,180,331
Poultry and game .....	20,362	18,633
Eggs .....	714,054	27,497
Wheat .....	6,133,455	59,407,041
Barley .....	264,200	2,379,714
Oats .....	1,076,751	2,027,934
Pease .....	2,391,521	} Not specified.
Beans .....	265,477	
Buckwheat .....	277,033	126,532
Rye .....	32,939	30,211,154
Corn .....	656	770,526
Cornmeal .....	5,215	238,528
Oatmeal .....	308,103	69,271,770
Flour, wheat .....	1,699,467	} Not specified.
Bran .....	96,549	
Flax .....	268,203	900
Potatoes .....	397,992	651,877
Hay .....	2,601,188	890,654
Hops .....	42,663	3,844,232
Seeds, clover and grass .....	530,815	4,990,058
Apples, dried .....	98,924	168,054
do green or ripe .....	808,473	242,617
Berries, all kinds .....	103,240	*
Fruits, canned and preserved .....	22,369	871,938
do all other .....	24,884	1,141,630
All other articles .....	411,742	†33,860,022
Totals .....	47,802,859	382,619,567

\* Included in all fruits.

† \$24,085,234 tobacco leaf included.

733. Average imports of certain articles of agricultural produce into Great Britain during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 :—

ARTICLES.	Total.	IMPORTED FROM				PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM	
		United States. A.	Canada. B.	Other British Possessions.	Other Foreign Countries.	United States.	Canada.
Horses . . . . . No.	18,781	470	1,512	94	16,167	2·52	8·05
Cattle . . . . . “	449,896	334,987	103,006	1,602	32,903	74·45	22·89
Sheep . . . . . “	162,078	4,863	29,374	.....	140,634	3·00	18·13
Mutton . . . . . Lbs.	207,268,208	95,174	.....	126,833,616	77,336,112	0·04	.....
Pork . . . . . “	40,460,709	17,223,027	133,775	106,363	23,081,856	42·57	0·33
Bacon and hams “	524,041,280	448,064,238	12,666,173	2,295	85,124,405	85·50	2·42
Beef, salted . . . “	27,016,901	35,650,494	.....	242,779	260,923	.....	.....
“ fresh . . . . . “	216,839,429	205,823,606	4,135	18,457,707	4,660,469	94·92	.....
Meats, all other “	89,250,336	65,950,888	6,467,746	11,677,008	30,674,597	73·89	7·25
Lard . . . . . “	127,248,464	140,622,983	251,289	47,936	2,059,643	.....	.....
Tallow and Stearine . . . . . “	160,767,675	138,578,195	11,678	92,525,365	20,584,555	23·99	0·01
Butter . . . . . “	248,120,693	4,926,005	4,490,721	11,767,728	225,807,307	1·99	1·81
Cheese . . . . . “	237,126,549	70,383,779	119,068,327	3,453,819	40,222,411	29·64	50·21
Poultry* . . . . . \$	2,626,974	7,302	3,566	7,671	2,583,374	0·27	0·14
Eggs . . . . . Doz.	109,379,063	447	2,913,921	166,420	106,374,583	.....	2·66
Wheat . . . . . Bush.	122,376,644	56,542,581	5,481,528	23,887,686	35,924,063	46·20	4·48
Barley . . . . . “	42,457,024	1,564,949	1,041,101	58,061	39,181,562	3·69	2·45
Oats . . . . . “	50,747,830	3,331,933	4,007,169	1,965,863	40,765,086	6·56	7·90
Pease . . . . . “	4,494,508	157,245	2,711,309	835,312	651,274	1·28	60·32
Flour . . . . . Brls.	11,057,607	9,001,063	208,853	45,033	813,975	81·40	1·89
Potatoes . . . . . Bush.	5,618,229	322	4,434	2,403,215	3,212,763	0·01	0·08
Onions . . . . . “	4,457,710	111	.....	68,553	4,389,157	.....	.....
Apples, green . . . “	3,707,352	1,318,536	2,005,025	176,820	1,431,205	35·57	54·08
Flax seed . . . . . “	15,474,253	356,758	.....	10,759,728	4,184,176	2·31	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed . . . Lbs.	156,262,997	.....	.....	3,075,408	153,187,589	.....	.....
Wool . . . . . “	708,828,395	29,300	.....	615,169,788	92,925,901	.....	.....

\* Value only. † Tallow only. ‡ Beans included.

A. Taken from United States accounts.

B. Taken from Canadian accounts.

QUARANTINE.

734. Cattle quarantine in Canada is carried out under the provisions of the “Animal Contagious Diseases Act,” Chapter 69, Revised Statutes of Canada, and the administration is made in conformity with regulations established by Orders-in-Council, passed in accordance therewith.

Cattle quarantines are established in all the provinces and along the international frontier west of Manitoba at points which are the travelled trails. These points are watched in such a way as to render smuggling difficult, if not impossible, and every assistance is rendered the veterinary quarantine officers by the Mounted Police Force and Customs officers.

735. Neat cattle are prohibited from entering the old provinces of Canada at any point east of the frontier between Manitoba and Ontario,

except for breeding purposes only, and no animals except for breeding purposes, are brought in at any seaboard port of the Dominion.

Neat cattle are prohibited from crossing the frontier between the United States and the old provinces mentioned, except at Point Edward, at the foot of Lake Huron, Ontario.

All neat cattle are subject to a quarantine of 90 days, and all animals brought into the quarantines for detention are strictly isolated from the animals of the country, and each separate importation is isolated by itself, while in quarantine.

In Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, owing to the special conditions of those great areas and the needs of the settlers, neat cattle, for stock purposes, are allowed to enter at the quarantine stations subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

736. Swine, except for breeding purposes, are prohibited from crossing the United States frontier for importation into Canada, except at Point Edward, where such animals are detained for a quarantine of 21 days.

737. Sheep are subject to a quarantine of 15 days on the Atlantic seaboard, and are allowed to cross the United States frontier, if found healthy on inspection; if not so found, entry is prohibited.

738. Horses and mules, entry prohibited, except free from contagious disease.

739. Duly qualified veterinary surgeons act as quarantine inspectors at the several cattle quarantine stations, under direction of the Minister of Agriculture with two superior officers, Professor D. McEachran, of McGill University, as Chief Inspector for the Maritime Provinces, the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories; the other, Professor Andrew Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Chief Inspector for the Province of Ontario.

#### CANADIAN CATTLE SCHEDULE IN ENGLAND.

740. The question of the cattle trade between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada formed the subject of long correspondence and controversy between the Imperial and Canadian Governments during the last year. The Imperial Board of Agriculture made a long investigation into six cases of alleged disease of pleuro-pneumonia found in neat cattle from Canada, landed from Canadian steamers, in which the board were assisted by the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; and Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., Wainflete, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, as Assessors. The board, thus assisted in their sessions, examined seventeen of the most eminent men in the veterinary profession in the United Kingdom. The cases of six animals landed in England in 1894, from five Canadian steamers, alleged to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, were the subjects of the investigation, but, practically, the examination resulted in taking two animals, as test cases, landed from the "Toronto" and "Mongolian." Without attempting, in these pages, to give



any detailed statement of voluminous evidence taken and accompanying contradictory opinions of the eminent veterinary surgeons examined, it is desirable to give the conclusions of the board in the words of their report, as follow :—

“(1.) That there is a close resemblance, amounting to practical identity, between the post-mortem appearances of the ‘Toronto’ and ‘Mongolian’ specimens and those presented in cases of pleuro-pneumonia; (2) that the approximation of the appearances in those specimens to those presented in the case of pleuro-pneumonia is very much greater than in the case of any of the known diseases affecting the lungs of cattle; and (3) that none of the appearances recorded in the Canadian cases can be regarded as foreign to pleuro-pneumonia, or as indicative or suggestive of some other disease hitherto unobserved.”

741. The terms in which this decision is conveyed are remarkable. It is not simply stated without circumlocution that the board found the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs of the two animals in question, but that there was a “close resemblance, amounting to practical identity,” while there was nothing “indicative or suggestive of some other disease hitherto unobserved.” Mr. Angers, the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion Government, in his report, dated 31st January, 1895, to His Excellency-in-Council, adopted by Order-in-Council, entered at great length into a criticism and rebuttal of this position. He showed from important statements in evidence before the board that sufficient weight had not been given to conclusions and opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons in the United Kingdom, including those of M. Nocard, of Paris, and that these were totally at variance with the position that the disease which was found present in the lungs of the two Canadian animals in question could be pleuro-pneumonia, while the “alleged close resemblance” to it was entirely misleading.

742. For the purpose of a test, Mr. Angers ordered that a strict pathological examination should be made, during one month, of the lungs of all animals slaughtered in Canada at the public abattoirs in the large cities of the old settled provinces, with the result that not one case of pleuro-pneumonia could be found. The lungs of 3,085 animals were examined. Had pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada, some manifestation of it would probably have appeared from a test of this nature; but one interesting fact was found which has an important bearing on the “close resemblance” theory as stated in the conclusion of the Board of Agriculture. The lungs of one animal at Montreal were found to be affected by pneumonia, and this was accompanied by the “marbling” so often described and so much insisted on by the veterinarians of the Board of Agriculture as a “close resemblance” to pleuro-pneumonia, of which it is one of the characteristics. But it happened in this case that the cause was not far to seek. A small branch of a rose bush, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, was found embedded in the lung, some of the prickles of the rose bush remaining attached. It is supposed that the animal had inhaled it, and that it had worked its way down the bronchial tubes. At any rate, it was there, and Professor McEachren had a carefully coloured drawing made of it, which he forwarded to the department, while the specimens of lungs showing the lesions referred to, with the “marbling” appearance, have been preserved by Professor Adami. The clear inference is that the hardships often suffered by animals during thousands of miles of journey by rail,

together with the hardships sometimes incident to the Atlantic voyage in rough weather, might naturally cause forms of pneumonia in which the lungs would show the same "marbled" appearance as those of the animal in question.

743. Such has been the theory persistently set up by Professors McEachran and Adami, the former styling the disease sometimes found in the lungs of animals after enduring the kind of hardships named for a considerable period of time "transit-pneumonia." This assumption is perfectly reconcilable with all the facts adduced at the examination of the Board of Agriculture and at the same time perfectly in accord with the persistent declarations of the Canadian Government and its officers that there is absolutely no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and that no case has ever been shown. It was pointed out by the Minister in his report that out of 193,860 cattle slaughtered since the fall of 1892 at the ports of landing in the United Kingdom, the cases of only about a dozen animals were found in which the lungs presented a suspicious appearance, namely that of "transit-pneumonia" as named. The Minister further showed that out of a total of 1,393,589 neat cattle shipped from Canada since 1880, to the date of his report, it had not occurred that any case of pleuro-pneumonia ever arose from, or from contact with them, notwithstanding that the whole of these animals since the embargo in the fall of 1892 had freely mixed with animals in the United Kingdom. This fact would have been impossible if there had been the presence of pleuro-pneumonia among the animals shipped. The apparent exception in the alleged Parkhill-Lindores case in 1892 is rejected by the Minister on the ground of want of sufficient evidence, accompanied by conditions of practical impossibility. The Minister further pointed out that among the many thousands of Canadian animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom not a single case of old or insisted pleuro-pneumonia had ever been found. This is a condition which would not have been possible if the disease of pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada. It is further pointed out by the Minister that if the disease of pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada it would have spread and could not have been concealed. The fact, in addition, that after the most earnest and diligent search by numerous veterinary surgeons employed by the Government in all parts of the country not a single case has been discovered, may be accepted as absolute proof that the disease does not exist in Canada. This condition would have been impossible if pleuro-pneumonia had existed in Canada; while, on the contrary, every fact and every circumstance adduced in the investigations of the Canadian veterinarians really agree, if strictly looked at, with the conclusions of several eminent veterinarians examined by the Board of Agriculture.

744. Appended to the report of the Minister are two important reports of Professors McEachran and Adami. These reports treat severely both the methods and the conclusions of the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture. No reply, to the date of this writing (July, 1895), has been received by the Canadian Government to these papers officially transmitted at the beginning of February last. This is more remarkable as the replications in the previous controversy had been sufficiently prompt. The inference which has been made that no reply has been made for the reason

that it was impossible to make one which would be satisfactory. Mr. Gardner in answer to several requests in the House of Commons stated that he had not found the time opportune to lay the case of the Canadian Government, as contained in the report of Mr. Angers, before the Imperial Parliament for its information. This contrast with previous action has naturally given rise to expressions of surprise.

#### RESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

745. Connected with agriculture in Canada is the question of Restricted Reciprocity with the United States. Upon this subject the Parliament of Canada has legislated as follows :—

In the Customs Act of 1878 (31 Vic., Chap. 44) Section 6, it is provided as follows :—

“Any or all of the articles mentioned in Schedule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided in the said schedule upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canada into that country free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is now imposed on the importation from Canada of such articles into the United States.”

Schedule D, above mentioned, included the following articles :—

“Animals of all kinds, fresh, smoked and salted meats, green and dried fruits, fish of all kinds, products of fish and of all other creatures living in water, poultry, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part, fish oil, gypsum, ground or unground.”

746. In the Customs Act of 1879 (42 Vic., Chap. 15) Section 6, it is provided as follows :—

“Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, pease, and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), cheese, fish (salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.”

The above was incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Canada.

Under this provision anthracite coal from the United States was made (and remains) free of duty.

747. In 1888 an amending Act (51 Vic., Chap. 15) repealed the above and substituted the following :—

“Any or all of the following things, that is to say: Animals of all kinds, hay, straw, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) salt, pease, beans,



barley, malt, rye, oats, buckwheat, flour of rye, oatmeal, buckwheat flour, butter, cheese, fish of all kinds, fish oil, products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, fresh meats, poultry, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, gypsum or plaster of Paris ground, unground or calcined, hewn or wrought or unwrought, burr and grindstones, and timber and lumber of all kinds unmanufactured in whole or in part (including shingles, clapboard and woodpulp) may be imported into Canada free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided for by any act at the time in force, upon proclamation by the Governor General, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

748. In 1894 the Customs Tariff Act (57-8 Vic., Chap. 33) repealed the above and substituted the following :—

"7. The whole or part of the duties hereby imposed upon fish and other products of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in the said countries respectively."

"8. Eggs may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less duty than is provided for by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that eggs from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on eggs under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

"Shingles and pulpwood, or either of them, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that shingles and pulpwood, or either of them, from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty."

"11. Any or all of the following things, that is to say : Green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, rye, rye-flour, hay and vegetables specified in item 41 in Schedule A to this Act (vegetables when fresh or dry salted n.e.s.) shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country imposes no duty on the like product or products imported into it from Canada."

"12. Barley and Indian corn shall be free of duty when imported into Canada from the country of production, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that such country whence either or both of these products are imported admits both these products free of duty imported into it from Canada."



EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

749. The establishment of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion of Canada was authorized by Act of Parliament in 1886. They are five in number and contain in all about 3,100 acres of land. There is a Central Experimental Farm located at the capital, Ottawa, and there are four branch farms in the other provinces. The Central Farm has been established near the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec and serves the purposes of both these important provinces. One of the branch farms is located at Nappan, Nova Scotia, near the dividing line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and serves for the three Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Another has been established at Brandon, Manitoba, for the Province of Manitoba. A third at Indian Head in the provisional territory of Assiniboia, as an aid to agriculture in the North-west Territories, while the fourth is located at Agassiz, British Columbia, where it serves a like purpose for that province.

750. At all these farms many experiments are in progress in all branches of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, and many problems of great importance to farmers have already been solved. In selecting the sites for these farms, due regard has been had to the great variations in climate in different parts of the Dominion, and they have been so placed as to render efficient help to the farmers in the more thickly-settled districts, and at the same time to cover the most varied conditions which influence agriculture in Canada.

751. The Central Farm has about 500 acres of land and a complete outfit of buildings suitable for carrying on experimental work, with residences for the chief officers. There are buildings for cattle, horses, swine and poultry. There is also a dairy with all modern appliances for experimental tests, a seed-testing and propagating house with a building attached which affords facilities for the distribution of large quantities of promising varieties of seed grain for test by farmers in different parts of the country.

The land for the Central Farm cost \$62,956 and for buildings, &c., there has been expended to 30th June, 1895, the sum of \$167,313.

752. The chief officers of the farm are a director, whose headquarters are at Ottawa, who supervises and directs the work on all the farms, and makes personal inspection of the branch farms at least once a year; and an agriculturist, who conducts experiments with cattle and swine, also in dairying and with various agricultural crops. He also fills the important position of Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. There is also a horticulturist, who has charge of the extensive orchards and fruit plantations at Ottawa, and who carries on experimental work with the growing of fruits and vegetables, and with the best method of treatment for the various diseases to which they are subject. A chemist and assistant chemist who carry on the various branches of work in the chemical laboratory. A botanist and entomologist, who, with the aid of an assistant, investigates the subjects of the injurious insects, noxious weeds and plant diseases and suggests measures for their destruction or mitigation. Experiments are also being conducted in bee-keeping. In addition there is a poultry manager,

who takes charge of the poultry department, and a farm foreman, who directs the labour on the farm and takes general charge of the field crops. The production of new varieties of cereals and other crops, the ornamentation of the grounds, and the forestry plantations are departments in charge of the director and his assistant, the foreman of forestry. During the past five years about 700 new varieties of cereals have been produced at the Experimental Farms by cross-fertilizing and hybridizing. All those of less promise are from time to time rejected. There are, however, still 232 varieties under test—130 of wheat, 28 of barley, 15 of oats and 59 of pease. Nearly 20 acres of land are occupied by forest belts, containing about 20,000 trees; these are mainly useful timber trees, and the chief object of this plantation is to test their relative growth for timber purposes. About 800 varieties of trees and shrubs are being tested in the ornamental clumps and groups in different parts of the grounds. An arboretum and botanic garden has also been established where promising varieties of useful and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, as to their hardiness and general utility. A large number has already been secured and many additions are yearly made. This is under the charge of the foreman of forestry. With the aid of a suitable office staff a large correspondence is carried on with farmers, who are everywhere encouraged to write to the officers of the farm for information and advice whenever required.

753. At the branch farms much of the work is so arranged as to cover those questions which are of the most immediate importance to the farmers residing in the several provinces. Each farm is furnished with suitable buildings and supplied with the best breeds of dairy cattle and some of those best suited for beef. Useful experiments are conducted with these, also in raising swine and poultry. Many tests are made with the most promising varieties of grain, fodder-crops, roots, vegetables, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Experiments are also conducted as to the best methods of preparing the soil for crops of various sorts, in the draining of land, in determining the best time for sowing, and also the most practical methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

754. A large proportion of those varieties of grain grown on the several farms which prove to be the best and most productive, is distributed by mail in small bags containing 3 pounds each, to farmers in all parts of the Dominion who ask for them. These sample bags of grain, when sown and properly cared for, usually produce from one to three bushels, and at the end of the second year the crop will generally furnish the farmer with a sufficient quantity of seed to sow a considerable acreage. This distribution is carried on at all the farms, but the larger part is sent out from the Central Farm. In 1894, 26,033 samples were mailed to about 26,000 applicants. The surplus stock of promising varieties of grain grown at all the farms, beyond what is required for the sample bags, is sold to farmers in quantities of from one to two bushels to each applicant.

755. During the past three years nearly 6,000 packages of seedling forest trees and cuttings, and about five tons of tree seeds have been sent out in small bags by mail, free of charge, to farmers in different parts of the North-west who have applied for them, and thus a general interest in

tree-growing has been awakened. An annual report is published, containing particulars of the most important work done at each farm, and this report is sent to every farmer in the Dominion who asks for it. A very large number is distributed annually. Occasional bulletins on special subjects of importance are also issued from time to time, all of which are read with interest by a large proportion of the most intelligent farmers in the country. The officers of all the farms attend most of the more important gatherings of farmers in different parts of the Dominion where opportunities are afforded for giving further explanations regarding the work conducted and the results achieved from year to year.

756. The Dairying Service of the Department of Agriculture was begun in 1890, when a Dairy Commissioner was appointed to act in affiliation with the Central Experimental Farm. The good work of developing the agricultural resources of Canada through the dairying branch of farming has made steady and rapid progress during the year. The extension of dairy farming is particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that by means of it the coarse grains and fodders are consumed largely upon the farms where they are grown. The elements of fertility, which are necessary to the continued growth of good crops, are thus left on the farms in the form of manure. A continuous and general selling of the crude, bulky and primitive products of agriculture tends to deplete the soil of the substances which are required to enable it to carry profitable crops. The production of fine food-products of concentrated quality and value, such as butter, cheese, pork, and beef, affords scope for the exercise of intelligent labour with profit, and at the same time protects the land against exhaustion.

757. There is much less difference between the qualities and values of the cheese from the different provinces and the different sections in each, than used to prevail. The methods of manufacture are now nearly uniform throughout the whole Dominion; and while the districts which were formerly backward, are now nearly abreast of the foremost in quality of product and in market price obtainable, the dairymen in the districts which were formerly far ahead have also been the gainers by the general improvement. Frequent and commendatory comments have appeared in trade journals outside of Canada, on the fact that the manufacture of adulterated cheese is entirely prohibited within the Dominion.

There has been a moderate increase in the manufacture of butter in co-operative creameries. The prices of butter in Great Britain have been low; and the demand at the top market price there is for only the butter which has not lost the fragrance of the churn. Cold storage service on railways and steamships for the shipment of butter to Great Britain in summer is provided, and cold storage is being more generally used for holding butter at a temperature about or under a temperature of 32° Fahr. from the time when it is a few days old. It is most important that Canadian butter should win and hold as good a name for excellence as has been gained by Canadian cheese.

758. The enlargement in the quantity of dairy products has been mainly in the article of cheese. The quantity of Canadian cheese exported during

the year ending June 30th, 1894, was an increase of 64 per cent over that exported in the year 1890. The demand in Great Britain for it has been steady; and the general excellence of quality and the total absence of adulteration have gained a continuously improving reputation with the consumers in Great Britain. It is expected that "The Dairy Products Act, 1893," will continue to protect the good name which has been won and conserve it from injury by misrepresentation.

759. Notwithstanding the great increase in the quantity of cheese which has been exported, the price has not fallen. The following figures from the Montreal Gazette may be taken as correct. They show the quotations by public cable report from Liverpool, and the prices quoted in Montreal, the prices in Liverpool being given in shillings and pence and those in Montreal in cents, conversion from one to the other being readily made at the rate of  $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$  to the pound sterling:—

PRICE OF CHEESE IN SHILLINGS AND PENCE PER 112 LBS. AT LIVERPOOL.

	1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May .....	56 6	52 6	54 6	50 0	58 0	51 0	59 0	51 0
June .....	51 6	44 6	50 0	45 0	53 0	44 6	49 0	43 6
July .....	45 6	44 6	47 6	45 0	45 0	43 0	44 0	42 6
August .....	49 0	45 0	47 6	45 0	47 0	45 0	46 0	44 0
September .....	51 6	49 0	49 6	47 6	49 0	46 0	46 0	45 6
October .....	50 6	48 6	55 0	49 6	52 0	49 0	50 0	46 0
November .....	51 0	48 6	55 0	54 0	53 0	52 0	55 0	50 6

PRICE OF CHEESE IN CENTS PER POUND AT MONTREAL.

	1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
May .....	11	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
June .....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
July .....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
August .....	10	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
September .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
October .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
November .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$



760. The lectures delivered by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants have given information on the whole practice of dairying, from the cultivation of the soil, the growing of fodder-crops, and the management of cattle, to the marketing of the finished products. Special instructions and demonstrations have been given to cheese makers and butter makers in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

761. Three agricultural conferences in the Maritime Provinces, which were honoured and aided by the presence and addresses from His Excellency the Governor General, caused an increased interest to be taken by the agricultural population in the methods of dairying which are capable of yielding them the best returns. The reports of these unprecedentedly large and enthusiastic gatherings also directed attention throughout the country and many parts of Great Britain and of the United States to the rich agricultural and scenic resources of these beautiful sea-girt and sea-balmed provinces.

762. As the climate of Canada imposes a period of at least six months during which cattle must be fed in stables, more attention is being given every year by dairymen to the growth of Indian corn for fodder. Fed either as weather-dried stover or as ensilage, it is a juicy, wholesome, cheap feed for milking cows; and the possibility of growing heavy crops of it per acre nearly everywhere in Canada puts the farmers, in regard to the cost of production, on a footing equal to or better than their competitors in other countries where cows can be fed on pastures for a longer part of the year. In some places horse beans (*Faba vulgaris* var *equina*) have been grown with satisfactory results as a fodder crop. On the Central Experimental farm as much as twelve tons per acre of green fodder was obtained of this valuable plant.

763. The comparatively new departure in dairying, in the fitting up of cheese factories for manufacturing butter from October until May, has made good progress. Two winter dairying stations were established in Ontario under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner in 1891. During the winter of 1893-94, seven of these butter-making stations were conducted by the Dairying Service of the department, and ten were operated during the winter of 1894-5, including the dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and Kingston, Ont. A large number of cheese factories were fitted up by the proprietors for the manufacture of butter during the winter. This new industry may now be considered as fairly well established in the province of Ontario and well introduced into the other provinces. The direct revenue from the sales of butter is not the only advantage which results to the farming interests from an extension of winter dairying. By means of it the number and quality of the cows which can be reared and kept upon farms are increased and improved; and by the use of skim milk and buttermilk large numbers of swine can be reared and fattened.

764. A few paragraphs will indicate the principal work which is being carried on in the different provinces:

In the Province of Ontario, winter butter-making stations were conducted at Wellman's Corners, Chesterville and Renfrew. A dairy school was

erected at Kingston, Ont., as a branch of the School of Mining and Agriculture there. The Dairy Commissioner was authorized to take charge of that for the winter. Short courses of instruction have been arranged, especially for cheese-makers and butter-makers who have had the experience of working for one season at one of these branches. Each course will include practical instruction for two weeks; and any student could take both courses. 105 students attended during the winter.

In the Province of Quebec the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings during the year. During the winter he delivered a series of lectures to each class of students at the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, Que. The school was erected by the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec in 1892, and has been conducted under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner. The Dairy Association for the Province of Quebec contributes a sum of \$1,000 per annum towards its maintenance. During the winter of 1893-94, 268 students attended the school and took the courses of instruction in cheese-making, butter-making and the testing of milk. Applications beyond the full capacity of the school were received for the season of 1894-95, and 328 students availed themselves of the courses of the school.

A butter-making station was conducted during the winter at Lennoxville, Que.

Great progress has been made in the cheese-making of the province. Whereas a few years ago Quebec cheese were sold on the average for about one cent or more per pound under the prices obtainable at the same time for Ontario cheese, during the past season the prices obtained in Quebec were almost equal to the prices that were paid in Ontario at the same time. There has also been a marked improvement in the manner of boxing and branding the cheese.

In the Province of New Brunswick a travelling dairy was sent out. Two skilful dairymen, who were also experts in butter-making, had immediate charge of it. Meetings were held and illustrations of butter-making were given in the following counties:—St. John, Charlotte, Sunbury, King's, Queen's, Albert, Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Gloucester, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. In all, 68 places were visited during the summer. A dairy school was conducted at Sussex, N.B., in the spring of 1894; it was opened again in the spring of 1895. 59 cheese-makers took the course of instruction.

In the Province of Nova Scotia an experimental dairy station was established on the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., in 1892-93. The buildings were erected with capital furnished by persons in the neighbourhood, and the Department of Agriculture provided the apparatus for cheese-making and butter-making. Cheese-making is followed during the hot months of summer, and butter-making during the remainder of the year. A large number of new cheese factories and creameries have been in operation during the summer, and this business upon the co-operative plan is likely to become an extensive one.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island one small cheese factory was in operation in 1891. A branch experimental dairy station was established at New Perth in 1892. From that small beginning, the manufacture of cheese and butter upon the co-operative plan has grown rapidly. During the summer 16 cheese factories and 2 creameries were under the management of the Dairy Commissioner. Twelve thousand and twenty-two boxes

of cheese were made. The net proceeds from the sales of cheese, after deducting the charge for manufacturing, are to be paid to the farmers who supplied the milk. The total value of the output of these cheese factories for the season is \$78,370.66.

The introduction of butter-making in co-operative creameries has been fairly successful. The comparatively low price which has prevailed for butter has been a hindrance; but as the conditions on the island are adapted for making the very finest butter, with good keeping qualities, the business is likely to extend. A trial shipment of butter to Great Britain was made.

After the cheese-making season ended at the original branch dairy station at New Perth, the apparatus for butter-making was put in place, and butter-making was begun and carried on during the winter. Butter-making was carried on also at the two other creameries in Prince Edward Island during the whole winter.

The growth of Indian corn fodder was largely extended upon the island during the year, many leading farmers have erected silos, and the outlook for a large extension of the dairy business is good.

In the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, two travelling dairies were kept at work during the summer. These visited 63 places. The meetings were generally attended by from 30 to 100 farmers.

Butter-making was carried on at the dairy station at Moose Jaw. A joint-stock company of farmers and others had provided a building and nearly all the equipment. The Dairy Commissioner was authorized to manufacture butter at the ordinary charge per pound. The net proceeds from sales of butter, after the manufacturing charge is deducted, are to be distributed among the patrons according to the quantity and quality of the milk or cream furnished by them. At the close of the manufacturing season in October, the patrons expressed themselves confident that they would furnish at least 50 per cent more milk next season. At the flush of the season in 1894, the quantity of butter made was about 300 pounds per day.

Throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories more attention is being given every year to dairy farming, with the result that the farmers who follow that course have more reliable sources of revenue than formerly.

The valleys of British Columbia are admirably adapted for dairy farming, but it was not practicable to extend help to the dairy interests of that province by means of the dairying service, except through correspondence and the distribution of reports and bulletins. It is proposed to give the dairy interests of British Columbia similar help to that which has been extended to other provinces.

765. The magnitude and growth of the export trade of Canada in dairy products is shown by the following tables (year ending 30th June) :—

DOMINION OF CANADA—EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS—HOME PRODUCTION.

BUTTER.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	10,649,733	1,698,042	534,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880..	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881..	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882..	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883..	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884..	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885..	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886..	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887..	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888..	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,436
1889..	1,780,765	351,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890..	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	.....	29,342	119,989	1,636
1891..	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892..	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893..	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539	.....	1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894..	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125	.....	28,560	109,263	14,170

CHEESE.

1868..	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,954	340
1880..	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881..	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882..	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436	.....	.....	242	8,196	2,318
1883..	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	102	15,480	1,863
1884..	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,425	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885..	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886..	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887..	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	.....	211	11,982	165
1888..	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889..	88,534,887	8,915,684	8,871,205	31,473	.....	.....	1,582	11,208	216
1890..	94,260,187	9,372,212	9,349,731	6,425	.....	370	2,154	12,777	755
1891..	106,202,140	9,508,800	9,481,373	13,485	.....	.....	1,954	9,104	2,884
1892..	118,270,052	11,652,412	11,593,690	39,558	2	.....	2,124	12,942	4,096
1893..	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578	.....	.....	2,689	18,669	2,297
1894..	154,977,480	15,488,191	15,439,198	9,552	.....	173	3,036	21,948	14,284

766. The Chemical Division of the Central Farm, under the direction of Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., F.C.S., comprises a branch of the work that is becoming recognized by the farmers of Canada as one of great importance. The intimate relationship between chemistry and agriculture and the value of chemical knowledge as applied to the economic and profitable carrying on of farming work, are facts now generally admitted by all who are obtaining for themselves a position in the front rank of modern and progressive agriculture.



Like the other divisions of farm work, this branch has a large correspondence, numerous enquiries being received daily from all over the Dominion from farmers wishful to obtain advice and information respecting the treatment of soils, the composition and application of fertilizers—natural and artificial—the relative value of cattle foods, &c., &c.

As far as time permits, analyses are made for farmers of matters pertaining to agriculture, when the results would be of interest and value to a large portion of the community. In this connection it may be stated that most useful work has been done by the examination of farmer's water supplies and in calling attention to the danger of drinking water polluted by drainage from the barnyard. For health in the farmer's family, for thrifty stock and wholesome dairy products, pure water is indispensable.

The naturally occurring fertilizers of Canada, peat, mucks, marsh, mud, marl, &c., have been examined in large numbers during the past five years, so that now a large amount of data has accumulated on this important question.

Original investigations have been pursued to learn the feeding value of various Canadian fodder crops. To this end a large number of native grasses have been analysed at several stages of growth, and extensive chemical examinations of the fodder crop have also been made.

The virgin soils, representing large areas in the Dominion, have been under examination for some years past and the reports of this division give the analytical and physical data obtained, with deductions therefrom and suggestions as to profitable treatment of the soil. It has been shown that Canada possesses many soils of equal fertility to the most productive in the world, these remarks having especial reference to the prairie soils of Manitoba and the North-west Territories and the alluvial soils of both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Practical assistance to special branches of agriculture, such as horticulture and the dairying industry, has been afforded, and a perusal of the annual reports will show that already a large amount of most useful information for the guidance of Canadian farmers has been obtained and published.

## CHAPTER XI.

Extensive Fisheries.—Fresh Water Fisheries.—Sea Fisheries.—Yield since Confederation.—Fishermen, Vessels and Gear.—Government Protection.—Protective Fleet.—Fish Hatcheries.—The Great Lakes.—British Columbia.—The Bounty.—Development by Provinces.—Value of Yield and Exports.—Value of Kinds of Fish.—Marine Scientific Stations.—The Fur Sealing Fleet.

767. The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world, embracing a sea-coast line of immense extent in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes and a great number of rivers. The coast line of British Columbia alone is 7,181 miles, or more than double the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland. The eastern sea-coast line, extending along the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, cover a distance of 5,600 miles.

768. While the salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, covers more than 15,000 square miles, abounding with fish life, the fresh water area of that part of the great lakes belonging to Canada is computed at 36,350 square miles. Manitoba and the North-west Territories also contain large sheets of water well stocked with the most excellent fish.

769. The most important deep-sea fishery grounds on the Atlantic are off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Islands, around the Magdalen Islands, the Baie des Chaleurs, the Island of Anticosti, and the Labrador Coast.

770. Between the years 1869 and 1894 the principal commercial fisheries yielded as follows:—

Cod .....	99,175,313
Herring.....	48,676,782
Lobsters.....	44,549,002
Mackerel.....	36,125,437
Salmon.....	38,006,074
Haddock.....	12,245,819

771. The commercial value of the fisheries was nearly \$21,000,000 in 1894, an increase of \$32,912 on the yield of 1893. This does not include the value, probably amounting to two millions, of the large quantity of salmon and other fish consumed by the Indians of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

772. Engaged in the fishing industry of Canada in 1894, there were 70,719 men, using vessels, boats, nets and other gear, valued at \$9,439,116.

773. In order to ensure the development of this industry, the Government of Canada enforces efficient measures of protection. These consist of laws and regulations carried out (1) by a large staff of officers stationed at every place where fishing is carried on; (2) by armed cruisers, employed on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes; (3) by the establishment of close seasons, intended to protect the fish at the most critical period of their existence—the spawning season; (4) by a system of leases and licenses, through which the Government is enabled to regulate fishing in accordance with local requirements; (5) by fish-breeding establishments, fourteen hatcheries being now established in various sections of the country; (6) by a fishing bounty of about \$160,000 a year; (7) by prizes awarded for the best models of fishing vessels, with a view to encourage a superior and safe class of deep-sea fishing schooners; (8) by Fishing Intelligence Bureaux, inaugurated in 1889, by means of which the movements of bait and of fish can be daily ascertained and reported, by telegraph communication, at the principal stations. Fifty-seven of these bureaux were in operation in 1894.

774. For the purpose of protecting the sea-coast and inland fisheries, the Government employs eight steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, and about 400 permanent officers, and 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain periods of the year, chiefly when the fish are spawning.

775. The expenditure by the Government in connection with the fisheries, during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, with five previous years, is given below :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fishery officers.....	83,684	65,873	71,306	72,124	72,315	86,964
Fish-breeding.....	41,315	39,127	39,496	43,958	47,322	45,025
Fisheries protection service.....	69,694	64,435	83,050	93,397	106,805	115,148
Fishery bounty.....	149,991	150,000	166,967	156,892	159,752	158,794
Miscellaneous.....	10,912	9,314	13,383	17,449	*100,602	34,892
Total.....	355,596	328,749	374,202	383,822	486,796	440,823

\* Among Miscellaneous were the following items :—

Columbian Exposition, \$6,652; Behring Sea, \$74,026; Collection of data respecting fur seals, \$1,937.

776. The *modus vivendi* clause of the draft treaty of 1888 between the United States and Great Britain (acting on behalf of Canada) has been deemed to be in force since March, 1889. Under it the Dominion Government have granted United States fishing vessels licenses to fish in Canadian waters under certain restrictions. In 1889, 78 licenses were granted, the charge being \$9,589; in 1890, 119, costing \$14,461; in 1891, 98, costing \$11,098; in 1892, 108, costing \$13,410; in 1893, 71, costing \$9,131; and in 1894, 53, costing \$6,776.

777. A lobster hatchery was established at Bayview, Pictou county, N.S., in 1891. The report of the officer in charge for 1894 states that during the season 160,000,000 young lobsters were distributed along the coast, from the Straits of Canso, and in Prince Edward Island. About 88,000,000 of lobsters were captured during the season of 1894 to fill the 13,333,693 cans put up; 7,565 tons were shipped alive or fresh.

778. In addition to the lobster hatchery, 13 fish hatcheries were in active operation during 1894. From these there were distributed 94,919,000 fry of salmon, trout, whitefish and salmon-trout. These were planted in many of the rivers and lakes in the Atlantic provinces, in the great lakes of Ontario and in the waters of British Columbia.

779. The work of establishing and restocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government and placed under the superintendence of an expert from Great Britain. Preliminary work was done in 1892. In 1893 several hundred barrels of oysters were planted.

780. The fisheries of Hudson Bay are considerable, but they are not included in the statements of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The Hudson Bay Company have established salmon fisheries along the lower parts of the several rivers discharging into Ungava Bay. The fishermen employed are all Esquimaux. Trout are taken in large quantities and of great size, the largest reported weighing 14 pounds, and the average being from 6 to 7 pounds.

781. The fisheries of the great lakes are the most extensive lake fisheries in the world. In these waters are found the whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, &c.

The latest statistics published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries show that 75 tugs and schooners and 1,187 boats, manned by 4,155 men, were employed on the great lakes during the season of 1894; 1,682,265 fathoms of gill-nets, and 7,610 fathoms of seines, 359 pound-nets and 323 hoop-nets were used, the whole representing an invested capital of \$702,822. This amount does not include the value of freezers, ice-houses, fish-cans, piers and wharfs. The value of fish caught was \$1,660,000.

782. The total quantity of fish caught in the great lakes during the 12 years, 1883 to 1894, amounts to 293,707,000 pounds, valued at \$17,660,000.

The principal kinds of fish caught in the period named were:—

Herring.....	97,000,000 pounds.
Whitefish.....	62,000,000    "
Salmon-trout.....	63,000,000    "

783. The fisheries of British Columbia are probably the richest in the world. During recent years they have developed rapidly. In 1876 the value of the catch was given at \$104,697; in 1880 it was \$713,335; in 1885, \$1,978,038; in 1890, \$3,481,432; in 1893, \$4,447,083, and in 1894, \$3,950,478.



During twelve years, 1883-94, the value of the salmon caught was \$21,439,437. The catch of 1893 was the greatest in value of any year, the value being \$3,150,709, and the average yearly value of the twelve years was \$1,786,620.

The fish caught include sturgeon, halibut, herring, oulachan, trout, rock codfish, skill, tousqua, &c.

784. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage sea-fishing and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution of \$150,000 annually among the fishermen and vessels. By Act of 1891, Chapter 42, the amount was increased to \$160,000. This bounty is paid on the basis of \$3 a ton to vessels, \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and \$1 per boat to the owners. The number of vessels which received bounty in 1893 was 805 with a tonnage of 27,975 tons, showing an increase of 137 vessels and 2,227 tons, as compared with 1892. The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 12,830, being a decrease of 944 boats and 1,543 fishermen, as compared with the previous year. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounty was paid in 1893 was 28,013, as against 29,064 in 1892. As will be seen there was a decrease in the number of claims filed. This decrease occurs chiefly in applications for boat bounty, and is due to the stringent regulations adopted relative to the collection of claims. The increased bounty given to vessels, \$3 per ton, instead of \$1.50 as formerly, has resulted in the addition of a number of new vessels to the fishery fleet. The four tables following give the number of vessels, boats and men in the different provinces receiving bounties. The total bounties paid since 1882 amount to \$1,886,942, distributed as follows :—

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1882.....	106,098 72	16,997 00	16,137 00	33,052 75	172,285 47
1883.....	89,432 50	12,395 20	8,577 14	19,940 01	130,344 85
1884.....	104,934 09	13,576 00	9,203 96	28,004 93	155,718 98
1885.....	103,999 73	15,908 25	10,166 65	31,464 76	161,539 39
1886.....	98,789 54	17,894 57	10,935 87	33,283 61	160,903 59
1887.....	99,622 03	19,699 65	12,528 51	31,907 73	163,757 92
1888.....	89,778 90	18,454 92	9,092 96	32,858 75	150,185 53
1889.....	90,142 51	21,026 79	13,994 53	33,362 71	158,526 54
1890.....	91,235 64	21,108 33	11,686 32	34,210 72	158,241 01
1891.....	92,377 42	17,235 96	12,771 30	34,507 17	156,891 85
1892.....	109,410 39	10,864 61	9,782 79	29,694 35	159,752 14
1893.....	108,621 11	12,524 09	9,328 62	28,320 72	158,794 54
Totals.....	1,184,442 58	197,685 37	134,205 65	370,608 21	1,886,941 81

## NUMBER OF VESSELS, TONNAGE AND NUMBER OF MEN ENTITLED TO BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.			P. E. ISLAND.			QUEBEC.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Vessels.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	No. of Vessels.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.
1882..	588	22,841	5,343	120	2,171	531	15	389	74	63	2,210	538	786	27,611	6,486
1883.....	700	29,788	6,238	126	2,102	496	16	430	66	62	2,236	443	904	34,576	7,243
1884.....	700	29,828	6,327	139	2,289	560	16	582	92	56	1,965	382	911	34,664	7,361
1885.....	629	27,709	5,897	128	2,120	496	19	597	113	55	1,791	317	831	32,217	6,823
1886.....	562	25,375	5,022	145	2,628	520	32	1,071	215	52	1,730	320	791	30,804	6,077
1887.....	566	24,520	4,900	154	2,889	563	38	1,677	338	54	1,883	334	412	30,969	6,135
1888.....	589	26,008	5,450	150	2,545	544	37	1,245	249	51	1,842	388	827	31,640	6,631
1889.....	597	27,123	5,684	153	2,590	565	35	1,274	239	48	1,729	330	833	32,716	6,818
1890.....	540	23,955	4,935	133	2,129	447	32	1,002	203	34	1,182	220	739	28,268	5,805
1891.....	527	22,780	4,618	124	2,051	411	27	778	155	27	924	168	705	26,533	5,352
1892.....	507	22,279	4,611	108	1,683	343	30	983	139	23	803	159	668	25,748	5,252
1893.....	536	23,195	4,780	210	2,922	634	27	910	151	32	952	179	805	27,979	5,744
Totals.....	7,041	305,401	63,805	1,690	28,119	6,110	324	10,958	2,034	557	19,247	3,778	9,612	363,725	75,727

NUMBER OF BOATS AMONG WHICH BOUNTY WAS DISTRIBUTED, AND  
NUMBER OF MEN ENGAGED IN BOAT-FISHING RECEIVING BOUNTY.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.
1882. . . . .	6,043	12,130	1,024	2,530	1,087	3,070	3,071	5,716	11,225	23,446
1883. . . . .	6,458	13,553	1,453	3,309	1,098	3,106	3,266	6,188	12,275	26,156
1884. . . . .	6,257	12,669	1,086	2,505	869	2,346	3,344	6,416	11,556	23,936
1885. . . . .	6,970	13,396	1,460	3,254	1,006	2,606	3,857	7,485	13,293	26,741
1886. . . . .	7,140	13,351	1,618	3,567	1,048	2,547	4,303	7,981	14,109	27,446
1887. . . . .	7,662	13,997	1,804	3,994	1,088	2,711	4,051	7,550	14,605	28,252
1888. . . . .	7,840	14,115	1,876	4,148	797	2,141	4,259	7,852	14,772	28,256
1889. . . . .	7,926	14,118	2,237	5,033	1,475	3,568	4,602	8,807	16,240	31,525
1890. . . . .	8,886	15,738	2,324	5,242	1,192	3,024	4,766	9,241	17,168	33,245
1891. . . . .	9,525	16,552	1,928	4,126	1,383	3,427	4,865	9,402	17,701	33,507
1892. . . . .	7,679	12,307	893	1,765	1,021	2,047	4,181	7,693	13,774	23,812
1893. . . . .	7,308	11,748	671	1,314	985	1,962	3,866	7,245	12,830	22,269
Totals. . . . .	89,694	163,674	18,374	40,786	13,049	32,555	48,431	91,576	169,548	328,591

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN RECEIVING BOUNTY IN EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	P. E. ISLAND.	QUEBEC.	TOTAL.
	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	No. of Men.	
1882. . . . .	17,473	3,061	3,144	6,254	29,932
1883. . . . .	19,791	3,805	3,172	6,631	33,399
1884. . . . .	18,996	3,065	2,438	6,798	31,297
1885. . . . .	19,293	3,750	2,719	7,802	33,564
1886. . . . .	18,373	4,087	2,762	8,301	33,523
1887. . . . .	18,897	4,557	3,049	7,884	34,387
1888. . . . .	19,565	4,692	2,390	8,240	34,887
1889. . . . .	19,802	5,597	3,807	9,137	38,343
1890. . . . .	20,673	5,689	3,227	9,461	39,050
1891. . . . .	21,170	4,537	3,582	9,570	38,859
1892. . . . .	16,918	2,108	2,186	7,852	29,064
1893. . . . .	16,528	1,948	2,113	7,424	28,013
Totals. . . . .	227,479	46,896	34,589	95,354	404,318

785. The following table shows the number of men employed in the Fishery Industry in Canada, in vessels and in boats in the years named :—

YEAR.	Men in Vessels.	Men in Boats.	Total Fishermen.
1879.....	8,818	52,577	61,395
1880.....	8,757	51,900	60,657
1881.....	8,359	50,697	59,056
1882.....	8,498	52,785	61,283
1883.....	9,966	52,259	62,225
1884.....	9,968	51,854	61,822
1885.....	9,539	53,282	62,821
1886.....	8,927	53,073	62,000
1887.....	8,911	55,247	64,158
1888.....	9,574	53,109	62,683
1889.....	9,621	55,382	65,003
1890.....	8,726	55,000	63,726
1891.....	8,666	56,909	65,575
1892.....	8,330	55,348	63,678
1893.....	8,899	58,854	67,753
1894.....	9,525	61,194	70,719

786. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of men engaged in the fishing industry in 1881—the year before legislation respecting fishing bounties was effected—and in 1894 :—

## FISHERMEN IN 1881 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1894.	
	In Vessels.	In Boats.	In Vessels.	In Boats.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Columbia.....	62	2,831	1,735	10,915
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....			83	1,293
Ontario.....	92	2,516	421	3,734
Quebec.....	951	12,706	409	11,672
Prince Edward Island.....	76	3,559	151	3,178
New Brunswick.....	1,174	7,563	819	10,831
Nova Scotia.....	6,004	21,522	5,907	19,571
Totals.....	8,359	50,697	9,525	61,194



787. Taking the fishing area covered by the fishing bounties the following comparative statement is made up :—

## FISHERMEN IN BOUNTY-PAID WATERS.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1894.	
	In Vessels.	In Boats.	In Vessels.	In Boats.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec.....	951	9,060	409	9,405
Nova Scotia.....	6,004	21,522	5,907	19,571
New Brunswick.....	1,174	7,563	819	10,831
Prince Edward Island.....	76	3,559	151	3,178
Totals.....	8,205	41,704	7,286	42,985

788. These tables show 1st., that during the years immediately preceding the passing of the Act relating to the bounty there had been a decrease in the number of the fishermen—those engaged in fishing from vessels showing a decrease in 1881 as compared with 1879 of 459, and those engaged in boat-fishing showing a decrease of 1,880—a total decrease of 2,339.

2nd. That both vessel and boat fishing began to employ a larger number of men after 1881.

3rd. That during 1883-84-85 vessel-fishing employed 15·8 per cent of the total number of fishermen, and in 1894, 13·4 per cent, showing that boat-fishing is absorbing a larger number of the fishermen.

4th. That the increase in the total number of fishermen since 1881 has been 11,663 or 19·7 per cent.

5th. That while the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories and New Brunswick have increased the number of their fishermen in 1894 compared with 1881, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec have decreased their number. Nova Scotia by 2,048, Quebec by 1,576, and Prince Edward Island by 306, the increases and decreases being as under:—

PROVINCES.	Increases.	Decreases.
Prince Edward Island.....		306
British Columbia.....	9,757	
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	1,376	
Ontario.....	1,547	
New Brunswick.....	2,913	
Nova Scotia.....		2,048
Quebec.....		1,576
Totals.....	15,593	3,930

6th. That comparing 1894 with 1881 the fishing districts to which the bounty applies have increased the number of fishermen employed in boats by 1,281 men, and have decreased the number employed in fishing vessels by 919, the increases and decreases being as under :—

PROVINCES.	1894 COMPARED WITH 1881.			
	Men in Vessels.		Men in Boats.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quebec. ....		542	345	
Nova Scotia. ....		97		1,951
New Brunswick. ....		355	3,268	
Prince Edward Island. ....	75			381

The increases are 3,688, and the decreases 3,326, leaving as the net increase 362, for the bounty-fed fisheries. The other fisheries of Canada have increased their fishermen by 11,301.

The comparatively small increase in the number of fishermen in the bounty-fed fishing grounds is possibly due to the employment of new methods of fishing, requiring fewer men, since the catch of fish shows a considerable increase in the period, the initial and final years of which are under comparison; and the exports show an increase of about 10 per cent.

789. The development of the fisheries is seen in the following statement, showing, by provinces, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, weird, lobster traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharves, sailing and steam-smacks :—

PROVINCES.	1883.	1894.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia. ....	2,490,965	3,361,972	871,007
New Brunswick. ....	730,343	1,680,912	850,569
Prince Edward Island. ....	126,314	468,736	342,422
Quebec. ....	733,571	804,811	171,240
Ontario. ....	271,089	839,022	567,933
British Columbia. ....	768,245	1,984,943	1,216,698
Manitoba. ....		198,720	198,720
Totals .....	5,120,527	9,439,116	4,318,589

This is a total increase of 84·3 per cent during the period. In the same time the fishermen have increased from 62,225 to 70,719, and the vessels and boats from 27,023 to 35,280, and their value from \$2,806,231 to \$3,418,218. The value of the nets has increased from \$1,243,366 in 1883 to \$1,921,352, or over 54 per cent.

790. The yield of the fisheries in 1894 was very nearly five times as much as it was in 1869, and the exports were nearly four times as much as in 1868. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 1894, 53 per cent; indicating that a much larger proportion of the catch is now taken for home consumption, owing in all likelihood to increased facilities for interprovincial distribution.

791. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable increase during the period, yet that increase would have been much larger, but for the decline in the catch of some of the principal kinds of fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance, there has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :—

YEAR.	Total catch.	Annual average.	No. 1 quality.	Annual average.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1850-59.....	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
1863-72.....	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
1880-89.....	1,618,603	161,860	198,322	19,822
1890-94.....	486,183	97,236	*	*

\* No details.

The catch of mackerel, which in 1892 as compared with 1891, showed a decrease of 44,471 barrels, showed a further decrease of 14,712 barrels in 1893 as compared with 1892, and of 15,764 barrels in 1894 as compared with 1893. This decline is general in all the Maritime Provinces, the Magdalen Islands being the only locality giving an increase.

With regard to mackerel the Inspector of Fisheries of Cape Breton Island says :—

"It is a misfortune that United States vessels are allowed to seine mackerel before the month of August. When mackerel schools strike the coast of Nova Scotia during the latter part of May and the month of June on their way to the spawning grounds, these fish are full of spawn. Tens of thousands of barrels of "spawn mackerel" are captured by United States seining vessels. \* \* \* Should any international agreement be arrived at between Canada and the United States by which mackerel fishing is prohibited before the 1st of July in each year it would be in the interest of this fishery and both countries would benefit thereby in the end."

The Inspector of No. 2 fishing district says :—

"Along the Guysboro coast there was a good catch of spring mackerel but the fall fishery was a failure, not from scarcity but that the fish, in the language of the fishermen, did not 'trim near the shore.' On the western part of Halifax county the spring mackerel kept off from shore and few were taken. It may become necessary in the near future to restrict the catching of mackerel in the spring months; the fish are then full of spawn and not in as good condition as in the autumn months."

The Inspector of No. 3 fishing district says :—

"The shortage in the mackerel fishery is a serious matter to those who have investments in traps and other appliances. The County of Lunen-

burg was reported in 1893 as taking upwards of 9,000 barrels of this fish; the year just ended (1894) exhibits an almost total failure."

The Overseer at the Magdalen Islands says:—

"The fall mackerel fishery was satisfactory in general though it failed completely in Pheasant Bay and about Entry Island. The failure here is held by the fishermen to be due to the constant use of seines by the Americans and enormous fleets of gill-nets by the vessels from Nova Scotia."

The Overseer at Port Hood thinks the decrease is to be attributed to over-fishing by purse-seines in former years.

The Overseer at Mabou reports that the mackerel fishing exhibits the usual poor results. "The fishermen have become so discouraged that little or no attention is likely to be given to this branch of industry in the future."

The Overseer of St. Peter's reports "the mackerel fishing was almost a failure. None of the fishermen can give reasons for the scarcity of these fish during the past two years."

The Overseer of Aspey Bay reports "an increase of 455 barrels in the catch of mackerel in his district over the previous year." This increase he attributes "to the abundance of the fish in the inshore waters caused by the absence of purse-seining. The mackerel fishing would have been much better had it not been for the presence of dog-fish which are so destructive to gill nets."

One of the Overseers directs attention to a letter received from a prominent fish importing firm of Boston; "It has seemed to us that during the past two years there has been more damage to lots of mackerel that have been received from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from stain-rust than we have known before, and from close observation there is no doubt in our minds that the cause is chiefly owing to too little salt being used in the packing. \* \* \* Something should be done to cause your fishermen and packers to change their careless handling. Better colour of fish by more careful soaking, full weights, better barrels that will hold pickle, and a more uniform inspection are some of the requirements that are necessary. If a reform is not brought about the prejudice that acquired so strong a hold last season will become permanent, greatly to the injury of the trade you have in this kind of fish."

It appears from these statements that some of the causes of the decrease in the value of the catch are remediable by International action and some by greater care on the part of our fishermen.

792. The following tables give the value of the yearly yield of the fisheries by provinces since Confederation:—



VALUE OF THE YIELD OF FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1894.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$
1869.	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576	.....	.....	.....	4,376,526
1870.	204,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433	.....	.....	.....	6,577,391
1871.	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033	.....	.....	.....	7,573,199
1872.	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,359	.....	.....	.....	9,570,116
1873.	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661	.....	.....	.....	10,754,997
1874.	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792	.....	.....	207,595	11,681,886
1875.	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654	.....	.....	288,863	10,350,385
1876.	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	30,590	104,637	298,927	11,147,590
1877.	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237	24,023	583,433	703,036	12,029,957
1878.	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,000	2,305,790	.....	925,797	840,344	13,215,678
1879.	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722	.....	631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880.	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447	.....	713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881.	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904	.....	1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882.	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339	.....	1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
1883.	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,089,373	3,185,675	.....	1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884.	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,703,779	3,730,454	.....	1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885.	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,238,922	4,005,431	.....	1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
1886.	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227	186,980	1,877,348	1,131,991	18,679,288
1887.	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888.	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,864	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
1889.	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
1890.	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
1891.	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,571,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
1892.	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,083,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171
1893.	1,694,931	2,218,905	6,407,280	3,746,121	1,042,093	4,443,963	1,133,368	20,686,661
1894.	1,659,969	2,303,386	6,547,387	4,351,527	787,088	3,950,478	1,119,738	20,719,573
Totals.....	24,966,866	49,908,071	168,259,850	72,376,308	4,201,541	36,873,555	23,089,132	379,575,323

793. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also the value of the same by provinces, in 1893 and 1894:—

KINDS OF FISH.		1893.		1894.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Cod.....	Cwt.	829,978	4,019,193	938,027	4,225,896
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	316,746	1,425,812	439,238	1,977,336
“ smoked.....	Lbs.	5,437,620	109,448	9,100,980	183,428
“ frozen, fresh.....	“	13,854,974	317,631	16,966,241	404,966
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	“	13,674,713	1,914,458	13,333,693	1,803,257
“ in shell, alive, &c.....	Tons.	7,347½	570,110	7,565	567,375
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	6,804	63,360	5,629	51,404
“ fresh.....	Lbs.	7,149,123	890,694	5,484,653	81,430
“ preserved in cans.....	“	29,233,317	2,926,502	23,647,162	2,365,717
“ smoked.....	“	150,710	10,888	80,280	8,888
Mackerel, preserved, in cans.....	“	2,172,097	191,234	1,803,072	177,088
“ pickled.....	Brls.	67,912	904,832	53,087	731,782
Haddock.....	Cwt.	133,234	466,319	137,140	479,987
Hake.....	“	107,518	322,554	103,297	263,059
Pollack.....	“	80,527	241,581	88,758	221,894
Trout.....	Lbs.	6,504,639	650,464	7,182,083	720,907
“ pickled.....	Brls.	815	8,150	3,724	37,240
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	21,390,289	1,298,744	14,854,170	879,650
Smelts.....	“	8,283,481	414,174	8,087,079	404,883
Sardines.....	Hhds.	100,879	205,518	136,828	274,756
“ preserved.....	Cans.	250,000	12,500	220,000	11,000
Oysters.....	Brls.	51,080	156,440	45,127	182,108
Hake sounds.....	Lbs.	90,539	45,269	83,187	41,593
Cod tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	925½	9,255	833½	8,335
Alewives.....	“	47,281	212,714	63,470	253,904
Shad, pickled.....	“	7,708	77,077	9,244	92,432
Eels, “.....	“	8,259	82,590	7,978	75,116
“ fresh.....	Lbs.	941,150	56,203	951,350	48,979
Halibut.....	“	2,840,619	215,367	3,481,276	254,152
Sturgeon.....	“	1,860,477	105,795	2,182,071	119,055
Maskinonge.....	“	505,495	30,330	627,457	37,647
Bass.....	“	1,131,091	79,201	1,289,461	93,801
Pickarel.....	“	3,848,304	157,410	7,610,425	293,266
Pike.....	“	8,737,605	209,688	3,079,484	81,656
Winninish.....	“	100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom cod or frost fish.....	“	1,611,428	77,071	1,816,320	90,815
Flounders.....	“	405,450	20,272	424,320	20,975
Squid.....	Brls.	10,936	43,744	14,868	59,470
Oulachons.....	Lbs.	298,300	17,934	336,700	17,090
Clams.....	“	“	68,658	“	62,996
Fur seal-skins in British Columbia.....	No.	70,332	843,984	94,474	944,740
Hair “.....	“	26,349	30,859	21,643	25,405
Sea otter skins.....	“	15	1,875	12	1,500
Porpoise “.....	“	251	1,004	97	388
Fish oils.....	Galls.	804,820	321,927	745,848	298,338
Haddock, fresh, preserved.....	Lbs.	“	“	503,490	36,559
Perch.....	“	“	“	971,814	28,970
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls.	44,458	162,114	73,167	226,374
Mixed fish, British Columbia.....	“	“	22,534	“	24,693
Fish used as bait.....	Brls.	224,430	294,270	250,984	332,417
Fish used as manure.....	“	147,732	73,867	106,239	53,120
Guano.....	Tons.	1,511	26,694	5,117	71,525
Crabs.....	No.	“	18,000	“	18,000
Home consumption not included in returns.....	“	“	256,149	“	226,208
Totals.....			20,686,661		20,719,573
Increase.....			1,745,490		32,912

794. STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA BY PROVINCES, DURING THE YEARS 1868-1894.

Year.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. E. Island.	Total of Canada.
1868.....	625,304		2,406,551	325,655				3,357,510
1869.....	73,985	570,507	2,235,519	362,749				3,242,710
1870.....	84,976	573,720	2,541,667	408,186				3,608,549
1871.....	89,479	678,162	2,852,255	374,379				3,994,275
1872.....	59,911	758,970	3,258,568	271,059		37,706		4,386,214
1873.....	95,295	803,234	3,497,435	339,952		43,361		4,779,277
1874.....	78,597	778,672	3,791,152	393,772	823	114,118	135,234	5,292,368
1875.....	94,858	652,859	3,738,165	451,905	737	133,986	308,037	5,330,527
1876.....	85,323	714,534	4,024,757	423,025	786	71,338	181,226	5,500,989
1877.....	89,036	913,293	4,157,193	416,080	736	105,603	192,419	5,874,360
1878.....	90,622	864,499	4,322,925	800,445	1,857	423,840	349,787	6,853,975
1879.....	95,531	797,662	4,498,995	681,124	2,635	633,493	219,431	6,928,871
1880.....	82,982	897,864	4,353,441	631,746	2,900	317,410	293,913	6,579,656
1881.....	128,839	747,549	4,278,731	786,400	3,930	400,984	521,282	6,867,715
1882.....	153,706	773,785	4,437,364	753,251	3,178	1,014,210	541,585	7,682,079
1883.....	206,454	719,799	5,087,498	974,414	4,051	1,333,385	483,517	8,809,118
1884.....	284,297	850,176	5,316,057	896,095	25,538	899,371	320,130	8,591,654
1885.....	271,908	649,953	4,743,876	1,111,498	54,153	727,672	400,941	7,960,001
1886.....	292,874	718,180	3,773,666	909,194	54,571	643,052	451,851	6,843,388
1887.....	313,250	618,126	3,899,077	729,060	54,852	910,559	350,886	6,875,810
1888.....	402,507	634,880	4,447,040	787,182	98,637	1,164,014	258,923	7,793,183
1889.....	397,885	553,797	4,269,312	705,117	71,264	993,623	221,210	7,212,208
1890.....	354,895	626,182	4,231,948	588,564	97,857	2,374,717	187,743	8,461,906
1891.....	418,894	700,667	4,936,666	809,809	84,452	2,274,654	490,259	9,715,401
1892.....	461,468	641,844	5,137,556	661,104	120,141	2,351,083	302,202	9,675,398
1893.....	454,552	631,901	4,760,364	756,437	137,536	1,489,072	453,188	8,743,050
1894.....	436,379	672,784	5,100,873	715,619	187,919	3,541,305	447,813	11,102,632

795. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase in value of the principal fish in 1894 as compared with the catch of 1893 :—

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES IN 1893-94, COMPARED WITH 1893.

FISH.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Cod . . . . .	4,234,231	205,783	
Herring . . . . .	2,565,730	712,839	
Salmon . . . . .	3,227,439		663,205
Lobsters . . . . .	2,370,632		113,936
Mackerel . . . . .	908,870		187,196
Seal skins . . . . .	970,145	95,303	
Whitefish . . . . .	879,650		419,094
Trout . . . . .	758,147	99,533	
Haddock . . . . .	516,547	70,227	
Fish oils . . . . .	298,338		23,589
Hake . . . . .	304,652		63,171
Smelts . . . . .	404,883		9,291
Pollock . . . . .	221,894		19,687
Halibut . . . . .	254,152	38,785	
Alewives . . . . .	253,904	41,190	
Sardines . . . . .	285,756	67,738	
Oysters . . . . .	182,108	25,668	
Pickarel . . . . .	293,266	135,856	
All others . . . . .	975,081	110,475	

796. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1894, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily been estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of capital invested in 1894 reached the sum of \$9,439,116. There were 1,178 vessels, of a total tonnage of 41,768 tons, employing 9,525 men. The boats numbered 34,102 with 61,194 men.

PROVINCES.	Vessels and Boats.		No. of Men.	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	No.	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		\$			\$	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	14,918	1,647,488	25,478	2,320,728	606,604	1,107,910
New Brunswick . . . . .	6,483	308,523	11,650	548,266	423,514	948,875
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1,571	63,900	3,329	78,315	38,041	366,795
Quebec . . . . .	7,149	248,069	12,081	253,747	281,651	375,091
British Columbia . . . . .	3,093	720,310	12,650	370,290	284,883	979,750
Ontario . . . . .	1,262	317,005	4,155	1,689,875	261,442	260,575
Manitoba . . . . .	804	112,953	1,376	204,500	25,217	60,550
Total . . . . .	35,280	3,418,218	70,719	5,465,721	1,921,352	*4,099,546

\*Including freezers and ice-houses, &c.



797. The following table gives for a series of years the value of vessels, boats, nets, weirs, lobster-traps, smoke and fish-houses, piers and wharves, sailing and steam smacks connected with the fisheries of the Dominion, by provinces:—

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1883.....	2,490,965	730,343	126,314	733,571	271,089	768,245		5,120,527
1884.....								
1885.....	3,010,000	1,075,879	493,143	930,358	378,274	809,805		6,697,459
1886.....	2,936,425	331,075	494,230	793,410	386,710	872,445		6,814,295
1887.....	2,940,061	1,311,173	479,075	781,156	469,920	767,455		6,748,840
1888.....	3,229,845	988,007	379,890	670,521	558,620	1,036,132		6,863,005
1889.....	2,849,777	1,227,300	293,369	532,307	551,626	1,315,772		6,770,151
1890.....	3,243,310	1,184,745	348,320	521,544	563,443	1,511,279		7,372,641
1891.....	2,726,232	1,432,880	376,288	532,350	584,167	1,679,520	44,749	7,376,186
1892.....	2,595,908	1,403,650	540,726	528,615	712,804	1,806,352	59,780	7,647,835
1893.....	3,206,782	1,489,035	644,518	646,236	663,942	1,910,477	120,567	8,681,557
1894.....	3,361,972	1,680,712	468,736	904,811	839,022	1,984,943	198,720	9,439,116

798. The following table of the value of the principal kinds of fish in 1894 shows their distribution among the several provinces. The value of seal skins, amounting to \$944,740, is included in "all other fish," in British Columbia:

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH  
IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1894.  
SEA FISHERIES.

FISH.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Quebec.	Prince Edward Island.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	100,483	454,974	2,504,654	165,303	2,025
Mackerel.....	485,299	152,184		125,762	145,625
Herring.....	811,284	1,127,197	16,160	206,493	203,909
Cod.....	2,450,341	492,493		1,156,077	107,892
Haddock.....	400,135	89,983		4,207	6,002
Lobsters.....	1,294,557	531,570		163,734	380,770
Hake.....	152,220	81,940			28,899
Pollock.....	175,106	46,787			28,899
Halibut.....	121,895	23,798	93,975	13,774	820
Smelts.....	21,517	336,400	3,174	10,108	33,683
Sardines.....		278,706		7,050	
Oysters.....	10,048	67,840	8,000		96,220
Total.....	6,022,885	3,683,872	2,625,963	1,852,398	1,005,845
All other.....	524,502	667,655	1,324,515	450,989	113,893
Grand total.....	6,547,387	4,351,527	3,950,478	2,303,387	1,119,738

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH  
IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1894—*Continued.*

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.

FISH.	1893.		1894.	
	Ontario.	Manitoba and Territories.	Ontario.	Manitoba and Territories.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Whitefish .....	459,661	826,654	360,790	506,192
Salmon-trout .....	577,618	.....	666,186	450
Herring .....	253,068	.....	200,685	.....
Total .....	1,290,347	826,654	1,227,661	506,642
All other .....	404,584	215,439	432,308	280,446
Grand total .....	1,694,931	1,042,093	1,659,969	787,088

With respect to the *modus vivendi* referred to in paragraph 776, Commander Spain, in his last report in connection with the great falling off in the number of United States fishing vessels, taking advantage of the arrangement, says: "I think it (the falling off) is mainly attributable to the large number of Americans (United States people) who now procure their bait from Newfoundland. \* \* There is no doubt if Canada and Newfoundland were to refuse to supply bait to the United States vessels the fishing of the latter would have to stop. Consequently there is no argument, as far as I can see, in favour of the *modus vivendi* except that it most distinctly shows our friendly disposition towards the United States. From the point of view of a fisherman the arrangement is very much in favour of the United States and it seems reasonable that if they put a duty on our fish, we should not help them to catch fish."

799. The following statement shows the number of fry distributed from the several fish hatcheries of the Dominion to their respective provinces, during the years 1868-1894:—

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Totals.
1868-1873.....	1,070,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070,000
1874.....	350,000	100,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	510,000
1875.....	650,000	770,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570,000
1876.....	8,700,000	500,000	60,000	395,000	.....	.....	.....	9,655,000
1877.....	9,300,000	2,831,000	320,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	13,451,000
1878.....	22,605,000	2,372,000	665,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	27,042,000
1879.....	14,602,700	4,317,000	1,025,000	1,740,000	.....	.....	.....	21,684,700
1880.....	15,423,000	3,385,000	975,600	730,000	500,000	.....	.....	21,013,600
1881.....	19,300,000	1,774,000	820,000	680,000	375,000	.....	.....	22,949,000
1882.....	48,841,000	3,565,000	1,228,000	1,165,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	55,859,000
1883.....	78,053,000	2,065,000	997,600	1,459,000	1,210,000	.....	.....	83,784,600
1884.....	45,800,000	2,884,000	1,606,000	1,853,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	53,143,000
1885.....	73,700,000	1,970,000	1,055,000	1,442,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	.....	81,067,000
1886.....	63,451,000	4,983,000	3,126,000	2,139,000	400,000	2,625,000	.....	76,724,000
1887.....	61,630,000	3,705,000	3,373,000	5,645,000	500,000	4,414,000	.....	73,273,000
1888.....	64,076,000	6,845,000	5,432,000	5,949,000	.....	5,807,000	.....	88,109,000
1889.....	26,846,500	6,130,000	5,420,000	5,884,500	.....	4,419,000	.....	47,700,000
1890.....	65,469,000	7,777,000	4,514,000	5,813,000	.....	6,640,000	.....	90,213,000
1891.....	98,850,500	7,100,000	4,668,000	3,550,000	.....	3,603,800	.....	108,773,300
1892.....	54,232,500	5,229,000	3,688,000	3,310,000	.....	6,000,000	.....	72,459,500
1893.....	84,043,000	7,453,000	4,274,000	3,180,000	.....	5,764,000	.....	104,714,000
1894.....	45,923,000	5,940,000	5,106,000	4,093,000	.....	7,800,000	14,500,000	83,368,000
Totals.....	893,922,200	81,695,000	47,569,200	51,427,500	6,145,000	48,872,800	14,500,000	1,144,131,700

In addition to the 893,922,200 fry distributed from the hatcheries in Ontario, there are large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds annually transferred from the Newcastle establishment to the Eastern Province hatcheries, as well as a large quantity of eyed eggs from the Sandwich nursery to other hatcheries.

800. The report of the department for 1893 contains a paper on "A Marine Scientific Station for Canada." In this paper Professor Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, advocates the establishment of an institution devoted to the accurate investigation of fishery problems, the elucidation and final settlement of perplexing questions which have baffled practical men, the collection of exact observations on the food, habits and life-history of fishes, and the accumulation, in this way, of useful scientific knowledge, in order to promote the prosperity of our coast and inland fisheries. Such a station would do much to place in the possession of the department information on the comparative efficiency, destructiveness and wastefulness of various methods of fishing. The investigation of the resources of the various areas along the lengthy coast of the Dominion, the thorough examination of extensive regions of the sea-bottom and the determination of fishes and special products peculiar to these various regions, are calculated to put into the fisherman's hands precisely the information which will be most valuable to him. The introduction of the European sole is one of the first experiments which would suggest itself. No doubt, many sandy areas on the coast of Canada are well adapted for the experiment, and the English sole is now one of the most valuable of good fishes.

There is every probability that the thorough and systematic investigation of the fauna of our Atlantic coast, carried on from such a marine station, would lead to the discovery of fishes of economic value at present existing in our waters, though unrecognized and unappreciated.

Methods of preserving and transporting fish, improved means of drying, salting, canning and refrigeration could be thoroughly tested.

801. The following are statistics of the sealing fleet of Canada for the season of 1894, with those for 1893 added for purposes of comparison :—

	1894.	1893.
Total catch.....	95,048	70,592
Distributed thus :—		
British Columbia coast.....	11,703	28,809
Japanese coast.....	*49,483	29,270
Copper Island coast.....	7,437	12,513
Behring Sea.....	†26,425	.....
Fleet, No. of vessels.....	59 (3,866 tons)	55 (3,743 tons)
Boats.....	266	250
Canoes.....	259	204
Crews, white.....	888	847
“ Indians.....	518	432
Value fur seal skins.....	‡\$948,490	§\$841,104

\* Including 490 landed at Victoria by United States schooners.

† “ 84 “ “ “

‡ Including \$3,750 value of fur seal skins landed at Victoria by United States schooners.

§ Including \$3,120.



The progress of this industry has been gradual but steady. Prior to 1878 very few seals were killed by Canadian sealers. Hunting was not then carried on further than 20 miles from the shore.

The following statement shows the growth:—

	Seals killed.
1883.....	9,195
1889.....	35,310
1890.....	43,325
1891.....	52,365
1892.....	49,743
1893.....	70,592
1894.....	95,048

Of the catch of 1892, 26,400 were secured in the Behring Sea, the remainder, 68,623, were taken in waters where neither the United States Government nor the lessees of the Pribylof Islands had any direct interest.

From 1871 to 1894 the total product of the Canadian pelagic sealing industry amounted to 477,926 seal skins.

## CHAPTER XII.

Minerals Classified.—Statistics of Geological Survey.—Mineral Products in 1894.—Exports of Mineral Products.—Countries Receiving the Exports.—Ontario Commission.—Mining Districts.—Coal Areas.—Production of Coal by Provinces.—Exports of Coal.—Imports of Coal.—Consumption of Coal.—The World's Production of Coal.—Iron Ores.—Iron Furnaces.—Bounties.—Production of Iron.—Export of Iron Ore.—Exports of Iron Goods.—Imports of Iron Goods.—Iron Duties.—Imports from Great Britain and United States.—The World's Production of Iron.—Gold Production of Canada.—The World's Production of Precious Metals.—Coinage of the World.—Copper.—Nickel.—Petroleum.—Natural Gas.—Salt.—Silver.—Phosphate.—Asbestos.—Gypsum.—Building Stone.—Minor Minerals.

802. The mineral wealth of Canada is so great that an American authority has said: "To particularize the undeveloped wealth of this northern land would require volumes." As might be expected from her vast areas and her varied geological formations, Canada is marvellously rich in minerals, the chief of which of economic importance, according to information derived from the report of the Geological Survey, are classed as follows:—

1. Metals and their ores.
2. Minerals used in certain manufactures.
3. Minerals used in agriculture.
4. Minerals used as pigments.
5. Combustible and carbonaceous materials.
6. Refractory minerals.
7. Minerals applicable to building.
8. Minerals for grinding and polishing.
9. Minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery.
10. Minerals applicable to miscellaneous purposes.

803. In the first class are native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog-iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphide of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, sulphide of bismuth, nickeliferous pyrrholite.

804. Among materials applicable to certain chemical manufactures and their products are : iron pyrites, pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese, &c.

805. Among mineral manures are : gypsum, shell-marl.

806. Among mineral pigments and detergents are : iron ochres, barytes or heavy spar, soap-clay, &c.

807. Minerals used in the production of heat and light are : anthracite and bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat, &c.

808. Refractory minerals are: plumbago, soapstone, potstone, mica, asbestos, fire-clays, sandstone and pottery clays.

809. Minerals applicable to common and decorative construction are: limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granites and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles, serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick-clays.

810. Materials for grinding and polishing are: stone for making whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

811. Among minerals applicable to the fine arts and jewellery are lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber and Canadian precious stones.

812. Among miscellaneous materials are: sands for glassmaking, moulding sand, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone, salt, brines and mineral waters.

813. According to the last census there were in Canada 3,643,644 persons ten years old and over, and 45·5 per cent or 1,659,355 of these were engaged in gainful occupations; of this total number 1,856,971 were males of ten years and over, and 1,786,673 were females.

Of those engaged in earning their own living, 1,444,407 were males and 214,948 were females. Of the males 1,371,976 were over 15 years and 72,431 were under that age. Of the females 207,603 were over and 7,345 under 15 years.

Of primary producers, viz.: persons engaged in agriculture, mining and fishing, there were 790,210, of whom 777,812 were males and 12,398 females. Of the males 714,518 were over and 63,294 under 15 years old. Of the females 12,373 were over and 25 under 15 years of age.

Those engaged in mining numbered 13,417, in quarrying 1,509, and of officials of mining and quarrying companies there were 242. There were no women engaged in these occupations. Of the miners 291, and of the quarrymen, 9 were boys under 15 years of age.

Mining and quarrying engaged only 0·4 per cent of all those engaged in gainful occupations, and 1·9 per cent of the primary producers.

814. By provinces the miners and quarrymen are distributed according to the census of 1891 as under:—

PROVINCES.	Miners.	Quarrymen.
British Columbia .....	4,591	55
Manitoba .....	9	8
New Brunswick .....	97	231
Nova Scotia .....	5,660	86
Ontario .....	1,034	574
Prince Edward Island .....	18	6
Quebec .....	1,534	527
North-west Territories .....	474	22
Total .....	13,417	1,509

815. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are pre-eminently the mining provinces of the Dominion, over 76 per cent of the miners being reported from these provinces.

In 1881 the census returns showed that there were 6,541 miners and 469 quarrymen in the Dominion. Of the miners British Columbia had 2,792; Manitoba, 6; New Brunswick, 121; Nova Scotia, 2,728; Ontario, 493; Prince Edward Island, 4; Quebec, 391, and the North-west Territories, 6.

816. A comparison of the two enumerations shows that the number of miners in the Dominion more than doubled in the ten years, that British Columbia added 1,799 and Nova Scotia 2,932 to the number employed in mining. This indicates very considerable growth in the development of the Dominion.

817. Coal mining has made rapid advance during the past few years. In British Columbia in 1888 the number of men and boys employed was 2,012, and the output of coal 489,300 tons, giving an average of 243 tons per man.

In 1894 the number of men employed was 2,929, and the coal raised was 1,134,507 tons, giving an average of 387 tons per man.

In Nova Scotia in 1888 the number of men employed in connection with coal mining was 4,651, and the number of tons raised was 1,576,692 long tons, giving an average of 339 tons per man.

In 1894 the number of employees had increased to 5,936 persons and the number of tons to 2,200,235 long tons, giving an average of 370 tons of 2,240 pounds to each man in the year.

818. The Nova Scotian returns for 1888 show that the 4,651 employees aggregated 897,422 days' labour, or an average of 193 days in the year for each employee.

In 1894 the average number of days of labour was 1,450,257, showing an average of 244 days for each employee in the year.

In this average is included all persons employed under ground and above ground and also those employed in construction, these latter numbering 81 in 1888, and 99 in 1894.

819. In the United States, in the production of bituminous coal the average working time in 1893 was 204 days. Thus the Nova Scotian coal miners had 40 days more work in the year than the coal miners in the United States.

The returns for the United States indicate that each man produced per diem 2.06 short tons in 1893. The Nova Scotian returns indicate that each man produced 1.70 short tons per diem. The miners in the United States produced, therefore, about 21 per cent more per man per diem than the miners of Nova Scotia.



820. In the chief coal producing countries of the world the average yearly production per man is given as under :—

	*Tons.
United Kingdom....	256
United States.....	448
Germany.....	254
France.....	197
Belgium.....	166
Austria.....	179
Russia.....	148
Spain.....	104
Italy.....	121
Sweden.....	126
Nova Scotia.....	370

821. The Mineral Statistics of Canada have been published by the Geological Survey since 1886.

822. Divided into three year periods, the production as given by the survey is :—

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS IN CANADA.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

—	1886-7-8.	1889-90-1.	1892-3-4.
	\$	\$	\$
Metallic.....	2,133,474	3,902,685	5,024,201
Non-metallic.....	9,595,334	13,076,892	14,549,712
Sundries.....	854,524	683,755	343,324
Total . . . . .	12,583,332	17,663,332	19,917,237

823. Taking the metallic, we have the following results :—

COPPER PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

—	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....	4,144,322	454,629
1889-90-1.....	7,250,781	982,745
1892-3-4.....	7,878,912	841,071

GOLD PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Oz.	\$
1886-7-8.....	66,153	1,202,563
1889-90-1.....	62,559	1,125,183
1892-3-4.....	51,529	927,392

\*One ton equal to 2,240 lbs.

## IRON ORE PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	74,875	142,082
1889-90-1.....	76,557	149,675
1892-3-4.....	112,647	259,612

## LEAD PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....	293,100	12,229
1889-90-1.....	288,921	12,432
1892-3-4.....	3,044,381	106,227

## NICKEL PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....		
1890-91; 2 years average.....	3,031,184	1,854,004
1892-3-4.....	3,771,376	1,845,809

## PLATINUM PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....		3,866
1889-90-1.....		6,000
1892-3-4.....		2,100

## SILVER PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Oz.	\$
1886-7-8.....		317,932
1889-90-1.....	399,510	390,246
1892-3-4.....	456,477	331,724
	Lbs.	
Zinc 1893.....	11,763	470

824. Taking the Non-metallic we have the following results :—

## ARSENIC PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	531	15,349
1889-90-1.....	30	594
1894.....	7	420

\* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

## ASBESTUS PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	4,160	229,411
1889-90-1.....	8,417	895,557
1892-3-4.....	6,715	374,364

## COAL PRODUCED.—(YEARLY AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	2,373,000	5,011,882
1889-90-1.....	3,153,405	6,741,513
1892-3-4.....	3,621,101	8,017,062

## COKE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	40,399	124,024
1889-90-1.....	56,024	165,644
1892-3-4.....	58,327	156,633

## FELDSPAR PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	461	2,308
1889-90-1.....	250	1,681
1892-3-4.....		

## FIRE CLAY PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....		
1889-90-1.....	250	750
1892-3-4.....		3,594

## GRINDSTONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	5,025	53,894
1889-90-1.....	4,255	38,596
1892-3-4.....	4,512	40,482

## GRAPHITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....		
1889-90-1.....	217	1,850
1892-3-4.....	167	3,763

\* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

## GYPSUM PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	165,298	179,804
1889-90-1.....	214,462	201,797
1892-3-4.....	214,256	207,813

## LIMESTONE FOR FLUX PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	11,343	11,343
1889-90-1.....	17,325	17,272
1892-3-4.....	23,622	27,786

## MANGANESE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	1,612	44,367
1889-90-1.....	1,012	23,960
1892-3-4.....	139	9,629

## MICA PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....	23,823	29,677
1889-90-1.....		56,101
1892-3-4.....		70,182

## BARYTA PRODUCED.—(TOTAL EACH PERIOD.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	4,661	29,570
1889-90-1.....	1,842	7,543
1892-3-4.....	315	1,260

## OCHRES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	645	3,311
1889-90-1.....	656	12,718
1892-3-4.....	868	11,493

## MINERAL WATER PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Gals.	\$
1886-7-8.....	124,850	11,456
1889-90-1.....	471,083	52,553
1892-3-4.....	625,645	92,912

\* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.



## MOLYBDENITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....	150	156
1889-90-1.....		
1892-3-4.....		

## MOULDING SAND PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	*Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	109	548
1889-90-1.....	240	1,086
1892-3-4.....	1,160	2,616

## NATURAL GAS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

		\$
1886-7-8.....		
1889-90-1.....		
1893.....		366,233
1894.....		313,754

## PETROLEUM PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Lbs.	\$
1886-7-8.....	661,312	596,412
1889-90-1.....	720,106	839,793
1892-3-4.....	802,421	884,048

## PHOSPHATE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	22,223	288,812
1889-90-1.....	28,779	306,437
1892-3-4.....	9,140	90,769

## PRECIOUS STONES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

		\$
1886-7-8.....		
1889-90-1.....		1,000
1892-3-4.....		1,334

## PYRITES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	48,142	216,642
1889-90-1.....	63,061	211,184
1892-3-4.....	52,946	158,839

\* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

## SALT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	60,534	193,016
1889-90-1.....	40,536	163,207
1892-3-4.....	55,003	176,218

## SOAP STONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	97	493
1889-90-1.....	370	769
1892-3-4.....	1,002	3,267

## WHITING PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	830	1,440
1889-90-1.....	500	500
1892-3-4.....	500	750

## BRICKS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	M.	\$
1886-7-8.....	162,248	965,678
1889-90-1.....	196,273	1,200,800
1892-3-4.....	.....	1,440,905

## BUILDING STONE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Cub. yds.	\$
1886-7-8.....	279,980	612,162
1889-90-1.....	203,862	862,403
1892-3-4.....	219,598	608,920

## CEMENT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Brls.	\$
1886-7-8.....	60,255	58,751
1889-90-1.....	95,388	90,252
1892-3-4.....	148,127	154,102

## FLAG STONES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE.)

	Sq. ft.	\$
1886-7-8.....	83,600	8,352
1889-90-1.....	19,722	1,921
1892-3-4.....	69,066	3,551

## GRANITE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	Quantity.	Value.
	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	16,210	117,707
1889-90-1.....	12,377	71,695
1892-3-4.....	19,038	89,760

## LIME PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	Bush.	\$
1886-7-8.....	2,007,267	339,521
1889-90-1.....	2,426,607	342,124
1892-3-4.....		583,757

## MARBLE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	311	6,408
1889-90-1.....	368	4,503
1892-3-4.....	423	4,100

## MISCELLANEOUS CLAY PRODUCTS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	\$
1886-7-8.....	212,977
1889-90-1.....	490,624
1892-3-4.....	518,792

## ROOFING CEMENT PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....		
1889-90-1.....	1,045	5,656
1892-3-4.....	772	6,473

## SANDS AND GRAVELS PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	188,884	30,977
1889-90-1.....	289,608	29,222
1892-3-4.....	317,378	98,123

## SLATE PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	* Tons.	\$
1886-7-8.....	6,005	81,455
1889-90-1.....	6,602	109,705
1892-3-4.....		78,482

\* One ton equal to 2,000 lbs.

## TILES PRODUCED.—(ANNUAL AVERAGE).

	Quantity.	Value.
	M.	\$
1886-7-8.....	11,530	162,247
1889-90-1.....	10,962	138,847
1892-3-4.....		193,952

825. The returns for the United States show that the value of the total production (mineral and metal) in 1894 was \$553,372,902, which is a decrease of \$82,473,904 or 13·37 per cent.

The returns for Canada show that the total value of the mineral and metal production in 1894 was \$1,550,000 more than in 1893, or an increase of 8 per cent.

In Canada the metallic products advanced from \$4,582,166 worth in 1893 to \$4,683,389, an increase of \$101,223.

While the quantity increased by 34·7 per cent, the value only increased by 2·2 per cent, showing a very considerable reduction in the price of the articles belonging to this class.

The experience of the United States is that while the quantity increased by about 4 per cent, the value was reduced by 16·4 per cent.

In Canada there was a decrease in value of 27·3 per cent, and in the United States a decrease of 23·4 per cent.

In the United States the chief decrease was in copper, of which there were produced in 1893, 327,255,788 pounds, valued at \$35,179,997, and in 1894, 353,504,314 pounds, valued at \$33,540,489, showing a decrease in value per pound of 13·3 per cent.

Pig-iron in the United States showed a decrease from 7,043,384 tons in 1893, to 6,657,388 tons in 1894, and in value from \$93,888,309 to \$71,966,364.

In Canada the quantity of pig-iron made decreased from 55,947 tons in 1893, to 49,967 tons in 1894, and the value from \$790,283 to \$646,447.

In the United States the production of non-metallic articles dropped in value from \$377,476,784 in 1893, to \$353,670,787, a decrease of over 6 per cent.

In Canada the production of these articles increased 9·8 per cent, judged in the same way, viz., by values.

The production of bituminous coal, which article is really an index to the condition of manufacturing industry, showed in the United States a decrease from 1893 of about 11 million tons, or 9 per cent.

In Canada the production of bituminous coal showed an increase of 134,065 tons, or 3·6 per cent of an increase against the decrease of 9 per cent in the United States.

There was a reduction in the output of salt in both countries, in Canada of 5,125 tons, or 8 per cent, and in the United States of 75,931 tons, or nearly 6 per cent.



In the output of phosphate there was a decrease in Canada of 11 per cent, and in the United States of 3 per cent in quantity; in value the decrease was, Canadian, 38 per cent; United States, 16 per cent.

826. Taking the total production, Canada had \$4.16 per head of its population in 1894, against \$3.90 per head in 1893. The United States had \$8.12 per head in 1894, against \$9.21 in 1893.

Canada, on a per head basis, had an increase of 6.7 per cent in the mineral and metal production, and the United States experienced a decrease of 11.8 per cent in the value of their output.

In the production of gold Canada does not appear to advantage. There was an increase of 1,383 ounces, or 2.7 per cent in the output of 1894 compared with 1893. In the United States the increase was 184,296 ounces, or 10.6 per cent.

Taking the past 9 years, the production in Canada stands, 1886-7-8, yearly average, 66,153 ounces; 1889-90-91, 62,559 ounces; 1892-3-4, 51,529 ounces; 1894, 52,992 ounces.

The year 1886 was the year of largest production during the period under review. In that year 76,879 ounces were returned. 1892 was the year of smallest production, 49,985 ounces.

Doubtless the development of gold mining in South Africa has had an adverse influence on Canada gold mining, just as the set back to silver has diverted the attention of miners in the United States from the white to the yellow metal, and thereby increased the production of gold in the United States beyond the usual annual output.

Taken in the large mineral production of Canada, while by no means as actively developed as it might be, has made advance in a year of depression which has reduced sensibly the production of other countries.

Reports from Nova Scotia indicate that much greater importance is attached to the development of the immense numeral resources of that province than was previously the fact. The coal mines of Cape Breton are now handled by men of greater resources of capital and higher scientific attainments, than in past years. Greater economy is practised and greater efforts made in searching for new markets.

The greater activity displayed by the Ontario Government in bringing organized governmental influence to bear upon the search for minerals in that province; the efforts made by the British Columbian Government to bring the undoubtedly large deposits of minerals in the province before the capitalists of Great Britain, and the bounties offered by the Government of Canada will, without doubt, have a direct beneficial effect upon the development of mining in the Dominion, so that before long, the mutual difficulty having been overcome, the production of minerals will bear some proportion to the actual possession of them in all parts of the Dominion.

The activity shown by the General Mining Association of the Dominion, and the high character of the papers read at their meetings, indicate that a much greater degree of scientific ability is now applied to the field of mineral products that was formerly the case. The mining journals of the Dominion show a decided improvement in their contents. Thus everything conduces to the belief that mining in Canada is entering upon a new era.

827. The following is a statement of the mineral production of Canada, published by the Geological Survey. The figures for each year are subject to revision :—

PRODUCTS.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Arsenic.....Tons.			7	420
Asbestus....."	6,437	313,806	7,630	420,825
*Bricks.....1,000	205,000	1,275,000		*1,800,000
*Building stone.....Cub. yds.	220,000	610,000		*1,200,000
Cement.....Brls.	134,645	201,583	107,327	140,659
Coal.....Tons.	3,719,170	8,422,259	3,853,235	8,447,329
Coke....."	61,078	161,790	57,768	147,861
Copper.....Lbs.	8,109,856	875,864	8,481,685	805,760
Feldspar.....Tons.	575	4,525		
Fire clay....."	540	700	252	515
Flagstone.....sq. ft.	40,800	3,487	152,700	5,298
Gold.....oz.	51,609	927,244	52,992	954,451
Granite.....Tons.	22,521	94,393	16,392	109,936
Graphite....."	4,600	38,379		
Grindstones....."	192,568	196,150	223,631	202,031
Gypsum....."	†124,702	298,018	109,991	226,611
Iron ore....."			2,215	36,946
" chromic....."				
Lead (fine, contained in ore) . . .Lbs.	2,135,023	80,996	5,792,700	188,262
Lithographic stones.....Tons.			180	30,000
*Lime.....Bush.	2,400,000	440,000		*900,000
Limestone for flux.....Tons.	27,797	27,519	35,100	34,347
Manganese....."	228	14,458	74	4,180
Marble....."	590	5,100		
Mica.....Lbs.		69,622		50,000
Mineral paint.....Tons.				
Mineral water.....Galls.	725,096	108,347	511,460	95,040
Moulding sand.....Tons.		1,000	3,074	6,148
Natural gas....."		366,233		313,754
Nickel.....Lbs.	3,992,982	2,076,351	4,907,430	2,061,120
Ochres.....Tons.	1,070	17,710	1,155	11,120
Petroleum (bbls. of 35 imp. gal.) .."	798,406	834,334	829,104	835,322
Phosphate....."	8,198	70,942	7,290	43,940
Pig iron....."	†		†	
Platinum.....Oz.		1,800		1,000
*Potters' ware....."		180,467		113,874
Precious stones....."		1,500		1,500
Pyrites.....Tons.	58,542	175,626	40,527	121,581
Roofing cement....."	951	5,441	565	1,978
Salt....."	62,324	195,926	57,199	170,687
Sands and gravel (exports)....."	329,116	121,795	324,656	86,940
Sewer pipes....."		194,462		250,325
Silver.....Oz.	914,975	321,423	649,586	409,239
Slate.....Tons.	7,112	90,825		75,550
Soapstone....."	717	1,920	916	1,640
Terra cotta....."		55,704		65,600
*Tiles.....1,000	16,000	191,000		*200,000
Whiting.....Bbls.			500	750
Zinc.....Lbs.	11,763	470		
Estimated value of mineral products not returned.....		276,543		294,744
Total.....		19,350,712		20,900,000

\* Estimated. † Of the reported quantity of iron ore in 1893, 124,053 tons were converted into pig iron, producing 55,947 tons, valued at the furnaces at \$790,283. In 1894 the quantity converted was 109,991 tons, producing 49,967 tons valued at \$646,447.

828. Mineral production of the United States, 1893 and 1894, compiled for the *Mineral Industry*, Vol. III., by Richard P. Rothwell, editor of *Engineering and Mining Journal News* :—

PRODUCTS.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Non-metallic.</i>		\$		\$
<i>Abrasives—</i>				
1. Corundum and emery. Short tons	1,747	140,589	1,220	109,500
2. Garnet..... “	1,520	55,800	1,000	35,000
3. Grindstones..... “	45,340	345,920	37,400	335,800
4. Millstones..... “	155	2,359	297	4,447
5. Tripolo & infus earth. “	1,351	25,625	1,802	36,687
6. Whetstones..... “	1,903	89,550	1,735	84,450
7. Alum..... “	96,000	2,880,000	72,000	2,160,000
8. Antimony ore..... “	850	41,000	.....	9,075
<i>Asbestos and talc—</i>				
9. Asbestos..... “	120	6,000	250	3,750
10. Fibrous talc..... “	36,500	337,625	39,600	396,000
11. Talc and soapstone .. “	20,100	366,825	21,044	401,892
12. Asphalt..... “	3,490	68,682	4,198	75,654
13. Bituminous rock..... “	31,404	114,752	34,199	148,120
14. Barytes..... “	26,632	133,160	23,758	95,032
15. Bauxite..... Long tons	19,041	55,205	10,732	42,928
16. Borax..... Pounds.	9,190,000	689,925	13,140,589	919,841
17. Bromine..... “	348,399	87,100	379,444	98,655
18. Cement, natural hydraulic, bbls., 300 lbs..... “	7,445,950	5,010,958	7,895,259	4,397,407
19. Cement, Portland..... Bbls.	673,989	1,052,173	738,196	1,080,644
20. Clay refractory..... Short tons	3,214,989	4,822,483	3,375,738	4,050,885
21. Clay kaolin..... “	30,183	205,667	24,552	185,169
22. Coal, anthracite..... “	47,355,387	74,605,885	52,010,433	80,879,404
23. Coal, bituminous..... “	* 128,826,364	123,899,415	* 117,950,348	103,842,467
24. Coke..... “	8,939,961	14,706,544	8,495,295	12,654,558
25. Cobalt oxide..... Pounds.	3,894	5,452	6,550	8,843
26. Copperas..... Short tons	17,862	134,520	14,897	104,100
27. Copper sulphate..... Pounds.	54,000,000	1,822,500	60,000,000	2,016,000
28. Chrome ore..... Long tons	1,629	16,000	2,653	35,125
29. Feldspar..... “	17,000	85,000	23,280	116,400
30. Fluorspar..... Short tons	9,700	63,070	9,000	64,000
31. Graphite..... Pounds.	882,912	39,731	770,846	34,689
32. Graphite, amorphous... Short tons	1,691	8,996	165	1,252
33. Gypsum..... “	330,231	927,615	287,517	849,925
34. Lime..... Bbls., 200 lbs.	† 60,000,000	30,000,000	† 56,750,000	28,375,000
35. Magnesite..... Short tons	1,143	8,000	1,370	4,864
36. Maganese ore..... Long tons	9,150	60,000	11,735	74,890
37. Mica, ground..... Pounds.	679,000	29,522	829,500	35,957
38. Mica, sheet..... “	6,500	5,478	9,900	11,103
39. Monazite..... “	130,000	7,600	750,000	45,000
40. Natural gas..... “	.....	14,000,000	.....	11,000,000
41. Paints, minerals..... Short tons	44,709	726,160	38,801	662,262
42. Paints, vermilion..... “	37	40,000	41	45,600
43. Paints, white lead..... “	88,500	9,469,500	87,242	8,445,174
44. Paints, zinc oxide..... “	25,000	1,875,000	22,814	1,711,275
45. Petroleum (crude)..... Bbls., 42 galls.	50,349,228	32,223,505	48,527,336	40,762,962
46. Phosphate rock..... Long tons	981,340	3,434,690	952,155	2,856,465

\* Including brown coal, lignite and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.  
† Estimated.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Con.*

PRODUCTS.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Non-metallic—Con.</i>		\$		\$
47. Marls..... Long tons	200,000	540,000	225,000	607,500
48. Precious stones.....		200,000		250,000
49. Pyrites..... Long tons	95,000	285,000	107,462	466,466
50. Salt, evaporated....Bbls., 280 lbs.	9,703,419	4,945,583	9,161,053	4,608,275
51. Salt, rock..... "	1,935,642	678,064	2,341,922	788,681
52. Silica, sand and quartz.Long tons	300,000	330,824	315,531	347,951
53. Slate, roofing..... Squares.	803,887	2,956,895	693,944	2,551,259
54. Slate, other manufactures. Sq. ft.	4,138,920	475,681	5,099,791	499,578
55. Soda, natural.....Short tons	2,500	12,500		
56. Soda, natural sulphate. "	90	450		
57. Stone, limestone (flux)...Long tons	3,750,000	2,250,000	3,544,393	2,126,636
58. Stone, marble..... Cubic ft.	5,639,681	2,087,758	5,681,766	2,177,280
59. Stone, onyx..... "	2,175	28,750	1,450	29,000
60. Other building stones.....		*38,000,000		*30,000,000
Total, non-metals.....		377,517,086		353,760,877
<i>Metals.</i>				
61. Aluminum..... Pounds.	312,000	202,800	817,600	490,560
62. Antimony.....Short tons	350	63,000	220	39,200
63. Copper..... Pounds.	327,255,788	35,179,997	353,504,314	33,540,489
64. Gold..... Troy ounces	1,739,323	35,955,000	1,923,619	39,761,205
65. Iron, pig..... Long tons	7,043,384	93,888,309	6,657,388	71,966,364
66. Lead, value at New York.Short tons	166,678	12,434,178	160,867	10,585,048
67. Nickel, fine..... Pounds.	25,893	12,429		
68. Quicksilver.....Flasks, 76½ lbs.	30,164	1,108,527	30,440	1,095,840
69. Silver, commercial value. Troy oz.	60,500,000	47,311,000	49,846,875	31,403,531
70. Zinc spelter.....Short tons	76,255	6,214,782	74,000	5,209,882
Total, metals.....		232,370,022		194,092,119
Estimate products unspecified.....		6,000,000		5,500,000
Grand total.....		615,887,108		553,352,996

\* Estimated.

The above table is taken from the *Engineering and Mining News* and must be considered as only approximately accurate. It has been adopted in the absence of the United States geological survey statement of the mineral resources of the United States, which statement had not come to hand at the time of compiling the Year-Book. This fact explains some discrepancies that may be noticed in some of the details.

Antimony has disappeared from our returns for the past three years. It gave promise of being a valuable addition to our mineral production, as in 1886 the quantity produced was 665 tons. The cause is said to be that the Nova Scotian mine which was the chief source of supply is the subject of a law suit.



829. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported by Canada in the last five years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos.....	444,159	513,909	514,412	396,718	339,756
Coal.....	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558	3,321,565
Copper.....	244,337	505,196	216,603	395,819	88,352
Gold.....	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,868	318,258
Gypsum.....	193,899	184,977	194,304	178,979	160,082
Iron ore.....	31,366	32,582	36,935	26,114	9,026
Iron and steel.....	294,728	257,471	243,857	316,454	295,924
Mica.....	26,932	22,312	68,466	96,900	26,553
Nickel.....		240,499	617,639	427,557	808,799
Phosphates.....	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475	40,400
Silver.....	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406	423,707
Stone and marble.....	91,998	68,308	60,209	49,308	46,883
Other articles.....	394,519	348,558	303,391	432,868	441,456
Total.....	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024	6,320,761

830. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were ;—

COUNTRIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	4,319,382	4,896,913	5,045,694	5,034,429	5,261,568
Great Britain.....	756,302	959,199	806,055	367,141	356,008
British possessions.....	256,585	246,218	319,593	312,515	393,132
Germany.....	20,532	23,516	30,320	39,156	29,307
Japan.....	7,639	4,964	4,596	12,564	.....
St. Pierre.....	20,295	20,010	35,673	23,751	23,751
Mexico.....	2,373	18,818	3,175	1,115	11,485
Other countries.....	47,230	135,332	96,257	90,353	245,510
Total.....	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363	5,881,024	6,320,761

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or to the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent, 86 per cent, and 83 per cent and 13 per cent, 15 per cent, 14 per cent, 6 per cent and 5·63 per cent.

831. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaus-

tive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario :—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault St. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermillion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will be developed in time, an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

The outcome of the work of the Commission was the establishment of a Bureau of Mines for Ontario, with Mr. A. Blue as Director. Four annual reports have been issued. The report of 1894 is a valuable one and contains information which should be studied by those desiring to make themselves well acquainted with the mineral wealth of the Province of Ontario. The Legislature of the province has made provision for summer mining schools at Sudbury and Rat Portage, at which practical instruction is given for the benefit of miners, prospectors and others employed or interested in mining pursuits. Classes were opened in the summer of 1894 and the aggregate regular attendance was 51.

832. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-west Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, and, during 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a line to the Souris coal fields, which are now being developed; iron ore is also said to abound in the lake districts, but has not yet been worked; and a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, but none of them has yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

#### COAL.

833. The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known, but as yet undeveloped, in the far north.

834. There are first, the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ; 2nd, those of the North-west Territories ; 3rd, those of the Rocky Mountains, and 4th, those of British Columbia. 1st. The coal areas of Nova Scotia cover about 635 square miles. They are divided into the Cape Breton, the Pictou and the Cumberland basins, all in Nova Scotia ; New Brunswick containing, so far as known, no seams of sufficient magnitude to be worked successfully in competition with the Cumberland mines.

835. The workable thickness of the coal is very great, in Cape Breton a total of 25 to 60 feet, in Pictou at least 70 feet, and in Cumberland at least 30 feet. If the workable area is reduced one-quarter, say from 406,400 acres to 300,000 acres, and the average thickness of the workable area put at 25 feet, on the basis of 1,000 tons of coal an acre for every foot of coal, the amount of coal in the measures of Nova Scotia is 7,000,000,000 tons.

836. The following average analysis from a paper on Canadian coals read at the Montreal meeting of the British Association, will give a fair idea of the coals from the three districts :—

	Cape Breton.	Pictou.	Cumberland.
Moisture.....	0·75	1·19	1·46
Volatile combustible.....	37·26	29·10	33·69
Fixed carbon.....	58·74	60·63	59·35
Ash.....	3·25	9·34	5·50

837. There is a wonderful similarity between these coals, as shown by these analyses, and some notable coals mined in the United States. The Pictou analysis, except that it is high in ash, does not differ much from the Connellsville coal ; The Cape Breton is very much like the Pittsburgand, the Cumberland like the Westmoreland.

838. The coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton are all practically on tide water. Heretofore the shipment of coal by sea in winter has been almost impossible, resulting in loss from depreciation and in increased cost of handling and shipping. In the broad scheme of improvements undertaken in Cape Breton by the Dominion Coal Company (Ltd.) a very important feature is the construction of a railway from Sydney to Louisburg. This will give the coal of the Sydney fields a harbour the year round, and make easy the distribution of coal during the winter season.

839. There are no coal measures from New Brunswick westward until the Province of Manitoba is reached. The coal areas of Manitoba are roughly estimated at 15,000 square miles. They yield lignites only, often of a very good quality. Analysis gives the following result :—

Water .....	15·40
Volatile combustible.....	37·97
Fixed carbon.....	41·21
Ash.....	5·36

840. Analysis of the coal found in the area (50,000 square miles) extending along the base of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to the vicinity of the Peace River—a distance of 500 miles—gives the following result:—

—	Belly River.	Bow River.	Peace River.
Water .....	6·52	12·37	2·10
Volatile combustible.....	31·03	32·33	21·54
Fixed carbon.....	56·54	46·39	71·63
Ash.....	5·91	8·91	4·73

841. The third coal area is that in the Rocky Mountains. Though small as measured by miles, it contains much coal of the best quality. Several seams of anthracite of excellent quality have been found.

842. The fourth area is that of the Pacific coast. Dr. George M. Dawson gives the following estimate of its extent:—

	Square Miles.
Nanaimo coal basin (coals) approximately correct.....	200
Comox coal basin (coals) rough approximation.....	700
Queen Charlotte's Island very rough approximation.....	800
Tertiary lignite-bearing rocks in different parts of British Columbia south of the 54th parallel of latitude (very rough approximation) . . . . .	12,000

843. In quality the Vancouver Island bituminous coals are found to be superior for all practical purposes to any coals on the Pacific coast. They rank in San Francisco with the West Hartley coals.

844. In the Comox district the productive measures show ten seams of coal with a total of 29 feet 3 inches, the thickest seam being 10 feet.

845. The character of the coal is evidenced by the following analysis:—

—	Slow Coking.	Fast Coking.
Water .....	1·47	1·47
Volatile combustible.....	28·19	32·69
Fixed carbon.....	64·05	59·55
Ash.....	6·29	6·29

846. Anthracite in 3-feet and 6-feet seams, comparing favourably with that from Pennsylvania, has been found in Queen Charlotte's Island.

Samples analysed give the following results:—

	Sample 1.	Sample 2.
Water .....	1·60	7·89
Volatile combustible.....	5·02	4·77
Fixed carbon.....	83·09	85·76
Ash.....	8·76	6·69
Sulphur.....	1·53	0·89



847. The following gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last four years, the figures in each year, however, being subject to revision :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Nova Scotia .....	2,290,158	2,175,913	*1,884,638	2,501,406
British Columbia .....	1,152,588	925,495	1,095,689	1,134,507
Manitoba and N. W. Territories .....	180,330	191,139	221,415	268,000
New Brunswick .....				
Total .....	3,623,076	3,292,547	3,201,742	3,903,913

\* Nine months only.

848. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1894 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1894.

COUNTIES.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Province.	
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
Cumberland .....	608,999	162,032	374,840	536,872
Pictou .....	510,710	298,069	163,415	461,484
Cape Breton .....	1,327,687	285,974	962,572	1,248,546
Other counties .....	16,866	6,434	8,775	15,210
Total .....	2,464,262	752,509	1,509,602	2,262,112

\* Tons of 2,000 lbs.

Contrasting these figures with 1888, the increase in quantity raised in the Cumberland basin is about 15 per cent and in Cape Breton, about 42 per cent. "Other counties" did not appear in the statement of 1888. The greatest absolute gain is in the Cape Breton basin.

Taking the totals the proportions in 1894 were: round, 67·3 per cent; slack, 20·5 per cent, and run of mine, 12·2 per cent. In 1888 the proportions were: round coal, 65·9 per cent; slack, 21·2 per cent, and run of mine, 12·9 per cent. The increase has, therefore, been in the round coal, showing improvement in the methods of mining.

Formerly large quantities of "culm" coal accumulated at the several mines and became a cause of expense to owners. But with the development of manufacturing, this culm has become a source of profit, being in demand for purposes where a great degree of heat is required.

849. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal in Nova Scotia for five years :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

YEARS.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR.		Total Sold.
		Home Consumption.	Export from Province.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1890 .....	2,222,081	674,191	1,326,254	2,000,444
1891 .....	2,290,158	716,505	1,355,433	2,071,938
1892 .....	2,175,914	698,855	1,264,431	1,936,286
1893* .....	1,884,639	524,079	1,140,156	1,664,235
1894† .....	2,464,263	752,509	1,509,602	2,262,111

\*For 9 months ended 30th September.

†Year ended 30th September.

850. In British Columbia the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the mainland, and also at Kamloops, on the mainland, but the output at present is nil.

The total output in 1894 was 1,134,507 tons of 2,000 pounds, as compared with 1,095,689 tons in 1893, an increase of 38,818 tons.

851. The following are details of the production and distribution of British Columbian coal :—

COLLIERIES.	Coal Raised.	*Home Consumption.	Sold for export.
	†Tons.	†Tons.	†Tons.
Nanaimo .....	441,979	.....	323,825
Wellington .....	422,192	.....	341,435
Union .....	270,336	.....	261,699
Total .....	1,134,507	.....	926,959

\*Including coal used in the collieries.

†Tons of 2,000 pounds.

With one exception the year 1894 was the year of largest production. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as follows : Wellington, 1,047 ; Nanaimo, 1,335, and Seattle, 1,330.

852. The next table shows the production of coal in the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, in each year since 1874 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
1874 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	*Tons.	*Tons.	*Tons.
1874. ....	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875. ....	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876. ....	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877. ....	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878. ....	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879. ....	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880. ....	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881. ....	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882. ....	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883. ....	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884. ....	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885. ....	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886. ....	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887. ....	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888. ....	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889. ....	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
1890. ....	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
1891. ....	2,290,158	1,152,588	3,442,746
1892. ....	2,175,913	925,495	3,101,408
1893. ....	†1,884,638	1,095,689	2,980,327
1894. ....	‡2,464,263	1,134,507	3,598,770
Total .....	32,398,367	9,651,288	42,049,655

\*Tons of 2,000 lbs.

†For 9 months only.

‡Year ended September 30.

853. The development and the direction of the development of the coal trade of Nova Scotia are shown in the next table.

In 1873 the total sales amounted to 984,839 tons of 2,000 pounds distributed as follows : Sales within the province, 241,130 tons ; sales to neighbouring provinces, 378,434 tons ; to countries outside of the Dominion, 367,174 tons. In 1883 the total sales were 1,453,126 tons, of which 527,886 tons were within the province, 770,684 to neighbouring provinces, and 139,721 tons to outside countries. In 1894 the total sales were 2,262,111 tons, of which Nova Scotia took 752,509 tons, the neighbouring provinces 1,411,983 tons, and outside countries 97,619 tons. Thus in twenty-two years the total sales have increased 129 per cent ; the amount consumed within the province has increased 212 per cent, and the purchases of neighbouring provinces have increased nearly 274 per cent.

These facts indicate the growth of manufacturing in the Province of Nova Scotia, and in the other provinces which draw their supply from the Nova Scotian coal fields. They also indicate the development of railway facilities tending to the cheapening of transportation.

In Nova Scotia there are now 64 miles of railways owned by coal and iron mines. These employ 31 locomotives and require an equipment of 1,697 waggons. These railways, inasmuch as they do not carry passengers, are not included in the railway mileage of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL SALES (IN TONS OF 2,000 LBS.) DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1868-1893.

YEAR.	SALES.				ANALYSIS OF SALES TO NEIGHBOURING PROVINCES.			
	Total.	To Neighbour- ing Provinces.	To other Countries.	For Home Con- sumption.	To Quebec.	To New Brunswick.	To Prince Ed- ward Island.	To Newfound- land.
1868.	508,059	115,152	261,160	131,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.	573,210	144,646	298,166	130,398	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.	636,470	193,735	296,965	145,770	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.	667,989	186,567	311,394	167,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.	880,224	314,219	336,062	229,943	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.	984,839	378,434	367,174	241,130	209,506	76,163	30,061	62,564
1874.	839,022	379,404	218,857	128,761	181,741	88,302	46,982	62,380
1875.	791,610	427,516	125,948	238,146	212,524	96,284	48,878	79,830
1876.	710,312	355,984	101,591	232,737	131,379	114,117	52,537	57,951
1877.	763,513	329,781	153,247	286,485	106,532	117,396	50,589	55,263
1878.	776,732	340,175	122,820	312,573	93,755	129,074	48,621	68,724
1879.	771,259	382,358	77,407	311,494	172,612	94,889	50,278	64,569
1880.	1,069,218	507,697	166,258	361,663	267,782	109,555	52,378	77,981
1881.	1,159,216	564,078	166,855	498,393	300,863	138,349	55,231	69,635
1882.	1,400,200	745,453	139,721	514,027	428,995	172,051	56,108	89,300
1883.	1,453,126	770,684	154,655	527,886	509,878	187,869	53,859	69,079
1884.	1,413,048	774,825	85,997	452,216	444,396	177,430	56,448	79,562
1885.	1,405,151	862,000	45,041	509,210	553,087	166,470	59,102	83,241
1886.	1,538,506	935,563	87,478	515,465	603,413	197,018	55,068	80,053
1887.	1,702,046	1,086,441	89,805	525,800	728,061	208,892	56,689	91,899
1888.	1,765,894	1,156,988	37,813	571,074	759,720	240,386	63,111	93,772
1889.	1,741,720	1,085,087	39,456	616,476	707,612	217,595	61,453	98,048
1890.	2,000,444	1,264,013	62,241	674,191	842,163	250,749	62,544	107,537
1891.	2,071,938	1,322,374	33,059	716,505	866,320	256,833	75,570	121,651
1892.	1,963,286	1,245,691	18,740	698,855	835,561	240,296	63,435	106,399
*1893.	1,664,235	1,121,841	18,314	524,079	806,158	219,048	47,509	49,102
+1894.	2,262,111	1,411,983	97,619	752,509	983,072	248,465	71,382	109,063

\*For the 9 months ending 30th September.

+Year ended 30th September.



854. The following table shows the export of Canadian coal since Confederation :—

EXPORTS OF COAL, PRODUCE OF CANADA, FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1868-1894, FISCAL YEAR.

YEAR.	EXPORTS OF COAL.		YEAR.	EXPORTS OF COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1868 .....	265,335	640,708	1882 .....	421,311	1,078,704
1869 .....	440,308	763,262	1883 .....	444,142	1,158,705
1870 .....	286,707	588,799	1884 .....	451,631	1,201,172
1871 .....	318,287	662,451	1885 .....	479,706	1,468,166
1872 .....	295,522	578,691	1886 .....	493,508	1,416,160
1873 .....	404,757	951,886	1887 .....	527,004	1,522,272
1874 .....	418,357	1,343,739	1888 .....	563,341	1,730,466
1875 .....	288,176	937,923	1889 .....	645,515	2,232,154
1876 .....	277,832	977,188	1890 .....	715,364	2,447,936
1877 .....	249,536	855,968	1891 .....	833,684	2,916,465
1878 .....	340,127	1,210,689	1892 .....	945,125	3,195,467
1879 .....	315,793	937,268	1893 .....	998,232	3,114,558
1880 .....	344,694	1,013,899	1894 .....	995,998	3,321,565
1881 .....	420,055	1,123,091			

855. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 6,000 chaldrons, say 8,640 tons) and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above tables (referring specially to paragraph 852), to all intent, present the coal production of Canada during the period named.

856. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west during the last eight years :—

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
1887 .....	74,152
1888 .....	115,124
1889 .....	97,364
1890 .....	128,953
1891 .....	*165,086
1892 .....	*131,000
1893 .....	†213,015
1894 .....	†250,000
Total.....	1,174,694

\*Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

†Of this amount 65,000 tons is anthracite.

857. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1868 to 1894, inclusive:—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND  
NEW BRUNSWICK, 1868-94. Tons of 2,000 lbs.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1868.....	252,760	.....	12,575	265,335
1869.....	431,968	.....	8,175	440,143
1870.....	281,149	.....	5,425	286,574
1871.....	311,116	.....	6,992	318,108
1872.....	292,747	26,761	2,469	321,977
1873.....	364,899	33,786	6,013	404,698
1874.....	360,184	50,671	6,627	417,482
1875.....	222,856	59,355	5,616	287,827
1876.....	170,517	101,908	5,147	277,572
1877.....	140,210	102,830	6,237	249,277
1878.....	185,443	145,542	9,130	340,115
1879.....	134,017	173,789	7,803	315,609
1880.....	132,796	204,525	7,206	344,527
1881.....	190,551	214,243	14,794	419,588
1882.....	196,905	210,556	13,465	420,926
1883.....	216,805	193,485	17,670	427,960
1884.....	213,144	218,856	10,744	442,744
1885.....	201,949	275,621	1,099	478,669
1886.....	232,991	258,671	555	492,217
1887.....	190,788	325,034	156	515,978
1888.....	198,913	350,048	1,202	550,163
1889.....	176,186	452,625	.....	628,811
1890.....	205,630	500,534	710	706,874
1891.....	173,105	647,508	37	820,650
1892.....	210,934	695,560	1,761	908,255
1893.....	189,685	669,792	5,582	865,059
1894.....	240,954	716,304	3,227	960,485
Total.....	6,119,202	6,628,004	160,417	12,907,623

By dividing these returns into 5 year periods the following result is obtained:—

Year.	Average yearly export.
1868-72.....	326,427
1873-77.....	327,371
1878-82.....	368,153
1883-87.....	471,513
1888-92.....	722,950
1893-94 (2 years)...	912,772

The development of the export trade is clearly marked. It has been continuous; it has been, especially in late years, rapid; and in the last year of the series the export was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the first year (1868).

858. The following table gives the imports of coal by Canada since Confederation :—

IMPORTS OF ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION) INTO CANADA DURING THE YEAR, FROM 1868 TO 1894.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

YEAR.	COAL, ANTHRACITE.				COAL, BITUMINOUS.			
	Dutiable.		Free.		Dutiable.		Free.	
	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1868†			*356,836	1,377,583				
1869.			*389,485	1,398,908				
1870.	*114,272	375,086	*279,780	1,010,159				
1871.	*244,265	918,288	*121,808	433,812				
1872.			*485,118	2,016,822				
1873.			*574,308	2,558,723				
1874.			*804,827	2,805,353				
1875.			*652,435	3,076,088				
1876.			*793,880	3,320,060				
1877.			420,010	1,793,407			513,970	1,706,154
1878.			406,971	1,476,026			456,090	1,493,169
1879.	93,895	254,255	322,528	1,252,703	117,970	292,387	355,347	1,127,877
1880.	516,729	1,509,960			457,049	1,220,716		
1881.	572,092	2,325,937			587,024	1,741,568		
1882.	638,273	2,666,356			636,374	1,992,081		
1883.	754,891	3,344,936			911,629	2,996,198		
1884.	868,000	3,831,283			1,118,615	3,613,470		
1885.	910,324	3,909,844			1,011,875	3,197,539		
1886.	995,425	4,028,050			930,949	2,591,554		
1887.	949,782	3,798,342	150,383	624,720	1,149,792	3,126,225		
1888.			2,137,304	5,290,412	1,231,234	3,451,661		
1889.			1,286,105	5,193,025	1,248,540	3,255,171		
1890.			†1,201,335	4,595,727	1,409,282	3,528,959		
1891.			†1,399,067	5,224,452	1,598,855	4,060,896		
1892.			†1,479,106	5,640,346	1,615,220	4,099,221		
1893.			†1,500,550	6,355,285	1,603,154	3,967,764		
1894.			†1,530,522	6,354,040	1,359,509	3,315,094		

\* Coal and coke, all kinds. † Imports of coal into Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia only. ‡ Anthracite coal dust included.

859. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last seven years, the figures being taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It must not be forgotten that these figures are made up from the import entries only of each province, and that they do not pretend to represent the consumption of each province.

## IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, 1888—1894.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

PROVINCES.	FISCAL YEAR.						
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario.....	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874	2,557,767	2,531,173	2,292,811
Quebec.....	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542	426,363	452,473	470,388
Nova Scotia.....	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174	27,314	33,687	40,902
New Brunswick....	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866	55,974	54,447	63,576
Manitoba.....	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012	23,940	27,253	18,918
British Columbia..	936	774	855	1,099	1,446	3,232	1,564
P. E. Island.....	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243	1,522	1,420	1,836
N. W. Territories ..				159		19	36
Total .....	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,717	2,998,969	3,094,326	3,103,704	2,890,031

The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in 1893 was 151,406 short tons, valued at \$207,051, and in 1894 it was 154,035 tons, valued at \$200,751.

860. The consumption of coal in Canada in 1894 was 5,828,715 net tons, of which 2,795,473 tons were home production. Canada, therefore, supplied herself from her own resources to the extent of 52 per cent.

By four year periods, the consumption of coal in Canada has been as under:—

## COAL, CONSUMPTION OF.

PERIOD.	*Consumption Net Tons, 2,000 lbs.	ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMPTION.			Per cent of im- ported to total.
		Total con- sumed.	Home pro- duction.	Imported.	
1872-75.....	5,443,055	1,360,764	740,488	620,276	45·6
1876-79.....	6,625,540	1,656,385	761,385	895,000	54·0
1880-83.....	10,149,867	2,537,467	1,261,713	1,275,754	50·2
1884-87.....	14,622,965	3,655,741	1,596,671	2,059,070	56·3
1888-91.....	21,057,284	5,264,321	2,310,914	2,953,407	56·1
1892.....	5,609,187	5,609,187	2,397,665	3,211,522	57·2
1893.....	5,671,845	5,671,849	2,637,129	2,984,720	52·6
1894.....	5,828,715	5,828,715	2,795,473	3,033,242	52·0

\*Imported coke included.

This table shows a marked development of the quantity of coal consumed in the 1880-83 period compared with the 1876-79 period, the increase having been 53·2 per cent, while the increase in the 1876-79 period, compared with the 1872-75 period, was only 21·7 per cent. The increase has



been highly satisfactory in the other periods, that of 1884-87 having been 44 per cent over 1880-83, and that of 1888-91 also 44 per cent over 1884-87.

The details of 1894 are as follows, and are for the calendar year, inasmuch as some of the provinces bring their statistics to correspond with the calendar year :—

Production—	
Nova Scotia.....	2,501,406
British Columbia.....	1,134,507
Manitoba.....	10,000
North-west Territories.....	250,000
New Brunswick.....	8,000
Total production.....	3,903,913
Exported, calendar year.....	1,108,440
Balance for home consumption.....	2,795,473
Imported—	
Bituminous.....	1,435,303
Anthracite.....	1,469,927
Coal dust, n.e.s.....	155,827
	3,061,057
Coke.....	61,971
Re-exported.....	89,786
Balance for home consumption.....	3,033,242
Total required for home consumption.....	5,828,715

The amount of home production exported (1,108,440 tons) being deducted from the net import (3,033,242 tons), the result (1,924,802 tons) represents the extent to which we were, in 1894, dependent, not from necessity but as a matter of convenience, on outside countries for our coal supply.

861. The consumption of coal *per caput* in the principal coal producing countries of the world is as under :—

	Tons.
The United Kingdom.....	3·40
Belgium.....	2·45
United States.....	2·25
Germany.....	1·50
Canada.....	1·10
France.....	0·75
Austria-Hungary.....	0·40
Russia.....	0·10

862. Canada's advance in the consumption of coal is remarkable, increasing from a little over a third of a ton in 1873 to nearly three-quarters of a ton in 1883, and to 1·10 ton in 1893, or about 200 per cent in 1893, as compared with 1873, a growth corresponding in percentage to that of the United States in the same period.

863. No comparisons can be made with other countries, because in both Canada and the United States, a factor exists which is not found in other countries, or if found has comparatively little influence. That factor is the wood supply, which as the forests recede from settlement is less drawn on, coal taking its place. The development in the consumption of coal in other countries may fairly enough be taken to mark the development of

manufacturing interests. In Canada and the United States the coal indicator evidences two things, (a) the substitution of coal for wood, (b) the development of industries.

864. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures in tons of 2,000 pounds :—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Tons.
British Empire—		
Great Britain .....	1894	210,870,828
Australia .....	1892-93	4,840,286
Canada (calendar year).....	1894	3,903,913
Cape and Natal .....	1893	266,945
India (British) .....	1893	2,843,339
Total British. ....		222,725,311
Austria-Hungary .....	1893	* 33,555,133
Belgium .....	1894	22,545,630
France .....	1894	† 29,806,922
Germany and Luxembourg.....	1894	108,961,467
Italy .....	1893	349,610
Japan .....	1893	3,500,000
Russia .....	1893	8,181,600
Spain .....	1893	1,688,820
Sweden .....	1892	223,305
United States of America.....	1894	‡ 169,960,781
Other countries.....		12,000,000
Total .....		613,498,579

\* Includes brown coal and lignite. † Includes lignite. ‡ Lignite.

The British Empire contributes 36·3 per cent of the whole output, and the United States of America 27·7, leaving 36 per cent for the production of the other countries.

865. Closely associated with recent efforts to develop trade between Canada and the other Colonies of the Empire, is the coal capacity of the Colonies. Canada can produce coal, practically, to an unlimited extent. The carboniferous rocks of New South Wales cover an area of 10 million square miles; so that the coal fields of this colony are among the most extensive in the world. In the adjoining Colony of Queensland the carboniferous rocks cover an area of 14,000 square miles, and the coal formations are very extensive and of great prospective value. In Western Australia extensive deposits have been found, and in Tasmania the deposits are extensive.

Thus by the Canadian route a steamer leaving Liverpool finds coal at Louisburg. Goods are transported across Canada by rail; and water becomes the medium at Vancouver, where coal is close at hand in great abundance and of good quality.

At Sydney, Australia, the steamer reaches a third coal field that challenges comparison, for excellence or economy, with either of the others.

In South Africa the coal bed is extensive and the seams are from 12 feet to 14 feet thick.

## IRON.

866. The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographically and geologically. From Vancouver Island in the west to Cape Breton Island in the east, they occur at varied intervals. Sir William Fairbairn, in "Iron, its History, Properties and Processes of Manufacture," says: "In the Mineral and Geological Department of the Exhibition of 1862 were exhibited striking specimens of iron ore from the colonies, among which was the remarkable collection from Canada, consisting of oxide, red hematite and bog ores. The thickness of some of the beds from which the specimens were taken is worthy of notice. In Nova Scotia some of the richest ores yet discovered occur in boundless abundance. The iron manufactured from them is of the very best quality, and is equal to the finest Swedish metal." In the same province the iron ore, the coal and the flux lie in close contiguity to each other, and are within a comparatively short distance from fine ship harbours, making that province one of the best regions in the world for the seat of iron and steel ship-building on a large scale.

867. Magnetic ores occur abundantly throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby has been worked for years. A very fine and valuable ore exists as a large deposit in North Crosby. The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore. In the region west of Lake Superior, the Province of Ontario has a country rich in iron ore. In the Province of Quebec there are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore. In the County of Beauce a bed of granular iron ore, about two-thirds magnetic, with a vein 45 feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

868. Hematite iron ores are found in all parts of Canada. One of the most valuable deposits in Quebec province is near Hull—opposite Ottawa—a specular ore, assaying from 64 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found near Woodstock. Limonite and bog ores are widely distributed.

869. Chromic Iron.—During the year large deposits of chromic iron were found in Coleraine, Province of Quebec. The ore averaged over 50 per cent of metal, is easily mined and finds a ready market in the United States.

Of the best qualities of chromic iron the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Baltimore consume annually from 4,000 to 6,000 tons. The total production in the United States in 1894 was 2,653 tons and the importation 3,200 tons; the latter mostly from Asia Minor. The output from the Coleraine mines, Canada, in 1894, was about 1,700 tons. Chromic steel is manufactured in the United States for armour plates, shells, safes, &c. Chrome iron is largely used in the manufacture of bichromates of potassium and sodium, which products constitute the base of the chrome yellow, orange and green, colours.

870. In 1892 there were seven blast furnaces in operation in Canada—two at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., one at Radnor Forges, Que., and two in Pictou county, N.S.

871. For the purpose of stimulating the iron industry, the Dominion Parliament, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of \$1.50 a ton upon all pig-iron manufactured in Canada. This bounty was continued until 1st July, 1889, when the rate was made \$1 a ton. A further change was made on 1st July, 1892, when the rate was increased to \$2 a ton until 1st July, 1897.

In the Session of 1894 an Act was passed providing that the Governor-in-Council may authorize the payment of a bounty of \$2 per ton on all pig-iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, a bounty of \$2 per ton on all puddled bars made in Canada from Canadian pig-iron made from Canadian ore, and a bounty of \$2 per ton on all steel billets manufactured in Canada from Canadian pig-iron, and such other ingredients as are necessary and usual in the manufacture of steel billets. These bounties are applicable till 26th March, 1899, in the case of furnaces in operation on the 27th March, 1894, and in the case of furnaces commencing operations subsequently to that date, but before 27th March, 1899, for 5 years from the date of commencing.

872. The Legislature of Ontario passed an Act in the Session of 1894 appropriating the sum of \$125,000 to be known as the Iron Mining Fund. Out of this fund the treasurer is authorized to pay \$1 per ton of pig-metal product of iron ores raised or mined and smelted in the Province of Ontario, the amount so paid not to exceed in any one year \$25,000.

None of the other provinces has done anything for the encouragement of their iron industry.

873. Under the operation of the bounty given by the Federal Parliament the production of pig-iron has increased from 29,593 tons in 1884 to 62,522 tons in 1894.

The following table gives 1st, the production in Canada of pig-iron; 2nd, the importation of pig-iron, iron kentledge and scrap-iron and steel for home consumption—the two columns making up the the total consumption—and 3rd, the percentage of home manufactured pig in the total consumption.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH.	Production.	Imports.	Total Consumption.	Per cent of Home produced to total consumed.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1884.....	29,593	52,184	81,777	36.2
1885.....	25,770	43,398	69,168	37.2
1886.....	26,180	45,648	71,828	36.4
1887.....	39,717	50,214	89,931	44.2
1888.....	22,209	48,973	111,182	20.0
1889.....	24,823	72,115	96,938	25.6
1890.....	25,697	87,613	113,310	22.7
1891.....	20,153	81,317	101,470	19.8
1892.....	30,294	68,918	99,212	30.5
1893.....	46,948	107,842	114,790	40.9
1894.....	62,522	75,275	137,797	45.4



The total consumption by three-year periods was :

1884-5-6 .....	222,773 tons—yearly average,	74,260 tons.
1887-8-9 .....	298,051 “	99,350 “
1890-1-2 .....	313,992 “	104,664 “
1893-4 (2 years) .....	252,587 “	126,293 “

These figures show 1st, that there is a very considerable growth in the use of pig-iron, the increase in the two years, 1893-94 over the two years 1884-85, having been 67·3 per cent ; 2nd, that while there has been an increasing demand for pig-iron, iron kentledge and scrap-iron and steel, an increasing proportion of the whole is pig-iron made in Canada.

874. Following are the amounts which have been paid under the Federal<sup>1</sup> parliamentary authorization :—

YEAR.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.	YEAR.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.
	\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$ cts.
1884.....	44,090	1 50	1890.....	25,697	1 00
1885.....	38,655	1 50	1891.....	20,153	1 00
1886.....	39,270	1 50	1892.....	30,294	1 00
1887.....	59,576	1 50	1893.....	93,896	2 00
1888.....	33,314	1 50	1894.....	125,044	2 00
1889.....	37,234	1 50			

875. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at \$155,380. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at \$152,005 ; in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at \$254,206 ; in 1893, 124,702 tons, valued at \$298,018 ; in 1894, 109,991 tons, valued at \$226,611. In Nova Scotia the quantity produced in 1891 was 57,311 tons ; in 1892, 75,000 tons ; for the nine months ended 30th September, 1893, 66,837 tons, and in 1894, 83,512 tons. The quantity of pig iron made in 1890 was 21,772, valued at \$331,688 ; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at \$368,901 ; in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at \$637,421 ; in 1893, 55,947 tons, valued at \$790,283, and in 1894, 49,967 tons, valued at \$646,447.

The quantity of steel produced in Canada during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, was 17,032 net tons.

With the mileage of railways the country has, and with the increase in that mileage which each year will bring, there is reasonable ground for the belief that this country can enter upon the manufacture of steel with good prospects of ultimate success. During the past 16 years no less than 11,784 miles of railway in Canada have been laid with steel rails. At 100 tons to the mile this would give 1,178,400 tons of steel rails imported.

876. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867 :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1868.....	25,312	54,723	1882.....	43,835	135,463
1869.....	27,848	60,298	1883.....	44,944	138,775
1870.....	15,232	34,927	1884.....	25,308	66,549
1871.....	26,825	58,068	1885.....	54,367	132,074
1872.....	26,165	64,904	1886.....	7,542	23,039
1873.....	47,200	112,336	1887.....	23,387	71,944
1874.....	44,278	97,740	1888.....	13,544	39,945
1875.....	32,443	75,917	1889.....	24,752	60,289
1876.....	14,286	30,702	1890.....	13,811	31,366
1877.....	7,755	14,854	1891.....	14,648	32,582
1878.....	5,421	13,405	1892.....	7,707	*36,935
1879.....	3,562	7,530	1893.....	7,811	26,114
1880.....	50,524	76,474	1894.....	1,859	9,026
1881.....	44,677	114,850			
			Total . . . . .	655,043	1,620,829

\* This value is apparently incorrectly given in the Trade and Navigation returns.

877. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured in Canada, during the last five years respectively, was :—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Scrap iron.....	26,172	12,285	3,546	3,543	4,732
Iron stoves.....	2,609	4,030	2,562	3,447	2,964
“ castings.....	9,638	4,407	6,583	9,148	10,495
“ and hardware.....	84,109	64,803	74,953	83,342	131,011
Steel and manufactures of.....	28,385	33,968	59,087	64,690	53,406
Sewing machines and machinery...	143,815	137,960	97,031	151,954	93,316
Totals.....	294,728	257,461	243,762	316,124	295,924

878. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1892, was \$12,625,422, and the duty collected on the same \$2,792,088 ; in 1893, value was \$13,199,523, duty, \$2,878,369 ; in 1894, value, \$11,310,771 ; duty, \$2,456,685.

879. Still further to aid in the development of the iron and steel industries, the Dominion Parliament adopted, in 1887, a Customs tariff designed to accomplish that end.

The total imports of iron and steel during the five years, 1882-86, immediately preceding the iron tariff, were \$75,251,232, and during the five years, 1889-93, they were \$70,972,717, a decrease during the last period of \$4,278,515. Analysis, according to the degree of labour required in the manufacture of these imports, can be made by dividing them into classes :

1st. Interchangeable mechanism, the manufacture of which requires the highest skill and workmanship. (This class includes sewing machines, fire-arms, locomotive engines and agricultural implements.)

2nd. Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.

3rd. Machinery.

4th. Castings and forgings.

5th. Rails and railway supplies.

6th. Other forms of iron and steel.

7th. Pig-iron.

Classes 6 and 7 include (1st) pig-iron, the basis of the iron and steel industries ; and (2nd) other forms of iron and steel in the making of which skilled labour enters to a limited extent. They constitute the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron and steel articles by Canadian workmen, and are (in addition to pig-iron) bar iron, rolled or hammered, boiler plate, steel bloom ends, rolled iron for horse-shoe nails, steel for skates, files or saws, wrought scrap iron, &c., and parts of articles in other respects manufactured in Canada.

880. Taking the above division and applying it to our imports from Great Britain and the United States, from which two countries came, in the two periods under consideration, 98 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively, of the whole import, we obtain the following results :—

Interchangeable mechanism—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$ 5,369,861
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	2,857,637
Decrease.....	\$ 2,512,224
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$13,094,440
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	11,915,967
Decrease.....	\$ 1,178,473
Machinery—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$10,130,588
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	8,393,159
Decrease.....	\$ 1,737,429
Castings and forgings—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$ 3,214,366
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	1,676,382
Decrease.....	\$ 1,537,984
Rails and railway supplies—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$15,733,927
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	12,194,419
Decrease.....	\$ 3,539,508
Other forms of iron and steel—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$22,719,719
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	28,225,739
Increase.....	\$ 5,506,020
Pig-iron, and probably including scrap—	
Imports from G. B. and U. S., 1882-86.....	\$ 4,045,587
“ “ “ 1889-93.....	4,738,946
Increase.....	\$ 693,359

Changes were made in the iron and steel tariff in the Session of 1894.

The following is a statement in continuation of the above for the year ended 30th June, 1894:—

### IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Interchangeable mechanism, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	\$ 571,527
“ “ 1894 .....	472,910
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	2,383,193
“ “ 1894 .....	1,759,882
Machinery, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	1,678,632
“ “ 1894 .....	1,571,879
Castings and forgings, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	335,276
“ “ 1894 .....	216,752
Rails and railway supplies, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	2,438,884
“ “ 1894 .....	2,144,871
Other forms of iron and steel, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	5,645,148
“ “ 1894 .....	4,132,409
Pig-iron, average 5 yrs. 1889-93 .....	947,800
“ “ 1894 .....	511,051

881. The following table shows the imports from Great Britain and the United States separately:—

	5 YEAR PERIODS.		YEARLY AVERAGE	
	1882-86.	1889-93.	1889-93.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interchangeable mechanism—				
Imports from G. B. ....	620,305	309,745	61,949	38,534
“ U. S. ....	4,749,556	2,547,892	509,578	434,376
Proportion — G. B. ....	11.5 p.c.	10.8 p.c.		8.1 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	88.5 “	89.2 “		91.9 “
Hardware, cutlery, edged tools—				
Imports from G. B. ....	4,759,913	3,096,052	619,210	476,149
“ U. S. ....	8,434,503	6,698,444	1,339,689	1,283,733
Proportion — G. B. ....	36.0 p.c.	31.6 p.c.		27.0 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	64.0 “	68.4 “		73.0 “
Machinery—				
Imports from G. B. ....	2,475,474	1,490,846	298,169	309,878
“ U. S. ....	7,355,114	6,902,313	1,380,462	1,262,001
Proportion — G. B. ....	25.4 p.c.	17.8 p.c.		19.7 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	74.6 “	82.2 “		80.3 “
Castings and forgings—				
Imports from G. B. ....	1,433,952	696,483	139,296	64,060
“ U. S. ....	1,780,414	979,899	195,980	152,692
Proportion — G. B. ....	44.6 p.c.	39.2 p.c.		29.7 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	55.4 “	60.8 “		70.3 “
Railway supplies and rails—				
Imports from G. B. ....	12,629,781	10,899,048	2,139,809	2,011,890
“ U. S. ....	3,104,146	1,295,371	259,074	132,981
Proportion — G. B. ....	80.2 p.c.	80.9 p.c.		95.8 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	9.8 “	9.1 “		6.2 “
Other forms of iron and steel—				
Imports from G. B. ....	19,757,893	20,303,933	4,080,800	2,409,593
“ U. S. ....	2,961,816	7,821,806	1,564,361	2,722,816
Proportion — G. B. ....	87.0 p.c.	72.3 p.c.		58.3 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	13.0 “	27.7 “		41.7 “
Pig-iron—				
Imports from G. B. ....	2,747,947	2,822,265	564,453	204,235
“ U. S. ....	1,297,640	1,916,681	383,336	306,816
Proportion — G. B. ....	67.9 p.c.	60.0 p.c.		40.0 p.c.
“ U. S. ....	32.1 “	40.0 “		60.0 “



With one exception, all the classes were imported in a decreased proportion from Great Britain, as compared with the United States, during the periods 1889-93 and 1882-86. In 1894, railway supplies, and rails, and machinery were imported in an increased proportion from Great Britain.

882. Taking totals, and from all countries, we have :

			Yearly Average.	1894.
			\$	\$
Total imports, home consumption,	1882-86..	\$75,251,232	15,050,246	11,493,120
“ “	1889-93..	70,972,717	14,194,543	
Imports from Great Britain	1882-86..	44,125,291	8,825,058	5,514,340
“ “	1889-93..	39,718,373	7,943,274	
“ United States	1882-86..	29,683,187	5,956,637	5,295,415
“ “	1889-93..	28,162,406	5,632,481	
“ Other countries	1882-86..	1,442,754	288,551	683,365
“ “	1889-93..	3,091,938	618,387	
Proportion from Great Britain	1882-86..	58·6 p.c.		48·0 p.c.
“ “	1889-93..	56·0 “		
“ United States	1882-86..	39·4 “		46·1 “
“ “	1889-93..	39·6 “		
“ Other countries	1882-86..	2·0 “		5·9 “
“ “	1889-93..	4·4 “		

During the year 1894 the imports from Great Britain decreased in value by \$2,428,934 as compared with the average of the 5-year period, 1889-93; those from the United States decreased by \$337,066, while those from other countries increased by \$64,978.

The total imports on iron and steel and manufactures of, fell off by \$2,701,423 as compared with the average of the 5 years 1889-93.

883. Comparing the imports of 1894 with 1893, dividing them into dutiable and free and assorting them into two classes, those coming from other portions of the British Empire and those coming from all other countries, we have the following :—

#### IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

		1893.	1894.
From British Empire—			
Dutiable.....		4,297,557	3,528,164
Free.....		2,305,791	2,005,943
Total.....		6,603,348	5,534,109
Duty paid.....		1,136,219	895,717
Per cent of duty on total.....	17·2		16·4
Proportion of dutiable.....	65·08		63·7
Free.....	34·02		36·3
From all other countries—			
Dutiable.....		5,815,620	5,248,369
Free.....		780,555	528,293
Total.....		6,596,175	5,776,662
Duty paid.....		1,742,150	1,560,969
Per cent of duty on total.....	26·4		2·7
Proportion of dutiable.....	88·2		90·8
Free.....	11·8		9·2

This statement shows, 1st., that the proportion of dutiable goods was less in 1894 than in 1893 in the imports from other parts of the Empire, and more in the case of imports from other countries; 2nd., that the duty imposed in 1894 was lower than in 1893 on goods coming from within the Empire and higher on goods coming from outside countries.

884. Other countries have, to a considerable extent, increased their exports to Canada, as the following statement shows:—

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

	1886.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$
Interchangeable mechanism.....	15,109	24,559	33,892
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.....	149,734	205,690	252,887
Machinery.....	5,452	64,557	24,909
Castings and forgings.....	2,504	413	327
Rails and railway supplies.....	45,388	54,549	82,464
Other forms of iron and steel.....	131,563	275,229	288,279
Pig-iron.....	2,067	359	607
Total.....	351,817	625,356	683,365

885. The following table gives the world's production of pig-iron and steel, principally in 1894, in tons of 2,000 pounds:—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Pig-iron.	Steel.
		Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	1894	8,248,514	3,415,622
United States.....	1894	7,456,834	4,941,475
Canada.....	1894	49,967	28,767
Germany.....	1894	6,126,374	3,990,342
Luxembourg.....	1894	231,471	383,763
Belgium.....	1894	893,662	437,399
Austria-Hungary.....	1893	1,082,673	615,571
Russia.....	1893	1,258,880	529,760
Sweden.....	1893	508,841	187,610
Spain.....	1894	286,520	86,410
Italy.....	1893	8,860	78,660
Other countries.....	1894	88,160	5,510
		26,240,756	14,700,889

Great Britain, Germany and the United States together manufacture 34,179,161 tons of the total of 41,011,645 tons. Great Britain heads the list in the manufacture of pig-iron, and stands second in the manufacture of steel.

Great Britain's production of steel as given above was exceeded in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. The United States' production as above given was exceeded in 1892.

The year 1894 was the year of largest production Germany has ever had.

The efforts to develop the iron and steel industry in Germany and in the United States have been remarkably successful.

The world's production of pig-iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to over 26,000,000 tons in 1894, an increase of over 86 per cent, and the production of steel, which was 3,021,093 tons in 1878, has increased in a much greater ratio.

#### GOLD.

886. Gold is found in many parts of Canada. Practically, however, its production is limited to the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In the latter province in 1894 there were 33 mines yielding 14,980 ounces of gold from 39,333 tons of quartz crushed. From 1862 to 1894 (both years included) the yield has been 580,156 ounces from 829,409 tons of stone crushed, which is equal to an average of 14 dwt. per ton of 2,000 pounds. During this period the highest yield was 1 oz. 2 dwt. per ton, and the lowest 10 dwt. 21 grains.

887. The gold bearing quartz lodes of Nova Scotia occur in the Cambrian or Cambro-silurian measures, and belong chiefly to the class of "bedded" lodes, from which by far the greater bulk of the gold produced has come. The regular lodes vary from 2 to 30 inches in width; the average width may be taken to be from 6 to 12 inches. The richness of these lodes varies, running from \$3 to \$16 a ton. The general average for twenty-nine years is about \$14.50 a ton. There are 35 localities in the province in which workable deposits of gold have been found, and from three thousand to four thousand persons are dependent to a great extent or entirely upon the industry. The area of the gold measures in Nova Scotia has been estimated variously from five thousand to seven thousand square miles, or from one-fifth to one-third of the area of the province; yet the actual area, from which the gold thus far obtained has been won, is less than 40 square miles. Taking the total value of the gold as \$11,000,000, in round numbers, each square mile of surface upon which paying gold lodes have been found has yielded over \$8,000 a year for each year since the discovery of gold in the province.

888. In British Columbia, the value of the estimated yield of gold for 1894 is 456,066 ounces. Of this amount 380,055 ounces are known to have been exported. The remainder (76,011 ounces) is an estimate, being one-fifth of the amount exported by the banks and intended to represent the quantity carried away in private hands.

Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1851, but was little sought till 1857, when four or five Canadians and half-breeds crossed over the Thompson River and succeeded in finding workable placers at Nicomen on that river. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$54,350,000 as nearly as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away by private individuals, the actual amount is larger.

889. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 was as follows :—

PROVINCES.	VALUE.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	429,811	399,525	379,535	456,066
Nova Scotia.....	456,125	411,060	273,585	292,110
North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec.....	44,678	97,016	152,639	206,275
Total.....	930,614	907,601	805,759	954,451

The yield in 1890 was valued at \$1,149,776. Therefore, as compared with that year, there was a decrease of \$219,162 in 1891, of \$242,175 in 1892, of \$44,017 in 1893, and of \$195,325 in 1894.

890. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

YEAR.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1862.....	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863.....	3,735,850	272,448	4,126,199
1864.....	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1865.....	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1866.....	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1867.....	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1868.....	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1869.....	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1870.....	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1871.....	1,610,972	255,349	1,866,321
1872.....	1,305,749	231,122	1,536,871
1873.....	1,844,618	178,244	2,022,862
1874.....	2,474,904	218,629	2,693,533
1875.....	1,786,648	233,585	2,020,233
1876.....	1,608,182	329,205	1,937,387
1877.....	1,275,204	245,253	1,520,457
1878.....	1,290,058	268,328	1,558,386
1879.....	1,013,827	257,823	1,271,650
1880.....	1,046,737	209,755	1,256,492
1881.....	954,085	275,090	1,229,175
1882.....	794,252	301,207	1,095,459
1883.....	706,165	313,554	1,049,719
1884.....	713,738	432,971	1,146,709
1885.....	903,651	455,564	1,359,215
1886.....	694,559	413,631	1,108,190
1887.....	616,731	436,939	1,053,670
1888.....	588,923	510,029	1,098,952
1889.....	494,436	474,990	969,426
1890.....	429,811	456,125	885,936
1891.....	399,525	411,066	810,585
1892*.....	379,535	*273,585	653,120
1893*.....	456,006	292,110	748,116
1894†.....			
Total.....	47,318,957	11,310,573	58,629,530

\* Nine months only. † Year ended 30th September.

The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but no figures were available until 1877, since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to \$250,000.



THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE VALUE OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS  
FOR THE YEARS 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

COUNTRIES.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
British Empire--								
Great Britain.....	67,000	255,600	51,200	219,000	42,300	327,700	65,800	329,700
Australia.....	31,399,000	12,929,300	34,159,000	17,375,700	35,088,000	26,507,000	41,760,800	23,367,000
Br. Guiana.....	1,800,000		2,398,900		2,567,400		2,310,100	
Africa.....	15,742,400		24,252,000		29,305,800		40,346,000	
India (British).....	2,495,000		3,318,300		3,813,600		3,986,000	
Canada.....	925,486	407,183	900,483	264,510	927,244	321,423	954,400	409,239
Total, British Empire.....	52,428,886	13,592,083	65,059,883	17,859,210	72,344,944	27,156,123	89,423,100	24,105,939
United States.....	83,175,000	75,416,500	33,000,000	82,101,000	35,955,000	77,575,700	39,761,200	64,000,000
Mexico.....	1,000,000	45,055,200	1,129,200	51,077,000	1,305,300	57,357,600	4,500,000	60,817,300
Russia.....	24,162,500	576,200	24,806,200	601,700	26,454,400	420,500	27,646,000	420,500
France.....	135,900	2,667,000	129,700	3,852,600	129,700	3,852,600	185,300	4,706,100
Austria-Hungary.....	1,399,600	2,161,900	1,502,000	2,289,200	1,502,000	2,289,200	1,684,800	2,548,400
Germany.....	1,567,800	1,756,600	2,057,600	8,815,600	1,438,900	8,240,100	2,203,100	8,027,300
Norway.....		235,400		186,800		186,800		195,200
Italy.....	94,300	1,542,800	91,400	1,656,300	117,000	1,200,500	117,000	1,200,500
Spain.....		1,923,400		1,923,400		2,603,000		2,603,000
Greece.....		84,200		84,200		84,200		1,472,700
Turkey.....	7,000	263,200		263,200		263,200		263,200
Sweden.....	73,100	152,000		58,500		185,800		119,200
Argentina.....	82,000	620,000		620,000		915,400		1,551,600
Colombia.....	3,472,000	1,698,600	3,472,000	1,698,600	2,892,800	2,182,400	2,892,800	2,182,400
Bolivia.....	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	15,488,000	67,000	18,444,400
Ecuador.....	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000	52,000	10,000	68,400	10,000
Chili.....	1,436,600	1,401,200		2,281,600		2,281,600		3,685,500
Brazil.....	857,800		869,200		869,200		2,219,500	
Venezuela.....	1,000,000		806,100		806,100		806,100	
Dutch Guiana.....	542,000		713,800		713,800		579,500	
French Guiana.....	998,200		998,200		998,200		1,329,200	

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS—*Con.*

COUNTRIES.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
Peru .....	\$ 73,000	2,910,200	\$ 73,000	2,462,700	\$ 73,000	2,462,700	\$ 74,400	4,474,800
Uruguay .....	141,600		141,600		141,600		141,600	
Central American States .....	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	163,500	2,000,000	470,500	2,000,000
Japan .....	508,400	1,798,800	511,700	2,285,200	484,000	2,400,000	489,800	2,529,700
China .....	6,652,000		8,426,000		8,426,000		6,014,000	
Corea .....	554,700		606,300		587,900		476,200	

The figures for 1891, 1892 and 1893 are chiefly taken from the United States Treasury Report for 1894. The figures for 1894 are from a variety of sources.

The British Empire, Russia and the United States supplied between them nearly 157 million dollars worth of gold in 1894. In 1891 these three countries supplied 110 million dollars. The increase in their supply has been 47 million dollars, or about five million dollars more than the British Empire supplied *in toto* in 1891. Of that increase the British Empire supplied 37 million. The development of the production of gold in the British Empire has been an immensely powerful factor during the past four or five years in the controversy between mono-metallists and bi-metallists, depriving the latter of one strong argument, viz., that the supply of the yellow metal was not keeping pace with the world's requirements. Whether the white man with the yellow metal or the yellow man with the white metal will eventually take the lead may be a moot question, but the increased production of gold in the British Empire has certainly not strengthened the bi-metallistic side of the argument.

891. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1894 the director of the United States Mint gives it at 8,780,518 ounces of the value of \$181,510,100, against \$158,836,000 for 1893. Muhleman gives it for 1893 at \$155,522,000. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at \$4,745,000,000 and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about \$60,000,000.

892. The British Empire is rapidly becoming the leading country in the world in the production of gold. The Australian gold yield of 1894 is given as under :—

	Ounces.
Victoria.....	673,680
Queensland....	675,000
New South Wales.....	324,787
New Zealand.....	221,533
Western Australia.....	207,131
Tasmania.....	57,873
South Australia.....	35,844
Total.....	2,195,848

The gold production of the Witwatersrand district, in the Transvaal, from which nine-tenths of the South African production is drawn, is as follows :

	Ounces.
1891.....	729,238
1892.....	1,210,868
1893.....	1,478,477
1894.....	2,035,970

Canada contributes 53,000 ounces ; British Guiana contributes 129,671 ounces.

The Mysore gold field of India reports for 1894 an output of 209,714 ounces.

Allowing 10,286 ounces for the production of the other parts of India and 203,597 ounces for the remainder of the British possessions in Africa, the total production of the British Empire is 4,838,100 ounces.

Hon. R. E. Preston, the director of the United States Mint, estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year, 1894, at 8,780,518 ounces. Of this the British Empire contributed 4,838,100 ounces, leaving the other countries to contribute 3,942,418 ounces. The proportions, therefore, are :—

	Per cent.
British Empire.....	55·1
Other countries.....	44·9

A striking feature is the advance of South Africa to the front rank of gold producers. As shown above the Witwatersrand district has increased its output of gold in three years by nearly three times, and has come within measurable distance of the total output of Australia.

893. For the purpose of reference the production of gold and silver in recent years is given by countries in millions of dollars.

## G O L D . .

*In Millions of Dollars.*

YEAR.	United States.	Other Am. Countries.	Russia.	Other European.	Australia.	Africa.	China.	Other.	Total.
1879.....	39	7	28	1	29	2	.....	1	107
1880.....	36	9	28	1	29	2	.....	1	106
1881.....	35	7	24	2	31	2	.....	2	103
1882.....	33	8	24	1	32	3	.....	2	102
1883.....	30	9	20	1	26	2	5	2	95
1884.....	31	10	22	1	28	1	6	3	102
1885.....	32	10	25	2	27	2	7	3	108
1886.....	35	10	21	2	26	2	7	3	106
1887.....	33	9	20	3	27	2	9	3	106
1888.....	33	9	21	2	29	4	9	4	111
1889.....	33	10	24	3	33	8	9	5	123
1890.....	33	11	25	1	30	10	5	4	120
1891.....	33	12	24	3	31	16	6	6	131
1892.....	33	12	25	4	34	24	8	6	146
1893.....	36	13	25	3	36	30	8	4	155
1894.....	40	16	27	4	40	40	6	8	181

## S I L V E R .

*Value at Coining Rate.*

YEAR.	United States.	Mexico.	South America.	Europe, &c.	Total.
1879.....	41	25	12	11	89
1880.....	39	25	18	14	97
1881.....	43	28	18	13	102
1882.....	47	29	19	17	112
1883.....	46	30	26	13	115
1884.....	49	27	20	15	111
1885.....	51	32	22	13	118
1886.....	51	33	24	13	121
1887.....	53	37	20	14	124
1888.....	59	41	24	16	141
1889.....	65	47	22	28	162
1890.....	70	50	26	28	174
1891.....	75	45	21	36	177
1892.....	82	51	24	41	198
1893.....	77	57	25	49	208
1894.....	64	61	42	47	214

The countries showing the greatest increases in silver production in 1894 were Bolivia, \$10,800,000 ; Mexico, \$3,500,000 ; Peru, \$2,000,000 ; Chili, \$1,400,000, and Greece, \$1,400,000.



The value of silver in the above tables is the coining rate. The commercial value is much below the figures given, being less than half. For 1894 it was 63 cents per ounce, a decrease from 1893 of  $15\frac{2}{10}$  cents.

The production of silver in 1894 is given at 5,205,065 kilos, and in 1893 at 5,339,746 kilos. The decline in production was 134,681 kilos.

The decrease in quantity was 2.6 per cent, and in price 20 per cent.

The increase in the production of gold was over 13 per cent. The weight ratio in 1894 was 17.9 silver to 1 gold, while it required over 32 per cent of silver to equal 1 per cent of gold in value. In 1893 the weight rates was 20.9 per cent silver to 1 gold, while it required  $26\frac{1}{2}$  silver to equal 1 per cent gold in value.

## COPPER.

894. Copper occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper and the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shores of Lake Huron, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years. On Lake Superior, the native copper which has been so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, exists in large quantities along the Canadian shore. In Quebec and the other eastern provinces deposits of copper have been found. In British Columbia masses of native copper have been found in various parts of the province. The largest deposits are found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury, in Ontario. The development which has taken place in the Sudbury production of copper is to be seen in the returns for the past three years. In the two years, 1892 and 1893, the yearly average of the output was 1,684. In 1894 the output was 2,748 tons, showing an increase of 1,064 tons.

Recent experiments with a compound of aluminum, nickel and copper indicate that this compound resists the action of salt water better than any other and suggest an enlarged use of these metals in connection with shipping. In the event of further experiments confirming the preliminary ones, the nickel and copper matte of Sudbury will be in much greater demand than in the past.

## 895.—PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN CANADA.

	Pounds.	Valued at
1890 .....	6,013,671	\$ 902,050
1891 .....	8,928,921	1,160,760
1892 .....	7,087,275	826,849
1893 .....	8,109,856	875,864
1894 .....	8,481,685	805,760

896. The following table gives the exports of copper during the period of Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.		YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copper, fine.		Copper Ore.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1868.....	135	17,922	5,440	376,298	1882.. ...	.....	.....	44,744	139,245
1869... ..	395	34,110	9,513	482,520	1883.....	.....	.....	4,402	150,479
1870.....	225	21,062	5,227	250,159	1884.....	.....	.....	1,677	214,044
1871.....	.....	.....	3,123	120,121	1885.....	.....	.....	1,257	246,230
1872.....	.....	.....	4,461	103,990	1886.....	.....	.....	5,224	291,397
1873.....	.....	.....	2,588	166,525	1887.....	.....	.....	5,267	181,545
1874.....	.....	.....	3,148	135,077	1888.....	509	50,900	1,509	95,585
1875.....	145	39,314	2,300	103,697	1889.....	76	7,602	1,267 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	195,182
1876.....	.....	.....	2,230	352,035	1890.....	1,138	133,251	1,406	111,086
1877.....	.....	.....	1,313	264,442	1891.....	2,418	236,027	3,079	269,169
1878.....	.....	.....	654	119,629	1892.....	1,899	185,848	340	30,755
1879.....	.....	.....	98	19,762	1893.....	3,589	391,969	70	3,850
1880.....	.....	.....	5,883	150,799	1894.....	597	88,352	*	*
1881.....	.....	.....	19,802	150,412					

\* Included in Copper, fine.

897. The exports of copper in 1893 were nearly equally divided between Ontario and Quebec, those of Ontario being 3,938,000 pounds, and those of Quebec, 3,239,000 pounds; in 1894 Ontario exported 741,037 pounds, Quebec 357,259 pounds, and British Columbia 95,278 pounds.

898. The "Bulletin du Musée Commercial" gives the world's production and consumption of copper as follows :—

	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.
Production .....	315,000	312,000
Consumption.....	327,000	319,000
Excess of consumption.....	12,000	7,000

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development. Further, cheaper and more effective methods for separating the copper and the nickle from each other have been adopted in the Sudbury district which will doubtless result in a large increase of the output.

## NICKEL.

899. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies, viz.: The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Company and the Drury Nickel Company. The ore, which contains on the average about 2·25 per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper-nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows:—Copper, 26·91; nickle, 14·14; iron, 31·335; sulphur, 26·95, and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891 was 4,626,627 pounds, which at 60 cents per pound was worth \$2,775,976; in 1892 the quantity was 2,413,717 pounds, valued at 58 cents per pound, or \$1,399,956; in 1893, 3,992,982 pounds, valued at 52 cents per pound, or \$2,076,351, and 1894, 4,907,430 pounds, valued at 42 cents per pound, or \$2,061,120. The world's annual consumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and, previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia.

900. The world's total production of metallic nickel from 1840 to 1860 was about 100 to 250 tons annually; from 1860 to 1870, 600 to 700 tons annually; 1870 to 1889 about 1,500 tons annually; in 1890, 2,000 tons, and a fair estimate for 1894 is about 5,000 tons.

901. The metal sold for \$2.25 per pound in 1860; in 1873 to 1875 for \$6 to \$7 a pound. From that time the price gradually declined, being 65 cents per pound in 1892, and less than 40 cents at the present time. The exceedingly high prices in 1873-1875 were caused by the adoption of a nickel coinage by Germany and some other countries creating a demand exceeding the supply.\*

## PETROLEUM.

902. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-west Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea being the largest oil-producing districts. The oil is obtained at a depth of from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year there were no less than 35 flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a great waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than 5,000,000 barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact

\*Bell's *Mining Manual*.

particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

According to the census returns there were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

903. The following table contains the only trustworthy statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1893.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881.....	6,406,783	12,813,566
1882.....	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883.....	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884.....	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885.....	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886.....	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887.....	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888.....	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889.....	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890.....	10,121,210	26,634,763
1891.....	10,270,827	27,028,492
1892.....	10,238,426	26,943,227
1893.....	10,683,806	28,115,278
1894.....	10,825,350	28,487,763

904. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refiners in 1890, 1891 and 1892 was as follows :—

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$
Illuminating oils.....	11,129,277	1,264,677	10,427,040	1,170,241	10,806,806	1,176,720
Benzine and Naptha....	636,247	37,026	603,971	36,790	793,263	60,130
Paraffine oils.....	446,888	64,713	622,287	75,772	1,051,163	127,351
Gas oils.....	4,246,447	84,752	3,373,720	89,267	6,343,589	202,047
Lubricating oils and tar	2,877,388	130,349	2,500,000	101,752	3,177,853	133,336
Total gallons.....	19,336,247	1,581,517	17,527,018	1,473,822	22,172,674	1,699,584
Paraffine wax (lbs.)....	913,730	56,903	741,611	60,687	876,570	82,781
Total value.....		1,638,420		1,534,509		1,782,365



905. The following tables give the production and value for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

PRODUCTS.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Imp. Galls.	\$	Imp. Galls.	\$
Petroleum...	34,055,000	1,372,209	34,912,360	1,337,040
Illuminating oil.....	13,322,320	1,372,209	14,349,472	1,337,040
Lubricating oil.....	4,239,847	277,500	3,817,181	242,688
Other oils.....	11,220,705	233,156	10,632,141	343,416
Paraffine wax (lbs.).....	2,250,000	143,325	2,754,300	152,467
Fuel product.....		72,500		71,326

\*Bell's Mining Manual.

906. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolea Oil Exchange in the years named was as follows :—

	\$	cts.
1886.....	88	68 per barrel.
1887.....	78	00 "
1888.....	1	03 84 "
1889.....		95 54 "
1890.....	1	17 88 "
1891.....	1	33 77 "
1892.....	1	26 50 "
1893.....	1	10 25 "
1894.....	1	01 50 "

907. The price of refined petroleum has in a few years undergone a considerable diminution, as the following statement taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, giving the prices as per export returns, shows :—

	cents.
1883.....	8 8 per gallon.
1884.....	9 2 "
1885.....	8 7 "
1886.....	8 7 "
1887.....	7 8 "
1888.....	7 9 "
1889.....	7 8 "
1890.....	7 4 "
1891.....	7 0 "
1892.....	5 9 "
1893.....	4 9 "
1894*.....	4 2 "

\*Prices took an upward turn during the first half of 1895. The price of crude oil in New York at the opening of the year was 95 cents ; on February 1st it was \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$  ; on May 1st \$1.05 ; April 1st, \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , an advance of 75 cents per barrel in twelve months and of 62 cents over January 1st.

908. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1868 :—

FISCAL YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	FISCAL YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$		Galls.	\$
1868 .....	46,282	9,341	1882.....	662	136
1869 .....	690,553	127,319	1883.....	1,422	363
1870 .....	4,748,557	966,461	1884.....	327,563	7,546
1871 .....	5,753,678	1,052,879	1885.....	954,966	27,303
1872 .....	7,897,054	1,341,099	1886.....	260,449	30,957
1873 .....	9,355,325	1,819,183	1887.....	310,667	11,151
1874 .....	1,276,641	298,417	1888.....	455,501	66,834
1875 .....	9,844	1,592	1889.....	110,470	18,681
1876 .....	14,804	3,363	1890.....	358,804	15,812
1877 .....	3,926,139	900,542	1891.....	436,516	18,726
1878 .....	73,590	9,423	1892.....	440,906	18,217
1879 .....	797,079	97,049	1893.....	178,101	6,814
1880 .....	10,611	1,059	1894.....	68,740	2,722
1881 .....	2,456	631			

909. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption :—

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882.....	5,910,787	3,026,186	8,936,973
1883.....	6,970,550	3,088,414	10,058,964
1884.....	7,656,011	3,148,920	10,804,931
1885.....	7,661,617	3,813,379	11,474,996
1886.....	8,149,472	3,803,724	11,953,196
1887.....	8,243,962	4,309,397	12,553,359
1888.....	9,545,895	4,493,924	14,039,819
1889.....	9,462,834	4,723,698	14,186,532
1890.....	10,121,210	5,075,650	15,196,860
1891.....	10,270,827	5,321,524	15,592,351
1892.....	10,238,426	5,793,636	16,032,062
1893.....	10,683,806	6,249,946	16,933,752
1894.....	10,825,350	6,666,323	17,491,673

910. Petroleum is found in several other countries of the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1893 has amounted to 607,369,164 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the states of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 486,000,000 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1893 was 50,349,228 barrels. In 1894 it was 48,527,336, showing a decrease of 1,821,892

barrels, compared with the production of 1893. In 1888 the exports amounted to 456,427,221 gallons; in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons; in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons; in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons; in 1892, 564,896,658 gallons; in 1893, 642,239,816 gallons, and in 1894, 730,368,626 gallons.

911. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commenced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields, at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains, are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1889 to 1894, have been :—

YEAR.	Crude Oil.	Illuminating Oil.
	Tons.	Tons.
1889 .....	67,448	985,482
1890 .....	104,525	1,085,461
1891 .....	180,627	1,193,547
1892 .....	188,229	1,269,349
1893 .....	196,719	1,385,480
1894 .....	263,301	1,162,910

912. Production by countries is given as follows :—

	Barrels.
United States, 1894.....	48,527,336
Russia, Baku, 1893.....	33,104,126
“ elsewhere, 1890.....	251,543
Austria-Hungary, 1890.....	816,000
Canada, 1894.....	829,104
Peru, 1890.....	350,000
India, 1891.....	146,107
Germany, 1892.....	103,323
France, 1891.....	70,000
Japan, 1890.....	48,027
Argentina, 1891.....	21,000
Italy, 1891.....	8,085
Great Britain.....	1,526
Other countries.....	200,000

#### NATURAL GAS.

913. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields, thus far discovered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the City of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-west Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891 was 50,000,000 cubic feet. The

gross amount received from sales of natural gas in 1893 was nearly \$367,000, and in 1894, \$313,754.

914. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the United States, and has been largely utilized. It is not easy for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of fuel and the amount actually received from the sale of gas, it appears that in 1893 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was \$14,346,250. There has been a falling off since 1888, in which year—the high water mark year—the value was \$22,629,825, the decrease in 1893 being nearly 37 per cent. There was a falling off in 1894, for which year the value is given at \$11,000,000.

#### SALT.

915. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in the Province of Ontario, the census returns showing 19 establishments in Ontario out of 20 reported for the Dominion. The salt beds of western Ontario cover an area of about 2,000 square miles, embracing the counties of Lambton and Huron, and portions of Bruce, Middlesex and Kent, and perhaps the whole of Essex. They were first discovered in 1865 at Goderich in boring for petroleum, and since that time wells have been sunk at Clinton, Seaforth, Brussels, Blyth, Wingham, Kincardine, Port Franks, Exeter, Courtright, Parkhill, Windsor and other places. In Kincardine the upper bed is reached at about 900 feet from the surface; in Goderich at 1,000 feet, in Courtright at 1,600 feet. A well drilled in Windsor in November, 1892, struck salt at a little over 1,127 feet. The thickness of the bed is 40 feet. The beds are usually three in number, with an aggregate thickness of about 100 feet, and the salt is of the best quality. The capital invested in salt works, according to the census of 1891, was about \$400,000, and 250 hands were employed.

916. The well referred to above as having been drilled at Windsor is worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Subsequently the company drilled a second well, finding salt at a depth of 1,127 feet. In each case the company drilled through 40 feet of rock salt, then encountered rock 23 to 30 feet thick, then a second layer of salt 23 feet thick, then rock 5 feet thick, then 38 feet of salt. The rock salt is beautifully white in colour, and very free from impurities, particularly from lime, and as a result the company is able to turn out a very pure salt. These works have a capacity of about 600 barrels a day.

917. The total production in Canada in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of \$198,897. This was an increase as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of \$70,350 in value. In 1891 the production was 45,021 tons, valued at \$161,179, an increase of 1,267 tons, but a decrease in value of \$37,718. In 1892 the production was 45,486 tons, valued at \$162,041, and in 1893, 62,324 tons, valued at \$195,926, an increase of 17,838 in the number of tons and of \$33,885 in value. In 1894 there was a decrease in the quantity of 5,125 tons and in value of \$25,239.



## PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1894.

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
		\$
1886.....	62,359	227,197
1887.....	60,173	166,394
1888.....	59,070	185,460
1889.....	32,832	128,547
1890.....	43,754	198,897
1891.....	45,021	161,179
1892.....	45,486	162,041
1893.....	62,324	195,926
1894.....	57,199	170,687

From the returns made to Mr. Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the salt produced in Ontario in 1894 was 35,215 tons. The Geological Survey returns, embracing the whole of Canada, give the production of 1894 at 57,199 tons. This would indicate that 21,984 tons were produced in the other provinces. Mr. Blue remarks, however, "that with the decrease in the business there is a corresponding difficulty in procuring returns from the manufacturers." In view of this statement it is probable that the Geological Survey have been more successful in obtaining full returns. It is hardly likely that the other provinces produce any such quantity as a comparison of the figures of the Geological Survey and the Ontario Bureau of Mines suggests. The divergency suggests closer examination on the part of the collectors of the statistics, both federal and provincial.

918. The exports of Canadian salt have been since 1876 as follows :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$
1876.....	870,437	2,566	42	873,045	90,931
1877.....	785,973	3,626	.....	789,599	82,323
1878.....	655,131	2,661	.....	657,792	53,585
1879.....	551,145	3,496	70	554,711	48,667
1880.....	488,676	2,423	50	491,149	45,903
1881.....	248,638	4,917	.....	253,555	39,566
1882.....	378,968	2,508	.....	381,476	36,418
1883.....	197,159	26	.....	197,185	17,511
1884.....	181,742	.....	.....	181,742	17,408
1885.....	107,523	.....	.....	107,523	12,326
1886.....	384,283	210	.....	384,493	26,749
1887.....	106,295	.....	348	106,643	9,463
1888.....	131,010	.....	570	131,580	10,044
1889.....	12,818	208	150	13,176	3,750
1890.....	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522
1891.....	5,540	166	.....	5,706	1,429
1892.....	3,040	210	.....	3,250	763
1893.....	4,010	.....	.....	4,010	955
1894.....	4,986	.....	.....	4,986	1,280

919. The imports of salt have been as follows :—

IMPORTS OF SALT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA, 1868-1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	DUTIABLE.			FREE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	\$	Tons.	\$
1868.....				68,549	492,068
1869.....				50,197	442,571
1870.....	*185	2,265	330	95,163	540,557
1871.....	+2,090	17,882	3,732	81,462	304,137
1872.....				71,357	312,251
1873.....				56,633	287,388
1874.....				80,495	463,275
1875.....				71,822	316,439
1876.....				85,555	352,083
1877.....				86,862	348,020
1878.....				76,681	324,704
1879.....	105	1,451	230	87,143	400,924
1880.....	363	3,916	730	106,357	400,167
1881.....	1,294	6,355	2,254	115,820	488,278
1882.....	1,840	12,318	4,151	83,092	311,489
1883.....	6,068	36,223	13,904	123,374	386,144
1884.....	6,385	38,949	15,052	112,695	321,243
1885.....	5,199	31,726	12,263	85,786	255,719
1886.....	6,183	39,181	14,402	90,103	255,359
1887.....	5,206	35,670	12,655	101,521	285,455
1888.....	5,255	32,136	15,042	92,083	220,975
1889.....	5,595	38,968	15,563	90,424	253,009
1890.....	7,568	57,549	20,537	79,245	252,291
1891.....	7,570	59,311	21,056	97,746	321,239
1892.....	9,324	65,963	13,065	100,916	314,995
1893.....	10,689	79,838	15,306	95,788	281,462
1894.....	7,934	53,336	11,386	98,334	328,300

\* From April 7th.    + To April 1st, 1871.

920. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 8,005,565 barrels, valued at \$4,195,412; in 1890, 8,776,991 barrels, valued at \$4,752,286; in 1891, 9,987,945 barrels, valued at \$4,716,121; in 1892, 11,698,890 barrels, valued at \$5,654,915; in 1893, 11,435,487 barrels, valued at \$5,717,743, and in 1894 of 11,502,975 barrels, valued at \$5,396,956.

SILVER.

921. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at \$420,722; in 1891 it was 414,651 ounces, valued at \$406,233; in 1892, 310,651 ounces, valued at \$269,489; in 1893, 414,975 ounces, valued at \$321,423, and in 1894, 649,586 ounces, valued at \$409,239.

These figures are far behind those of 1872 and 1873 which were years when great activity prevailed and when one or two mines in Ontario, principally one called Silver Islet in Lake Superior, a mere rock whose greatest diameter was 75 feet, produced over three million dollars in a short time.

922. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1894, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1871.....		595,261	1883.....	100	14,200
1872.....		1,087,839	1884.....	37	12,920
1873.....		1,379,380	1885.....	31	7,539
1874.....	346	407,835	1886.....	81	25,134
1875.....		443,443	1887.....	40	24,937
1876.....	691	584,371	1888.....	543½	299,420
1877.....	190	122,695	1889.....	216½	168,265
1878.....		103,681	1890.....	238	201,615
1879.....		637,000	1891.....	309	238,367
1880.....		149,146	1892.....	325	193,441
1881.....		34,494	1893.....	418	65,496
1882.....		15,110	1894.....	* 629,655	423,707

\* Ounces.

923. The world's production of silver since the discovery of America by Columbus is estimated to be 7,829,328,054 fine ounces.

The production has increased greatly during recent years, as the following table shows :—

	Ounces.
1886.....	93,276,000
1887.....	96,124,000
1888.....	108,829,000
1889.....	120,214,000
1890.....	126,095,000
1891.....	137,171,000
1892.....	152,940,000
1893.....	161,162,000
1894.....	165,918,338

Referring to this increase, Robert Barclay, Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says, "Important as the increase of silver supplies has been, it is not this but the changed monetary conditions in Europe alone that have affected its value in relation to gold. \* \* The yearly supplies are doubtless important features in the present disorganized relations of the two monetary metals, but formerly they varied as much as they have ever done recently without causing any disturbance in their relative values. \* \* The supplies of silver have doubtless been increasing in the latter years quoted, but so have the supplies of gold. When we carefully examine the actual data in this way, it is abundantly evident that it is not the changes which have taken place in the supplies of the two metals that have led to the present divergence in their value, but that this divergence is due entirely to the changed monetary conditions affecting the demand for them. The demand for monetary purposes for the one has been increased and the demand for the other decreased through the demonetization of silver in Europe and America.

924. The value of silver has steadily decreased of late years as compared with that of gold :—

From 1493 to 1520 one ounce of gold was worth 13·3 ounces of silver.

1521	“	1544	“	“	11·2	“
1545	“	1580	“	“	11·5	“
1581	“	1600	“	“	11·9	“
1601	“	1620	“	“	13·0	“
1621	“	1680	“	“	14·0	“
1681	“	1740	“	“	15·0	“
1741	“	1780	“	“	14·8	“
1781	“	1870	“	“	15·0	“
1871	“	1873	“	“	16·0	“
1873	“	1875	“	“	16·5	“
		1876	“	“	17·8	“
		1877	“	“	17·2	“
		1878	“	“	17·96	“
		1879	“	“	18·39	“
		1880	“	“	18·05	“
		1881	“	“	18·16	“
		1882	“	“	18·19	“
		1883	“	“	18·64	“
		1884	“	“	18·57	“
		1885	“	“	19·41	“
		1886	“	“	20·78	“
		1887	“	“	21·13	“
		1888	“	“	21·99	“
		1889	“	“	22·09	“
		1890	“	“	19·76	“
		1891	“	“	20·92	“
		1892	“	“	23·72	“
		1893	“	“	26·49	“
		1894	“	“	32·81	“

It is estimated that about \$16,600,000 worth of silver is annually used in the Arts and Industries.

#### PHOSPHATE.

925. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains 92·26 per cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to 42·26 per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at \$361,045, which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity, and of \$44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the result of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions :—Ottawa county mines, 27,172 tons, and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons. In 1891 the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at \$241,603 ; in 1892, 11,932 tons, valued at \$157,424 ; in 1893, 8,198 tons, valued at \$70,942 ; in 1894, 7,290 tons, valued at \$43,940.

926. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the position of this industry during the last seventeen years. The quantity exported in 1894 was 4,947 tons, valued at \$40,400, being a decrease, as compared with 1893, of 6,943 tons in quantity, and in value of \$92,475. The exports almost all go to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports



from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec :

## EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1878.....	39	887	3,662	63,725	3,701	64,612
1879.....	1,497	20,836	10,430	195,459	11,927	216,295
1880.....	1,182	11,492	6,792	108,390	7,974	119,882
1881.....	2,124	25,629	13,477	213,864	15,601	239,493
1882.....	2,080	28,976	15,101	298,691	17,181	327,667
1883.....	220	2,400	14,258	300,316	14,478	302,716
1884.....	20	160	21,451	453,162	21,471	453,322
1885.....	745	8,980	18,239	353,308	18,984	362,288
1886.....	532	6,817	25,442	425,134	25,974	431,951
1887.....	733	6,223	22,070	390,226	22,803	396,449
1888.....	1,100	13,011	20,749	384,482	21,849	397,493
1889.....	3,190	36,381	19,968	328,202	23,158	364,583
1890.....	3,192	34,182	26,521	367,565	*29,715	*401,827
1891.....	1,825	22,350	22,432	399,850	24,257	422,200
1892.....	1,324	11,857	15,919	368,605	17,243	380,462
1893.....	2,663	18,188	9,227	114,287	11,890	132,475
1894.....	1,580	8,295	3,367	32,105	4,947	40,400
Total.....	24,046	256,664	269,105	4,797,371	293,153	5,054,115

\* Includes 2 tons from New Brunswick, valued at \$80.

927. Since 1891 Algerian and Tunisian phosphates have come to the front, the result being that both the American and the Canadian phosphates have been adversely affected, not because of any superiority of the North African phosphate in high constituent of phosphate, since Canadian apatite may be regarded as a most eligible material for the manufacture of a concentrated superphosphate, but because of propinquity to the great markets and consequent cheapness of freight.

928. The world's production of phosphates in 1891 aggregated as follows:—

	Tons of 2,240 pounds.
France.....	400,000
West Indies.....	50,000
Belgium.....	200,000
Canada.....	20,000
Germany.....	40,000
England (Coprolites).....	20,000
Russia, Norway, &c.....	100,000
United States.....	757,000
Total.....	1,587,000

929. The world's consumption is given below :—

	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	300,000
Germany.....	250,000
France.....	150,000
France (in the raw state).....	200,000
Belgium and Holland.....	75,000
United States.....	517,000
Other countries.....	55,000
Total.....	<u>1,547,000</u>

930. It will be seen that the demand and the supply are nearly balanced. In these circumstances, only the most easily and cheaply provided phosphates have a living chance in the competition. There is, however, a great future for phosphates. The United States are using only one-quarter of the quantity of fertilizers which should be employed to keep pace with the annual extraction of plant food from the soil. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Angers, in his report for 1893, refers to the matter in the following terms :—

“I am informed that comparatively little or nothing has been done during the past year as regards the phosphate industry of this country, the low prices ruling in the home market and the cheap rate of production which has enabled the Florida supply of the raw material to be laid down in Europe materially tending to injure, if not destroy, the Canadian trade. In this connection there is a point deserving of much consideration and to which I desire to call marked attention, viz., the amount of phosphoric acid that is taken out of the soil by a cereal crop, the shipment of the greater part of which abroad takes this phosphoric acid with it out of the country instead of returning it to the soil whence it is taken. Professor H. W. Wiley points out the fact that 19 lbs. per acre of phosphoric acid are absorbed by grain, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per acre are absorbed annually by the grass crop. This constituent element of the proper plant food, one of the chief essentials to all vegetable and animal life, must be restored to the soil unless the latter is to become entirely exhausted; and the agriculturist should understand that his farm is not a bank on which he can draw at pleasure, but a laboratory which will only do its work well when the needed supply of material is forthcoming. Exhaustion of this nature can only be remedied by reintroducing artificially the material that has been abstracted. If a thorough knowledge of the need of phosphate for the soil prevailed, and practical application of such knowledge were more general, it would materially help to develop the phosphate industry of this country, and would lead to the manufacture of fertilizers on a large scale, while an extensive home market tending to a lower price for the manufactured article, instead of exportation of the raw material, would be the result. I am informed that the cereals and the grass crop of Canada extract from the soil annually an average of 235 million pounds of phosphoric acid, equal to 117,972 tons of 2,000 pounds each. Supposing one-half only of this to be returned to the soil in the stable manure, there is still left a deficit of 59,000 tons of phosphoric acid. The percentage of phosphoric acid in Canadian apatite is, according to evidence obtained from the leading experts in the trade in England, and given in a report made by Mr. Dyke, of Liverpool,

in his appendix to the departmental report for 1885, about 33 per cent. Taking this as a fair average, the requirement for the production of the needed quantity of phosphoric acid to be restored to the soil would be about 177,000 tons (of 2,000 pounds) of apatite. During the past six years the apatite raised averaged 25,500 tons, of which 24,000 tons have been exported; so that we have been supplying ourselves with 500 tons of phosphoric acid against 59,000 needed to keep the constituent elements of plant food to the proper standard. What I mainly desire to impress upon the agricultural community is the necessity of bringing up their farms to the normal condition of fertility, and to give at the same time thereby a much needed impetus to the manufacture of fertilizers and the mining of phosphate. To sum up, the whole art of farming consists in supplying the nutritious elements of plants in the form most favourable for absorption and assimilation. As ordinary manure does not always contain the two most important inorganic elements of plant food, phosphoric acid and potash, in sufficient quantity for plant use, the needs of mankind demand the employment of artificial fertilizers along with or as a substitute for farmyard manure. A demand for the materials from which these could be manufactured would at once materially aid the now almost abandoned phosphate mining of this country.

"Inquiries were made of my department, early in the year, regarding the question of rendering natural phosphate soluble in an economical manner through calcination. It was stated that in France and Belgium apatite had been treated in the same way as limestone for the manufacture of lime, the crude material being baked in an oven, then powdered and mixed with soil with which it at once became incorporated.

"I had the subject at once referred to the chemist at the Experimental Farm, and his report forms an appendix herewith.

"The experiments appear to show that the solubility of this valuable natural fertilizer is not materially increased through calcination. The finely ground phosphate is soluble only to a slight degree in water, and in the soil the process is extremely slow, but further experiments are now in progress with the hope of obtaining results which will be of practical benefit to the agricultural community."

#### ASBESTUS.

931. There is probably no mining industry in Canada that has shown such marked progress as that of the peculiar material called asbestos. The mineral which is produced in Canada under this head is in reality not asbestos proper, but a form of serpentine called chrysotile. It occurs in veins in certain portions of the great belt of serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In the Laurentian rocks of certain areas the variety actinolite sometimes forms hilly masses of considerable size, which answers well for cements, paints, etc., though not found to answer for the manufacture of millboards and the finer qualities of steam packing.

The Eastern Townships' asbestos is shipped in large quantities to England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

932. The true value of the mineral was not at first recognized, and in the first year of mining operations (1878) only 50 tons were disposed of. The

mining, though prosecuted now for a dozen years, is practically confined to two small areas about four miles apart. The first, and as yet the most important of these, is a small mound near the Thetford station, which rises about 80 or 90 feet. Employed in this industry are 40 boilers, with a capacity of 1,825 horse-power, and about 2,000 men. The value of the plant is estimated at \$335,000.

933. The following table made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and, according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway, the aggregate quantity is too high :—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTUS IN CANADA, 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1879.....	300	19,500	1887.....	4,619	226,976
1880.....	380	24,700	1888.....	4,404	224,007
1881.....	540	35,100	1889.....	6,113	426,554
1882.....	810	52,650	1890.....	9,860	1,260,240
1883.....	955	68,750	1891.....	9,279	999,878
1884.....	1,141	75,097	1892.....	6,082	390,462
1885.....	2,440	142,441	1893.....	6,331	310,156
1886.....	3,458	206,251	1894.....	7,630	420,825

934. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestos in 1892 amounted to 7,316 tons, valued at \$514,412 ; in 1893 to 5,898 tons, valued at \$396,718, and in 1894 to 6,229, valued at \$339,756.

GYPSUM.

935. Gypsum is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. Gypsum is one of the oldest worked of any of the deposits of the country. In 1701, large quantities of it were mined by the French in St. John (New Brunswick) and transported to Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) where it was used in connection with the building operations then being carried on there. Nearly one half of the production of 1894 is credited to Nova Scotia. Of the exports of crude gypsum, nearly 80 per cent goes from Nova Scotia ; the market for it is almost altogether in the United States. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state :—



## PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1894.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1886 .....	162,000	178,742	107,237	114,736
1887 .....	154,008	157,277	148,533	166,514
1888 .....	175,887	179,393	124,515	133,238
1889 .....	213,273	205,108	176,875	189,491
1890 .....	226,509	194,033	175,111	193,899
1891 .....	203,605	206,251	172,496	184,977
1892 .....	241,048	241,127	175,518	194,304
1893 .....	192,568	196,150	176,489	178,979
1894 .....	223,631	202,031	162,412	160,082

## BUILDING STONE.

936. The production of building stone in Canada during the past eight years has, as far as known, been :—

	Cubic yards.	Value.
1886 .....	165,777	\$642,509
1887 .....	262,592	552,267
1888 .....	411,570	641,712
1889 .....	341,337	913,691
1890 .....	382,563	964,783
1891 .....	187,685	708,702
1892 .....	219,747	608,301
1893 .....	220,000	609,827
1894 .....		* 1,200,000

\*Estimated.

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral productions in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 will be some guide to their annual value.

## MINING LAWS.

937. A brief resumé of the mining laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the several provinces is here given.

938. Under the Union Act of 1867, mines and minerals were placed under the care of the Provincial Governments.

In consequence of the purchase of the North-west from the Hudson's Bay Company, the Federal Government became directly interested in mines and minerals.

The mining laws of Canada are, therefore, to be found in the statutes of the respective legislatures of the Provinces and of the Parliament of Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have statutes dealing with mining.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

939. In Nova Scotia the Province does not part with its mineral lands, excepting by granting leases for the term of 40 years for mining areas for gold and silver and 20 years for all other mining areas.

The mining areas for gold, or gold and silver, are 250 feet in length and 150 in width, the lesser length being along the lodes. Applications for leases of areas are to be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner for the districts in which the areas are situated, accompanied by a payment of \$2 for each area of which up to 100 can be obtained by any one applicant, such payment being considered the annual payment in advance for the first year's lease. 40 days' labour is required in each year for each area. On all leases of gold or gold and silver mines and prospective licenses the Provincial Government reserves a royalty of two per cent upon the gross amount of gold and silver mined, or thirty-eight cents for each ounce of smelted gold. The leases are deemed personal property and can be transferred.

In the case of mines other than gold and silver, the Commissioner of Mines, on application, grants licenses to search, good for 18 months. These licenses entitle the holders to enter upon any lands covered thereby, and dig and explore for minerals held by the Crown for the benefit of the people of Nova Scotia, viz., for tin, lead, copper, coal, iron and precious stones, and any other minerals reserved by the legislature. Applications for licenses must be accompanied by payment of \$30. A license to search may cover any single tract of ground not exceeding five miles in extent and not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length.

A lease (for which \$50 must be paid) for the purpose of mining coal or iron may cover any single tract of ground not exceeding one square mile in extent and not exceeding two miles in length. For the purpose of mining copper or lead a lease may cover one square mile in extent, and one mile in length, and for the purpose of mining tin or precious stones, one quarter of a square mile in extent and one-half of a mile in length.

These leases are not transferable without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. Leases may be surrendered at any time on prescribed conditions.

The sum of \$30 a year in advance must be paid by the lessee for each square mile or fraction of a square mile leased, default in payment working forfeiture at the end of 12 months.

All ores and minerals, other than gold or gold and silver, mined are subject to the following royalties :

*Coal*.—10 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine or used in the manufacture of coke—royalty not demanded on coal used by the workmen or in any mining operations in and around the mine.

*Copper*.—4 cents upon every unit; that is upon every one per cent of copper contained in each and every ton of 2,352 pounds of copper ore sold or smelted.

*Lead*.—Two cents upon every unit.

*Iron*.—Five cents on every ton of 2,240 pounds of ore sold or smelted.

*Tin* and precious stones and any other minerals that may be reserved; 5 per cent on their values.

The Governor General-in-Council has power to lower the rates of royalty above stated on iron, copper, lead, tin and precious stones, on being satisfied that the owners of such leased minerals have commenced effective mining operations. The leases of coal mines contain a proviso that royalties on coal may be increased, diminished or otherwise changed by the Legislature. All leases of mines, other than gold or gold and silver, in the province are renewable for a second and a third term of 20 years each.

940. The mining laws of New Brunswick are very similar to those of Nova Scotia. The royalty on gold and gold and silver mined is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the gross amount mined.

#### QUEBEC.

The mining laws of the Province of Quebec provide that mining rights are property separate from the soil covering mines and minerals, unless the proprietor of the surface has purchased from the Crown, as a mining concession or otherwise, the underground properties.

Mining concessions are divided into three classes:—

1. In unsurveyed territory (*a*) the first class contains 400 acres, (*b*) the second, 200 acres, and (*c*) the third, 100 acres.

2. In surveyed townships the three classes respectively comprise one, two and four lots.

All lands supposed to contain mines or ores belonging to the Crown may be acquired from the Commissioner of Crown Lands (*a*) as a mining concession by purchase, or (*b*) be occupied and worked under a mining license.

No sale of mining concessions containing more than 400 acres in superficies can be made by the Commissioner to the same person. The Governor-in-Council may, however, grant a larger extent of territory up to 1,000 acres under special circumstances.

The rates charged and to be paid in full at the time of the purchase are \$5 and \$10 per acre for mining lands containing the superior metals\*; the first-named price being for lands situated more than 12 miles and the last-named for lands situated less than 12 miles from the railway.

If containing the inferior metals, \$2 and \$4, according to distance from railway.

Unless stipulated to the contrary in the letters patent in concessions for the mining of superior metals, the purchaser has the right to mine for all metals found therein; in concessions for the mining of the inferior metals, those only may be mined for.

Mining lands are sold on the express condition that the purchaser shall commence *bona fide* to mine within two years from the date of purchase, and shall spend not less than \$500 if mining for the superior metals; and

\*The superior metals include the ores of gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, graphite, asbestos, mica and phosphate of lime. The words inferior metals include all other minerals and ores.

not less than \$200, if for inferior metals. In default, cancellation of sale of the mining land.

(b) Licenses may be obtained from the Commissioner on the following terms :—Application for an exploration and prospecting license, if the mine is on private land, \$2 for every 100 acres or fraction of 100 ; if the mine is on Crown Lands (1) in surveyed territory \$5 for every 100 acres, and (2) in unsurveyed territory \$5 for each square mile, the license to be valid for three months and renewable. The holder of such license may afterwards purchase the mine, paying the prices mentioned.

Licenses for mining are of two kinds. Private lands' licenses where the mining rights belong to the Crown, and Public lands' licenses. These licenses are granted on payment of a fee of \$5, and an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Each license is granted for 200 acres or less but not for more ; is valid for one year and is renewable on the same terms as those on which it was originally granted. The Governor-in-Council may at any time require the payment of the royalty in lieu of fees for a mining license and the annual rental—such royalties, unless otherwise determined by letters patent or other title from the Crown, being fixed at a rate not to exceed three per cent of the value at the mine of the mineral extracted after deducting the cost of mining it.

#### ONTARIO.

942. The Mining Act of Ontario provides for the abolition of all royalties imposed upon ores or minerals within the provinces prior to the 4th day of May, 1891. Reservations of gold and silver mines contained in any patent issued prior to the above date are made void, and all such mines in and upon such lands are deemed to have been granted in fee simple and to have passed with the lands, excepting as to lands patented under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1887.

All ores and minerals mined on lands located, sold, granted or leased by the Crown on and after the 4th day of May, 1891, are made subject to a royalty to the Crown. The royalties imposed being (a) on silver nickel or nickel and copper and iron, two per cent ; (b) on all other ores such royalty as may be from time to time imposed by the Governor-in-Council, not exceeding two per cent, such royalties to be calculated upon the value at the mine after deducting cost of labour, explosives and raising the ore to the surface. Royalties are not to be imposed or collected until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease.

Any person may explore for mines and minerals on any Crown land not staked out or occupied. Crown lands supposed to contain ores or minerals may be sold as mining lands, or may, when situated within a mining division, be worked as mining claims under miner's license, such lands when situated in unsurveyed territory or in townships surveyed into sections or lots must be sold in blocks to be called mining locations.

Mining locations in the unsurveyed territory bordering on Lake Superior and Huron on the north, and north of French River and the River Mattawa are required to be of rectangular shape, containing 40 acres and 320 acres. When in the surveyed townships of this region, the mining location must contain 40 acres. These mining locations are sold as follows: if in a surveyed township and within 6 miles of a railway, \$3 per acre.



If beyond 6 miles, \$2.50. If in unsurveyed, \$2.50 and \$2, according to distance from railway. All these mining locations revert to the Crown in default of the expenditure in actual mining operations of \$4 per acre during the first seven years, when the area exceeds 160 acres, and of \$5 per acre in case the area is less than 160 acres.

In addition to granting mining lands in fee simple the province also grants leases of such lands for a term of 10 years renewable for a second like term. The rental, unless specially provided for, is \$1 per acre for the first year and 25 cents per acre per annum for subsequent years in the lands situated in Algoma and that part of Nipissing district north of the French River and the River Mattawa, and 60 cents the first year and thereafter 15 cents per annum for land situated elsewhere. These leases are all renewable after the second term by further terms of 20 years.

Miners' licenses are granted for one year on payment of \$10, renewable for another year on payment of a like fee.

The Legislature of Ontario created a Bureau of Mines in 1891. Mr. Archibald Blue was made director, and he has issued several valuable reports, the latest to hand being that for 1893.

#### DOMINION.

943. The Dominion Government have provided regulations for the disposal of coal lands, the property of the Dominion in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

Lands containing anthracite coal may be sold at an upset price of \$20 per acre cash, and coal other than anthracite at an upset price of \$10 per acre cash. Not more than 320 acres can be sold to one applicant. The Minister of the Interior has power to grant permission to prospect for coal for a period of 60 days, such permission to cover an area of 320 acres.

The regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal apply to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and relate to Dominion lands containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, iron, or other mineral deposit of economic value.

No mining claim or mining location is granted until actual discovery of the deposit within the limits of the location or claim.

A location for mining, except for iron, on veins, lodes or ledges of quartz or other rock in place must not be of larger dimensions than 1,500 feet in length and 600 in breadth. After marking out the ground in the manner prescribed, the claimant must, within 60 days thereafter, file with the agent of the Dominion Lands office for the district, a sworn declaration setting forth the circumstances of his discovery and describing the locality and dimensions of his claim, paying in the sum of \$5 as an entry fee. He obtains from the agent a receipt, which is his authority to enter into possession on the location for the next five years, and to take and dispose of any mineral deposit contained therein, provided that during each of the five years he expends in actual mining operations at least \$100; which fact being sufficiently proved to the agent of Dominion Lands, and a fee of \$5 in each year being paid, shall entitle the miner to work the location for another year. At any time before the expiry of the five years the claimant is entitled, on proof of having expended at least \$500 in operations, to purchase the location at the rate of \$5 per acre cash, and the further deposit

with the agent of \$50 to cover the cost of survey. Forfeiture is evoked by non-compliance during the five years with the regulations respecting annual expenditure.

A location for the mining of iron must not be more than 160 acres in extent.

In the case of placer claims the size is as under:—

For bar diggings a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

For dry diggings and bench claims 100 feet square. Creek and river claims are 100 feet long and extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side.

If any person (or persons) discovers a new mine and establishes the fact to the satisfaction of the agent, claims of the following size in dry, bar, bench, creek or hill diggings are allowed.

To one discoverer, 300 feet in length, to a party of two, 600 feet, of three, 800, and of 4, 1,000 feet. (See also paragraph 169, sub-section 10).

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

944. The Mining Laws of British Columbia provide, with respect to coal mining, that a prospector for coal or petroleum on leased Crown lands in which the minerals are reserved, before obtaining a license, shall place a post at one angle of the land with his name and the initials of the angle, and shall post a notice of his application on the land and on the Government office of the district for 30 days, and shall advertise it in the *British Columbia Gazette*, and some local newspaper for 40 days.

Security for damages must be given if the Crown lands in question have been leased or are covered by a timber license.

After the expiration of the 30 days, and within two months from the application in the *Gazette*, an application in duplicate (with a plan) must be sent to the Assistant Commissioner of Land and Works for a prospecting license for not more than one year, when the Chief Commissioner may grant the license. Such lands must be in one rectangular block with sides running north, south, east and west, of an area not exceeding 640 acres.

The license shall cease at its expiration, and a new license may be granted to a new applicant.

On proving that he has *bond fide* explored for coal during the year he shall be entitled to an extension for a second year on payment of \$50 and a further extension for a third year may be granted. License holders of adjoining lands, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership, when they need not prospect separately provided the Chief Commissioner is satisfied with the prospecting done on the land of one of them.

The licensee may use the timber and stone on the land for the purpose of buildings on the land. Dispute as to right of title shall be decided in the County Court. No transfer for a prospecting license may be made without written notice to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may grant to a prospecting licensee a lease for five years at a rent of 10 cents on proof that he has discovered coal on the land; and if during this time, or 3 months thereafter, he can show that he has continuously and vigorously carried on coal-mining he

shall be entitled to purchase the land at \$5 an acre, in one payment, at time of sale.

Before the lease is issued a survey must have been made by the applicant; besides the 10 cents' rent a royalty of 5 cents a ton on coal, and one cent a barrel on petroleum must be paid; the lessee must be bound to carry on coal-mining continuously. Any number of persons, not exceeding ten, may work in partnership on adjoining lands, when it shall not be necessary to work each leasehold separately, provided work on one is done to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

(Cons. Act, 1888, Chap. 88, and amending Acts, 1890, Chap. 32, 1892, Chap. 31, and 1895, Chap. 37.)

Proprietors of coal mines may acquire such portion of any Crown Lands, or lands held under pre-emption or Crown grants or lease or license, as may be necessary for a right of way to the sea shore, a river or public highway, together with a block not exceeding 5 acres on the shore, river or highway. Minerals are not to be conferred by the conveyance without the consent of the granter. Compensation shall be paid by agreement or arbitration. (Cons. Acts, 1888, Chap. 83, and amending Act, 1890, Chap. 32.)

945. *Regulation of Coal Mines*.—No boy under twelve, no woman or girl of any age and no Chinaman shall be employed under ground in coal mines.

Boys from thirteen to fourteen shall only be employed under ground in exceptional circumstances to be allowed by the Minister of Mines.

There are various other regulations as to the employment of young persons.

No wages shall be paid to employees of a coal mine in a public house or contiguous office or place.

Coal getters must be paid by weight, unless exception is allowed by the Minister of Mines; and a check weigher may be appointed by them.

There are a number of regulations to secure safety. (Cons. Acts, 1888, Chap. 84; amending Acts, 1880, Chap. 33; 1894, Chap. 5; and 1895, Chap. 38).

946. *Mining, other than Coal*.—Persons over 18 years of age and joint stock companies may become "Free Miners" on taking out certificates (which are not transferable) for one or more years, on payment of \$5 a year.

Every person or joint stock company mining (except for coal) must take out a free miner's certificate, under penalty of \$25. Owners and contractors shall pay the free miners' fees of their employees, deducting amount from them and giving a list to the Mining Recorder, under penalty of \$100.

No person unless he has an unexpired free miner's certificate can hold any mineral claim, minerals or mining property.

Free miners may prospect and mine (except for coal) upon any Crown lands or lands where minerals are reserved to the Crown; provided they may not locate or mine on land uncovered by hydraulic mining works for six months; and provided they must give security for damages to any occupier.

Free miners may cut timber necessary for their mining upon Crown lands, even if covered by timber, lease or reserved; and they may kill game for their own use at any time.

A free miner may locate a mineral claim measuring 1,500 feet square as nearly rectangular as possible, marking it by two posts, 1 and 2, on the line of the vein not more than 1,500 feet apart. On No. 1 post, shall be written the names of the locator and the claim, the date, the compass bearing of No. 2 post and the number of feet (of the 1,500) lying to the right and left respectively of this line; these particulars are to be furnished also to the Mining Recorder. He must mark the line by blazing or post-planting, and place a post where he discovered rock "in place," and as near as possible to the four corners of the claim. He is entitled to all minerals within the claim. The claim is not to be recorded without an affidavit that mineral has been found "in place" on the claim. A location made on Sunday or a holiday is not valid. Where from the nature of the ground the location cannot be thus marked, posts may be set as near as possible and the direction and distance recorded. The free miner shall record his claim with the Mining Recorder within 15 days, if his office is within 10 miles, with an additional day for every additional 10 miles. A claim recorded by error in the wrong district may be recorded anew in the right district with the original date. If left in the Recorder's absence the applicant is entitled to a record of that date. The claim may be held from year to year on a certificate by the Gold Commissioner or Mining Recorder, that work has been done on it to the value of \$100. A free miner or partners having adjoining claims may work them together, and may obtain certificates for all the claims for sufficient work done on one. A free miner may, in lieu of work, pay \$100 to the Mining Recorder. Disputes as to titles are determined by priority.

No free miner can hold (except by purchase) more than one claim on the same vein or lode, but he may hold by location a claim on any separate vein or lode. He may abandon his claim by notice in writing to the Recorder and may remove his machinery and extracted ore; he cannot re-locate the same claim (or one which he has not recorded in time) without written permission from the Gold Commissioner.

Lodes discovered in a tunnel to develop a lode may be marked out as a mineral claim and recorded by the owner. The interest of a free miner in his claim is deemed a chattel interest.

The lawful owner of a mineral claim is entitled to a Crown grant on payment of \$500 to the Government and after having obtained a certificate of improvements from the Gold Commissioner. With a certificate of improvement the owner need not take out a free miner's certificate, or work on the claim to hold it.

With a certificate of improvement the owner of a claim outside the railway belt is entitled to a Crown grant, and inside the railway belt on payment of \$5 an acre to the Mining Recorder.

The claim for the grant must be made within three months. The issue of the grant does not invalidate any previous lien. The grant covers all minerals, except coal.

Conveyances, mortgages &c., of mineral claims shall be recorded or shall not be good against third parties, and transfers must be in writing. A free miner's claim shall not be open for location during his last illness, nor for twelve months after his death. The Gold Commissioner administers a miner's estate.



A mill site may be located by a free miner, not over five acres in extent, on occupied and unreserved Crown lands not known to contain minerals. He may obtain a lease for one year, during its continuance on proof of having expended \$500 on machinery, and shall be entitled to a Crown grant for \$5 an acre. This applies to former leases also ; minerals are not included in the grant.

Tunnels or drains may be run by a free miner to work his claim by license from the Gold Commissioner. Water rights may be granted to him by the Gold Commissioner, and must be recorded, rights of miners working on the streams being safe. He may not sell the water, and the grant shall cease when the mine is no longer worked. Work must be begun within 6 months and there must be no waste of water, and an outlet must be provided for superfluous water.

Mining partnerships and limited liability companies are regulated by a number of clauses.

The duties of Mining Recorders and Gold Commissioners are fully laid down. Free miners may elect by a two-thirds vote a Recorder, where there is none.

County courts have mining jurisdiction which is fully provided for.

Any person contravening the Act or refusing to obey the lawful order of a Gold Commissioner or Judge is liable to a fine of \$250 or three months imprisonment.

An annual tax of 25 cents an acre is payable on every claim held under Crown grant. This tax shall be remitted on proof that the sum of \$200 has been expended on the claim within the year.

Mines and moneys invested in them are not exempt from provincial taxation.

The Lieutenant Governor in-Council may make orders to carry out the Act.

(Cons. Act 1888, Chap. 82, and amending Acts, 1889, Chap. 16 (repealed); 1890, Chap. 32 (repealed); 1891, Chap. 25; 1892, Chap. 32; 1893, Chap. 29; 1894, Chap. 32, and 1895, Chap. 39.)

947. *Placer Mining Act*.—Every free miner holding a certificate may mine for gold or other precious metals on any land, except Government reserves for town sites, lands occupied by buildings, curtilages and orchards, or for placer mining, or Indian reserves; he must give security for damages.

He may locate a placer claim on each separate creek, ravine or hill, but not more than two in the same locality, and only one a creek claim, but he may hold any number for purchase. A creek claim shall be 100 feet long, and in width, from base to base of the hills; a bar diggings claim shall be a strip 100 feet long, and in width, from high water mark to the lowest water level; a dry diggings claim shall be 100 feet square. Discoverers of new mines shall be allowed: If one, a claim 300 feet long; if a party of two, 600 feet; if three, 800 feet; if four, 1,000 feet; if more than four, ordinary claims.

Placer claims shall be as nearly rectangular as possible. Posts shall be placed at the corners, and the initial post shall bear names and description. Locations on Sundays and holidays shall not be invalid. Placer claims must be recorded with the Mining Recorder. The removal of posts entails

forfeiture. Records of placer claims may be renewed on payment of the fees, \$250 a year.

A placer claim gives no right to a vein or lode unless the ground is located and recorded as a mineral claim.

A placer claim must be worked continuously by the holder or his employee, and shall be held abandoned and forfeited if unworked for 72 hours, except for reasonable cause, satisfying the Gold Commissioner. A year's leave of absence may be given if the sum of \$100 has been expended without reasonable return, or if all holders of the set of claims sign the application.

Provisions as to tunnels and drains, water rights, partnerships, mining recorders, gold commissioners, county courts, penalties, paying free miners' fees for employees, are much the same as those regarding mineral claims.

Provisions are made for "bed-rock flumes."

Free miners may obtain a lease of placer-mining ground for ten years, as follows:—Dry diggings, ten acres; bar diggings, half a mile along high water mark; creek diggings, on abandoned or unworked creeks, half a mile in length; bench lands, for hydraulic workings, eighty acres, but not to exceed 500 yards in length. The lease may be renewed. The ground must not be already occupied (without consent of occupiers) nor immediately available for agricultural purposes; and only placer-mining must be carried on.

Water may be granted by the Gold Commissioner for hydraulic workings on bench lands.

Leases may be granted for twenty years of the bed of the river for dredging for a distance not over five miles.

(Act, 1891, Chap. 26, and amending Acts, 1894, Chap. 33, and 1895, Chap. 40).

948. *Development of Quartz Mines.*—An expenditure of \$64,000 was authorized in 1888 in the erection of crushing, chlorinating and smelting works, to enable miners to develop quartz ledges. Bonuses of sums of money, not exceeding \$12,000 each, nor \$36,000 in whole, may be granted to assist quartz mines partly developed. Moneys may also be granted, secured by a first mortgage, to be paid within five years. There must be an audit showing solvency before any bonus or guarantee.

(Cons. Act, 1888, and amending Act, 1889, Chap. 17).

Counting the consolidated Acts of 1888, and subsequent amending Acts to 1895, there are twenty-one British Columbia Acts relating to mining, without reckoning several special Acts concerning hydraulic mining companies.

949. A Bureau of Mines has been established in 1895, under the Minister of Mines, with a Provincial Mineralogist, whose duty it is to collect information relating to the mining industry, and publish it. Besides a museum there are to be lecture rooms, an assay office and laboratory, where assays and tests may be made according to a schedule of fees. Arrangements may be made for giving instructions to prospectors, and others, and societies of arts, and other societies, may affiliate with the Mining Bureau for the instruction and examination of students.

## CHAPTER XIII.

Legal Weights and Measures.—Customs Valuations.—Value Imports and Exports.—Exports and Imports by Countries.—Aggregate Trade.—Coin and Bullion.—Trade and Duties per Head.—Increased Total Trade.—Import for Home Consumption by Countries.—Imports for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free.—Duties by Countries.—Analysis by Imports.—Comparison with United States.—Imports of Luxuries.—Duties on Luxuries.—Imports by Classes.—Dutiable or Free Imports.—Duties Collected.—Interprovincial Trade.—Imports Compared as to the Quantity and Value.—Total Imports by Countries.—Imports for Home Consumption by Countries.—Imports for Great Britain and United States.—Imports by Countries, 1873-83-93.—Imports by Provinces.—Imports of Raw Materials.—Imports remaining in Warehouses.—Value of Total Exports by Countries.—Domestic and Foreign Exports.—Value of Principal Exports.—Destination of Exports.—Exports classified.—Relative Value of Exports to Great Britain and United States.—Aggregate Trade with Great Britain and United States.—Value of Exports since Confederation.—Volume of Trade.—Comparison of Exports by Means of Index Numbers.—Prices of Principal Articles of Export for Years.—Trade of United Kindom and British Possessions.—Distribution of Trade of United Kingdom.—Exports and Imports of Foreign Goods by Canada.—Excisable Articles.—Duties on Alcoholic Liquors and Tobacco.—Imports and Exports at each Port in Canada.—Ports at which the Duties Exceeded \$500,000.—Imports and Exports of Canada to different countries.

950. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches), and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

By Act 42nd Vic. (1879), Chap. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Castor beans.....	40 lbs.
Indian corn.....	56 "	Potatoes.....	60 "
Rye.....	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Pease.....	60 "	Carrots.....	60 "
Barley.....	48 "	Parsnips.....	60 "
Malt.....	36 "	Beets.....	60 "
Oats.....	34 "	Onions.....	60 "
Beans.....	60 "	Bituminous coal.....	70 "
Flaxseed.....	50 "	Clover seed.....	60 "
Hemp.....	44 "	Timothy.....	48 "
Blue grass seed.....	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds and the ton of 2,240 pounds were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

951. The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. The recorded *values* of imports are determined by aggregating the total amounts as stated in the entries, free and for duty, of the goods imported into Canada. Such recorded values are arrived at in a similar way, in the case of exports, by aggregating the values as given in the entries of goods for exportation. The *quantities* of goods imported are ascertained as follows : (a) by examination of the invoices of such goods; (b) by examining a certain number of cases or packages in each importation; (c) in the case of wines and liquors, by gauging, and in the case of strong liquors, about the strength of proof or of greater strength, the recorded quantity is determined by the result as ascertained after testing by Syke's hydrometer; (d) by weighing or counting certain goods bearing specific duties. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which shipment is made. Thus Canadian wheat purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada. The term "special trade" in Canada is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries," which, under the Customs Act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they cannot make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum being deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time is elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected in two ways: large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points where no officer is stationed, and the prescribed entry outwards is not unfrequently neglected, while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outwards at the inland port of shipment are recorded also at the point of exit from Canada.

952. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in each year since Confederation, also the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, the value of the several branches of trade per head of population, and the amount of duty collected, for the same period.



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports Home Consumption.	Exports Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	48,504,899	131,027,532
1869.	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889,946
1870.	74,814,829	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,829
1871.	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,266,589
1872.	111,430,327	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	76,538,025	194,070,190
1873.	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217,801,203
1874.	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,510
1875.	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1876.	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,733,218	72,491,436	174,176,781
1877.	99,327,462	75,873,393	23,452,569	96,300,483	68,030,546	175,203,355
1878.	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,454
1879.	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	71,503,478	62,431,025	153,455,682
1880.	86,489,747	87,911,458	*	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,205
1881.	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	91,611,604	83,944,701	203,621,663
1882.	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	112,648,927	94,137,660	221,556,703
1883.	132,254,022	98,035,804	34,168,218	123,137,019	87,702,431	230,339,826
1884.	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	108,180,644	79,833,098	207,803,539
1885.	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	102,710,019	79,131,735	198,179,847
1886.	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
1887.	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,900	202,408,047
1888.	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,382,072	201,097,630
1889.	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,098
1890.	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,705,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891.	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	113,345,124	88,801,066	218,384,934
1892.	127,406,068	113,963,375	13,442,693	116,978,943	99,338,913	241,369,443
1893.	129,074,268	118,564,352	10,509,916	121,705,080	103,798,257	247,638,620
1894.	123,474,940	117,524,949	5,949,991	113,093,983	104,161,770	240,999,889
Total.....	2,907,142,465	2,379,563,577	527,578,888	2,742,837,748	2,078,722,075	5,286,706,042
Annual average.....	107,671,940	88,131,984	19,539,958	101,586,657	70,989,706	195,803,927

\* Excess of exports, \$1,421,711. † \$5,278,130 less than the figures given in Trade and Navigation Return, value of foreign grain and breadstuffs re-exported, calculated at import value. (See Trade and Navigation Return, 1880, page 506.)

953. The next table gives the total imports from, and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign countries, during the year 1894, with the percentage of the total amount in each case :—

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1894.

COUNTRIES.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	38,747,249	31·38	68,538,856	58·32
United States.....	62,907,431	50·95	35,809,940	30·47
Germany.....	5,871,065	4·76	2,045,052	1·74
France.....	2,510,379	2·03	544,986	0·46
British West Indies.....	1,265,509	1·03	2,015,866	1·72
*Other “.....	2,495,265	2·02	1,427,895	1·22
†Other British Possessions.....	696,720	0·56	452,421	0·38
Japan.....	1,413,844	1·15	29,318	0·02
South America.....	384,849	0·31	1,006,368	0·86
China.....	1,162,225	0·94	511,531	0·44
Spanish Possessions.....	1,135,008	0·92	18,641	0·02
Belgium.....	541,268	0·44	708,455	0·60
Newfoundland.....	814,979	0·66	2,818,592	2·40
Spain.....	390,697	0·32	56,274	0·05
Holland.....	328,656	0·27	281,058	0·24
Switzerland.....	283,269	0·23	1,240	0·00
Turkey.....	273,572	0·22	2,169	0·00
Italy.....	516,264	0·42	109,188	0·09
Greece.....	104,797	0·09	.....	.....
Austria.....	155,952	0·13	922	0·00
Portugal.....	44,263	0·04	79,363	0·07
Norway and Sweden.....	40,805	0·03	180,180	0·15
Australasia.....	156,534	0·13	346,641	0·29
Russia.....	4,346	0·00	11,180	0·01
Denmark.....	4,564	0·00	134,287	0·11
St. Pierre.....	189,691	0·14	197,051	0·17
Dutch East Indies.....	1,006,861	0·81	.....	.....
Hawaii Islands.....	14,705	0·01	100,422	0·09
Other countries.....	14,173	0·01	96,053	0·08
Total.....	123,474,940	100·00	117,524,949	100·00

\* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

Just about half our imports are from the United States and considerably more than half our exports go to the mother country. The imports from the United States are greatly increased by our purchasing raw cotton, raw tobacco and naval stores from them—such articles not being supplied by the United Kingdom.

934. The following table gives the aggregate trade of the Dominion by countries, on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported :—

## AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	£	\$	£	£	£	£	£	£
1873.	107,266,624	89,808,204	2,055,195	1,176,478	502,966	266,188	229,637	229,770
1874.	108,083,642	90,524,060	2,569,712	1,022,428	459,927	294,007	236,296	271,043
1875.	100,379,969	80,717,803	2,154,065	839,442	390,784	236,790	214,366	260,503
1876.	81,457,737	73,003,492	2,394,812	608,355	443,151	199,195	183,199	207,895
1877.	81,139,708	77,087,914	1,730,062	404,918	340,757	175,425	242,942	296,860
1878.	83,372,719	73,876,437	1,754,394	521,580	325,245	145,941	205,171	266,764
1879.	67,288,848	70,904,720	2,247,066	552,999	394,445	161,258	181,933	210,288
1880.	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	532,028	297,245	201,652	623,295	273,837
1881.	97,335,378	73,570,337	2,294,043	1,019,198	446,337	165,487	234,723	440,944
1882.	95,871,802	96,229,763	2,922,931	1,633,118	570,301	201,656	236,841	613,241
1883.	99,197,682	97,701,056	2,934,210	1,942,851	749,897	243,192	322,554	324,800
1884.	87,154,242	89,333,366	2,160,894	2,171,346	648,569	240,235	322,499	333,977
1885.	83,284,482	86,903,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,096	255,712	361,879
1886.	82,143,828	86,436,808	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887.	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415,001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245,560	309,920
1888.	79,383,705	91,953,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,169
1889.	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890.	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	393,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891.	91,328,384	94,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,532
1892.	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,596,228	489,652	155,479	490,839	846,167
1893.	107,228,906	102,144,366	3,096,164	4,576,224	387,861	135,482	661,403	656,427
1894.	107,256,123	88,256,123	3,081,950	7,887,594	446,567	126,469	511,631	625,764

## AGGREGATE TRADE OF THE DOMINION—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Belgium.	New- foundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzer- land.	Other Countries.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	364,436	4,609,552	1,163,425	1,701,033	1,709,836	120,514	1,099,998	217,304,516
1874.....	534,153	2,637,547	6,086,529	1,686,508	1,263,728	139,674	927,743	216,756,097
1875.....	337,674	2,806,055	6,130,910	1,064,593	694,472	116,128	1,153,082	197,505,636
1876.....	374,880	2,675,477	5,291,433	975,762	971,314	56,168	1,764,483	173,699,633
1877.....	318,724	2,753,748	5,031,667	656,591	455,755	69,066	1,471,734	172,175,876
1878.....	805,692	2,767,347	4,397,996	669,804	486,244	61,178	1,366,532	170,523,244
1879.....	219,461	2,280,823	4,753,099	745,830	505,513	94,781	1,291,709	151,832,863
1880.....	837,897	2,002,261	6,489,257	1,073,421	931,457	94,225	1,314,429	159,693,807
1881.....	671,267	2,175,773	6,962,516	1,369,731	1,430,734	141,789	1,644,170	189,902,427
1882.....	645,568	2,468,432	7,018,956	2,314,779	1,635,717	268,093	2,131,932	214,786,130
1883.....	611,112	2,933,273	7,494,291	2,954,628	1,750,642	336,040	1,700,595	221,222,823
1884.....	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,370,541	242,380	2,078,676	199,587,140
1885.....	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,628,369	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,380
1886.....	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111,029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363,014	184,854,008
1887.....	927,580	2,072,846	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,239
1888.....	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261,155	194,938	2,016,480	193,050,100
1889.....	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,436	198,862,814
1890.....	703,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,535,849	2,161,846	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,733
1891.....	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2,202,102	244,319	3,685,842	211,702,420
1892.....	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,318
1893.....	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2,999,356	2,796,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,382
1894.....	1,258,692	3,633,154	7,121,172	2,264,677	3,065,768	276,065	4,220,266	230,618,932

NOTE.—The value of foreign goods exported from the Dominion during the years previous to 1873 not being specified by countries in the published statements, the aggregate trade with each country for those years cannot, in consequence, be accurately ascertained.



955. The following table gives the movements of coin and bullion to and from Canada :—

## TOTALS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COIN AND BULLION.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
	\$	\$
1883.....	1,275,523	631,600
1884.....	2,207,666	2,184,292
1885.....	2,954,244	2,026,980
1886.....	3,610,557	56,531
1887.....	532,218	5,569
1888.....	2,175,472	17,534
1889.....	575,251	1,978,256
1890.....	1,083,011	2,439,782
1891.....	1,811,170	946,927
1892.....	1,818,530	1,809,118
1893.....	6,534,200	4,138,962
1894.....	4,023,072	1,839,380
Total .....	28,600,914	18,074,931
Average per annum .....	2,383,409	1,506,244

The total imports during 1883-94 exceeded the total exports by over \$245,000,000. The increase in the public debt owing to England was nearly \$69,500,000, and the interest paid to the English investors was over \$78,000,000. The imports of coin and bullion during the period, as shown in the above table, exceeded the exports by \$10,526,000.

The question raised by these figures is a large one. It is always asserted that a country which imports more largely than it exports must in the settlement of international exchanges, sooner or later, pay the balance in gold.

The tables of the Trade Reports represent the value of the imports at the place whence shipped, the market value of the goods without any addition on account of freight, insurance or other charges. The amount given in the trade returns as the value of the imports for the years 1883-94 is \$1,422,810,064. That amount had to be paid during those years. How did we pay for those imports ?

We exported goods valued as they left our shores at \$1,178,109,074. A profit of 10 per cent on that amount would be \$117,810,907 leaving still \$126,890,083 to be accounted for. But a profit of 10 per cent is regarded by competent authorities as an impossible figure. Careful students place the average profit on exports to shippers at 5 per cent and a study of the details seem to indicate that the outside profit cannot be over 6 per cent. A very careful and judicious observer writes : "As to the profits on the export trade I know enough of the firms that are now and have for some time back been engaged in the business, to be able to say that they have been on rather a small scale than otherwise. On our large exports of grain and flour a mere nothing has been made. Our exports of cattle have yielded a mere nothing to the men who have carried on the trade. The exports of cheese have on the whole, been fairly profitable—perhaps 5 per cent profit has been made all round—certainly not more. Our timber and lumber may have yielded in some years better returns than any of the fore-

going. But there have been ups and downs in this line of exports also and the net profits, taking one year with another, have probably not been more than 5 per cent. Other articles I do not know so much about, but their profit cannot have amounted to much. Hay has been a losing business. So has fruit at times. With respect to fish and minerals I do not know. My general conclusion is that it is an error to state that profits on exports have been large."

This authority is not inclined to give an average profit of more than 5 or 6 per cent, with strong inclination to 5 per cent as the maximum figure.

This would leave \$195,795,000 to be accounted for. It may be said that our borrowings within twelve years have equalled that sum, and that these borrowings have been drawn against in payment of the difference between the value of the imports and of the exports sent to pay for them. But we have seen that, without taking into consideration the last loan effected by the Federal Government, it having been made subsequent to June 30th, 1894, the general government has paid in interest during the twelve years nine million dollars more than it borrowed as principal. It may be assumed that for all borrowings previous to 1883, made by provincial, municipal, railway and loan companies, from persons and institutions outside of Canada, the yearly interest paid equals the principal borrowed just as in the case of the federal borrowings. The total of the borrowings within the past twelve years would not equal the amount of the balance under consideration. There have been small borrowings during 1890-94 part of the twelve years so that the interest paid in the period 1890-94 would largely counterbalance the importance of the borrowings of the 1883-89 period as something to draw against in payment of the more recently made trade obligations.

In addition to our exports the value of which (including the profits) is in outside banks for our banks to draw against in payment of our imports there is, 1st. The net profit which results from the earnings of Canadian ships trading as freight carriers between countries outside of Canada; 2nd. The net profit resulting from the excess of expenditure by travellers coming into Canada over the expenditure of Canadians travelling in countries other than their own; 3rd. The large sums of money transmitted to Canada by Canadians earning money in outside countries. The French Canadians in the United States may be cited as an example. These are earning wages in Massachusetts and other parts and are continually sending money to the "old folks at home" or returning to their homes after making their "pile." The same condition is observable in the Maritime Provinces. 4th. Possibly the largest part of the hiatus is filled up by the fact that our exports are very much larger than are credited in the returns of the Customs Department. The authority already quoted states that he is inclined to think that the great discrepancy is accounted for by, 1st, omission to mention in the returns large quantities of goods that have left the country; and, 2nd, very wide variations in statements of value both of imports and exports.

At any rate, whatever the cause or combination of causes, it is clear that Canada does not have any adverse balances against her in the sum total of her foreign or outside international exchange, which require the transmission of gold to square her accounts.

956. The following table gives the value of trade and the duties collected, with the proportion per head:—

## VALUE OF TRADE PER HEAD, AND DUTY COLLECTED.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	VALUE OF			DUTIES COLLECTED.			
	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868 .....	21 78	17 07	38 36	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869 .....	20 63	17 72	38 35	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870 .....	21 66	21 29	42 95	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871 .....	27 31	21 08	48 39	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872 .....	30 86	22 88	53 74	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873 .....	34 89	24 48	59 37	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874 .....	33 52	23 36	56 88	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875 .....	31 66	20 04	51 70	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876 .....	23 60	20 50	44 10	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877 .....	24 75	18 90	43 65	12,544,348	4,103	12,458,451	3 12
1878 .....	22 82	19 44	42 26	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879 .....	19 77	17 24	37 01	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880 .....	20 52	20 85	41 37	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881 .....	24 29	22 67	46 96	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882 .....	27 24	23 30	50 55	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95
1883 .....	29 84	22 13	51 97	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23
1884 .....	25 96	20 39	46 34	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49
1885 .....	24 01	19 67	43 68	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22
1886 .....	22 77	18 59	41 35	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24
1887 .....	24 35	19 31	43 67	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 85
1888 .....	23 67	19 25	42 92	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74
1889 .....	24 33	18 83	43 16	23,742,316	42,207	24,784,523	5 02
1890 .....	25 45	20 26	45 65	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01
1891 .....	24 77	20 32	45 09	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84
1892 .....	26 00	23 26	49 27	20,550,474	108	20,550,582	4 24
1893 .....	26 01	23 90	49 91	21,161,711	.....	21,161,711	4 27
1894 .....	24 59	23 40	47 99	19,379,822	.....	19,379,822	3 86

The export duties mentioned in the above table ceased in 1891. These were levied on certain products of the forest. The Parliament of Canada has, from the first, legislated in respect to the forest in the only way it could—namely, by imposing an export duty by way of restraint on production, Chap. 44, Schedule F, Acts of 1868, provided for the levy of duties on exports of shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, spruce logs and pine logs \$1 per M. feet b. m., and on oak logs \$2 per M. feet b. m. In Acts 1886, Chapter 37 and in Chapter 33 Revised Statutes Canada, section 6, the duty on exported pine logs was increased to \$2, and on shingle bolts to \$1.50, power being given to the Governor-in-Council to remove the duty altogether or to increase it on pine logs to \$3 per M. feet in case public exigencies required a change in either direction. During the fiscal years ended the 30th June, 1887 and 1888, the duty on exported pine logs remained at \$2 per M. feet. During the fiscal year 1890, the duty was \$2, and during the fiscal year 1891, it was \$2, till the 13th October, 1890, when the export duty was abolished and has not since been re-imposed. In 1890 the United States McKinley Tariff (so-called) provided for certain rates of duty on imports of timber, hewn and sawn, into that country. A proviso in the Tariff prevented the application of the newer and lower duties in the event of foreign countries imposing an export duty on products of the forest designed for the United States market. The effect of this proviso was that when the United States tariff went into operation on the 6th of October, 1890,



the Canadian Government repealed the export duty by proclamation dated 11th October, 1890, and the United States import duty on white pine became \$1, instead of remaining at the old duty of \$2. Analysis of the export duty shows that since 1868 the total yield has been \$521,211, of which the sum of \$70,299 was obtained prior to 1871, in which year the amounts were separated so that they can be apportioned. This leaves \$450,911, and the amount was obtained as follows :—shingle bolts, \$43,034 ; stave bolts, \$6,912 ; oak logs, \$8,565 ; spruce logs, \$185,734 ; pine logs, \$206,666.

The Trade and Navigation returns show that the export of pine logs from the 30th June, 1884, to 30th June, 1893, amounted to 291,770 M. feet, an average of 29,177 feet per annum. From 1884 to 1889, the export only amounted to 21,880 feet, or 3,647 feet per annum, the last year, 1889, having an export of 10,839, although the export duty was \$2 per M. feet for one-third of the year, and \$3 for the other two-thirds. The next year, 1890, with the export duty \$2, the pine logs exported measured 32,144 M. feet. In 1891 the export was 36,699 M. feet, with the export duty \$2 imposed for 3½ months, when it was repealed. In 1892, with no export duty, the quantity exported was 73,963 M. feet ; in 1893 it was 127,084 M. feet, and in 1894 it had advanced to 279,707 M. feet. This analysis seems to indicate that the foreign demand for pine logs began in 1889, when for part of the time the export duty was \$3 ; that the demand increased rapidly in 1890, when three times the quantity of 1889 was exported, though the duty was \$2 ; and that in the last three years the demand has increased very greatly, 1894 showing an export nearly twenty-six times greater than that of 1889. Examination shows that an immensely preponderating proportion of this export of pine logs is from Ontario. Out of a total export of 560,436 M. feet pine logs, in the period 1889–94, no less than 557,210 M. feet were from Ontario. These exports are chiefly to Michigan from the Georgian Bay district.

957. The total foreign trade of the Dominion in 1894 was \$369,554 less than that of 1892, and \$6,638,731 less than that of 1893. With the exception of these two years the foreign trade of the country in 1894 was considerably larger than in any year since Confederation, the excess over 1893, the largest year prior to 1892, amounting to \$10,660,063. Taken separately the exports of 1894 were \$1,039,403 less than those of 1893, \$3,561,574 more than those of 1892 and \$15,387,746 more than those of 1882, the next largest year. The imports of 1894 have been exceeded three times since Confederation, in 1893 when they were \$5,599,328 more and in 1883 when they were \$8,779,082 more. The imports of 1894 exceeded the average of the 27 years of Confederation by \$15,802,997 and the exports exceeded the 27 years' average of exports by \$29,402,965.

The average annual value per head during the 27 years of Confederation has been : of imports \$25.03 ; of exports \$22.07 and of total trade \$47.10. Therefore in 1894 the imports were 44 cents less, the exports \$1.33 more and the trade 89 cents per head more than the average.

958. Only once since Confederation have the imports been exceeded by the exports, viz., in 1880, there having been, with that exception, a continual excess of imports, amounting on an average to \$19,539,958 annually, the excess of 1894 having been \$13,589,976 below the average.



959. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purpose of comparison, the years are divided into periods of five, the total of each period being given:—

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION  
IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain.....	331,663,695	35,704,470	38,505,433	49,286,385	63,080,625	223,399,608
United States. ....	243,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France. ....	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany. ....	485,943	437,291	463,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European countries.....	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies.....	928,907	861,525	892,134	888,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other ".....	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,830,464
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British possessions.....	938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
Foreign countries.....	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,168	562,895	4,962,009
British North American provinces.....	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,437,432	1,968,587	8,051,064
Total.....	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,003	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
Great Britain.....	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
United States. ....	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	272,222,495
France. ....	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
Germany. ....	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Other European countries.....	1,099,925	936,917	748,423	1,482,587	370,594	3,658,446
British West Indies.....	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
Other ".....	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
Newfoundland.....	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Other British possessions.....	.....	1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Foreign countries.....	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	899,387
British North American provinces.....	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
Total.....	1,808,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808,987
Total.....	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
Great Britain .....	37,431,180	30,943,703	34,451,224	43,583,808	50,597,341	197,017,256
United States .....	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,346,948	36,704,112	48,289,052	206,597,878
France .....	1,385,003	1,532,191	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358	7,761,725
Germany .....	399,326	440,909	443,791	1,384,266	1,480,004	3,704,296
Other European countries .....	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	6,636,084
British West India .....	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724	6,174,733
Other .....	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660	6,895,230
Newfoundland .....	672,665	651,257	590,829	652,304	493,509	3,060,564
Other British possessions .....	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	1,205,267
Foreign countries .....	525,088	679,630	1,533,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	8,368,413
Total .....	91,199,577	†80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	447,421,446
Great Britain .....	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	222,440,689
United States .....	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,962,233	243,641,465
France .....	56,632,333	50,492,826	47,131,201	44,858,039	45,107,066	10,070,598
Germany .....	2,316,480	1,769,849	1,935,581	1,375,218	2,073,470	11,297,166
Other European countries .....	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,235,449	10,376,381
British West India .....	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	8,046,887
Other .....	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152	8,178,713
Newfoundland .....	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030	2,636,373
Other British possessions .....	763,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342	3,110,914
Foreign countries .....	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,378	774,987	19,470,618
Total .....	3,097,384	3,417,821	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263	539,269,804

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain.....	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241	42,047,526	41,348,435	208,402,312
United States.....	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973	53,685,657	53,137,572	258,134,490
France.....	2,244,784	2,228,683	2,615,602	2,312,143	2,402,634	11,803,846
Germany.....	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993	3,804,090	5,583,530	20,223,746
Other European countries...	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146	2,579,029	2,262,096	11,485,846
British West Indies.....	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467	1,244,185	1,133,982	5,487,868
Other ".....	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331	1,993,971	2,958,305	11,435,990
Newfoundland.....	421,599	488,161	469,711	751,003	753,249	2,883,723
Other British possessions.....	523,957	661,935	713,046	440,374	1,146,466	3,485,778
" Foreign countries..	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074	4,487,146	6,252,674	22,266,599
Total.....	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943	555,610,198

\* Including \$2,477,646 free goods of which no details are given.

† See note on page 530.

#### STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS, &c.—*Con.*

COUNTRIES.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain.....	\$ 43,149,531	\$ 38,717,297
United States.....	58,220,858	53,034,100
France.....	2,852,117	2,536,964
Germany.....	3,825,763	5,841,542
Other European countries.....	2,292,086	2,626,484
British West Indies.....	1,211,843	1,227,436
Other ".....	2,439,816	2,449,975
Newfoundland.....	653,270	814,562
Other British possessions.....	911,896	762,519
" Foreign countries.....	6,167,850	5,083,134
Total.....	121,705,630	113,093,983

960. Of the five periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877 closely followed by the 5 year period 1888-92. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of the 1873-77 period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and inter-provincial trade scarcely had any existence.

The imports from Great Britain during 27 years amount to \$1,205,349,-158, or an average per annum of \$44,643,000. This average has exceeded in the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1882, 1883 and 1887.

The imports from the United States during 27 years amount to \$1,211,-131,392, or an average per annum of \$44,857,000.

Canada has pretty fairly divided her purchases between the Mother Country across the seas and the country contiguous to her.

The value of the total imports for home consumption from all countries during the 27 years is \$2,747,953,259. Deducting our imports from the United Kingdom and the United States from this total there is left \$431,-472,709 as our imports for home consumption from all other countries. This is an average of \$16,000,000 a year.

961. The following table shows the proportion of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain.....	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25	37·51
United States.....	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18	46·46
France.....	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87	2·12
Germany.....	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09	3·64
Other European countries.....	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92	2·07
British West Indies.....	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49	0·99
Other ".....	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52	2·06
Newfoundland.....		0·92	0·68	0·49	0·52
Other British possessions.....	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58	0·63
" Foreign countries.....	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61	4·00
B.N.A. provinces.....	2·00				
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

962. Imports for home consumption from Great Britain have, it appears, steadily declined, while those from the United States increased in the earlier periods, and for the past five years remained about the same. The imports from Germany have been steadily increasing, as well as those from



France and other European countries. Imports from the British West Indies have fluctuated in the past, but during recent years exhibit great steadiness, the average for the last five years being \$1,207,000 and the imports for 1894 being \$1,227,469.

963. The three statements following give the values of dutiable and free goods imported in each year since Confederation, both as regards total imports and imports for home consumption, together with the percentage of dutiable goods in each case; also, duties collected on imports by countries and the total duties collected.

## IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE, 1868-1894.

(Coin and Bullion not included).

TABLE I.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.					
	TOTAL.			ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.	Dutiable.	Free.	Percentage of Dutiable Goods.
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
1868.....	45,250,395	23,314,102	66	43,655,696	23,434,463	65
1869.....	44,081,563	22,086,373	67	41,069,342	22,085,599	65
1870.....	48,665,547	21,813,263	69	45,127,422	21,774,652	67
1871.....	70,295,223	23,064,654	75	60,094,362	24,120,026	71
1872.....	72,157,423	36,519,355	66	68,276,157	36,679,210	65
1873.....	74,217,954	50,787,862	59	71,198,176	53,310,953	57
1874.....	77,070,460	46,919,840	62	76,232,530	46,948,357	62
1875.....	81,504,477	39,355,717	67	78,138,511	39,270,057	67
1876.....	58,794,777	32,195,458	65	60,238,297	32,274,810	65
1877.....	63,986,376	33,167,497	66	60,916,770	33,209,624	65
1878.....	61,700,190	30,577,871	66	59,773,039	30,622,812	66
1879.....	57,055,218	23,270,120	71	55,430,012	*23,272,507	70
1880.....	68,895,483	15,712,457	81	54,182,967	15,717,575	78
1881.....	85,516,908	18,690,657	82	71,620,725	18,867,604	79
1882.....	93,339,930	24,575,827	79	85,757,433	25,387,751	77
1883.....	100,827,816	30,150,683	77	91,588,339	30,273,157	75
1884.....	88,349,492	25,839,885	77	80,010,498	25,962,480	76
1885.....	79,614,108	26,373,134	75	73,269,618	26,486,157	73
1886.....	75,536,758	25,277,246	75	70,658,819	25,333,318	74
1887.....	85,479,400	26,880,618	76	78,120,679	26,986,531	74
1888.....	77,784,037	30,935,121	72	69,645,824	31,025,804	69
1889.....	80,059,966	34,589,714	70	74,475,139	34,623,057	68
1890.....	86,258,633	34,516,597	71	77,106,286	34,576,287	69
1891.....	81,286,372	36,870,096	69	74,536,036	36,997,918	67
1892.....	81,190,844	44,396,694	65	69,160,737	45,999,676	60
1893.....	77,378,091	45,161,977	63	69,873,571	45,297,259	61
1894.....	73,341,506	46,110,362	59	62,779,182	46,291,729	56

\* See note (+ on page 527.

## DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1873-94.

TABLE II.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland.
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
1873.....	7,398,460 17	2,966,119 34	627,831 95	334,415 51	102,711 21	21,245 21	9,320 80	294,569 02
1874.....	7,897,481 41	3,695,564 03	744,059 10	272,234 68	112,918 73	27,674 63	13,626 76	361,153 47
1875.....	8,881,997 81	3,860,877 10	604,092 47	173,427 65	113,599 78	28,421 97	8,502 45	394,017 97
1876.....	6,675,759 82	4,117,223 40	723,368 24	134,282 11	157,287 53	29,302 21	24,629 25	453,887 63
1877.....	6,377,596 23	4,426,394 79	480,340 56	75,762 93	79,515 38	20,322 20	15,782 40	316,156 00
1878.....	6,445,985 38	4,794,599 63	400,000 04	79,673 10	87,755 88	13,452 55	19,652 43	308,153 30
1879.....	5,561,933 02	5,529,150 64	501,747 90	104,211 80	120,385 81	7,970 14	19,474 58	329,634 07
1880.....	6,737,997 05	4,521,311 08	427,937 89	103,156 82	106,720 56	14,935 79	30,031 12	301,570 50
1881.....	8,772,949 97	5,657,292 75	597,948 79	215,108 04	167,412 55	25,307 99	40,956 25	372,335 63
1882.....	10,011,811 00	7,082,722 29	742,774 93	338,691 39	210,766 86	29,105 63	34,283 98	420,007 91
1883.....	9,897,785 16	8,158,023 35	824,963 17	388,556 85	231,866 95	34,135 50	44,340 03	535,741 81
1884.....	8,001,370 74	7,420,461 79	645,152 71	554,181 88	192,946 21	34,228 80	32,186 80	493,807 39
1885.....	7,617,249 45	6,636,405 83	650,515 29	572,947 91	154,680 24	29,345 65	33,380 25	521,318 20
1886.....	7,817,357 45	6,790,080 76	735,666 52	588,168 44	150,268 47	30,510 74	35,667 84	602,570 19
1887.....	9,318,920 08	7,299,591 68	699,840 07	1,190,267 30	176,449 17	33,329 81	31,404 53	623,894 26
1888.....	8,972,739 84	7,131,006 23	796,242 70	1,214,748 15	171,730 38	36,621 03	42,004 78	704,034 95
1889.....	9,450,242 70	7,413,354 83	894,805 00	1,266,638 56	185,969 33	36,895 32	32,454 70	756,785 84
1890.....	9,576,965 75	8,220,299 55	957,312 22	1,165,158 67	170,028 06	36,528 91	37,938 11	806,261 40
1891.....	9,114,271 75	7,799,318 12	932,032 53	1,320,583 23	217,612 94	30,680 47	44,888 99	741,46
1892.....	9,074,200 71	7,814,666 93	931,044 99	783,740 50	186,168 39	27,446 98	35,846 83	697,184 17
1893.....	9,498,747 08	7,636,075 81	1,058,095 75	857,264 35	180,132 25	27,171 69	30,816 89	815,200 70
1894.....	8,245,845 87	6,960,950 68	1,019,568 12	978,224 53	207,724 63	22,894 36	49,073 63	819,107 85

## DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Belgium.	New- foundland.	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Switzer- land.	Other Countries.	Additional Duties under Sec. 8 of Rev. Statutes, c. 32.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1873.....	94,504 87	97,147 31	831,930 86	182,660 79	157 95	15,994 95	40,660 23	.....	13,017,730 17
1874.....	51,171 82	54,929 33	935,653 11	194,325 88	26,185 10	21,950 85	42,953 77	.....	14,421,882 67
1875.....	42,489 19	12,584 62	926,463 33	124,963 20	83,469 42	20,917 93	85,557 14	.....	15,361,382 12
1876.....	61,407 14	4,890 45	603,819 86	120,843 58	132,042 28	10,274 57	178,096 41	.....	12,833,114 48
1877.....	50,106 26	9,735 83	435,718 43	1,834 11	68,261 35	12,387 96	178,535 96	.....	12,548,451 09
1878.....	45,144 82	4,921 23	341,240 28	6,874 10	113,447 24	9,855 02	124,338 17	.....	12,795,693 17
1879.....	45,107 35	3,230 76	454,872 58	2,591 84	127,283 34	16,597 54	115,349 20	.....	12,939,540 66
1880.....	41,886 44	3,168 48	1,305,495 00	161,936 81	207,920 61	18,764 19	156,016 88	.....	14,138,849 22
1881.....	90,250 84	3,251 22	1,584,622 00	280,009 74	348,466 71	33,740 02	311,133 47	.....	18,500,785 97
1882.....	119,492 16	1,781 73	1,615,945 44	504,255 74	178,499 40	65,780 72	352,318 25	.....	21,708,837 43
1883.....	106,234 50	7,365 17	1,770,682 99	692,562 12	157,516 29	83,492 95	239,042 13	.....	23,172,308 97
1884.....	103,953 96	4,158 34	1,397,926 55	688,702 68	273,708 37	56,966 92	265,210 23	.....	20,164,963 37
1885.....	121,660 61	2,268 61	1,327,363 99	655,708 66	450,153 25	51,863 04	308,698 01	.....	19,133,558 99
1886.....	132,116 62	2,467 99	1,384,327 91	503,735 53	148,098 67	49,032 66	478,633 91	.....	19,448,123 70
1887.....	166,445 16	1,624 70	968,496 12	848,562 83	222,799 93	53,393 20	828,086 99	.....	22,469,705 83
1888.....	117,228 81	3,211 68	1,831,368 64	641,854 29	162,844 61	43,778 82	340,166 62	.....	22,209,641 53
1889.....	123,116 44	1,087 36	1,727,816 27	849,431 97	185,782 89	38,653 78	845,532 61	7,952 63	23,784,523 23
1890.....	150,349 40	3,386 14	1,223,589 61	559,312 13	216,956 50	79,331 47	804,400 21	7,089 94	24,014,908 07
1891.....	126,180 23	3,452 92	1,357,754 14	269,102 71	265,198 43	63,161 46	1,215,178 05	9,190 73	23,481,069 13
1892.....	104,003 88	4,191 49	272,167 34	75,439 20	273,256 10	49,388 45	201,112 48	20,723 09	20,550,581 53
1893.....	112,081 99	1,494 56	314,148 32	78,592 25	313,798 23	70,418 15	160,133 95	7,538 96	21,161,710 93
1894.....	119,020 54	1,623 12	292,464 66	73,489 61	273,712 97	73,695 14	172,318 29	10,108 32	19,379,822 37

964. The following analysis of the imports of Canada during the years given shows that in the year ended June 30th, 1894, the total imports for home consumption amounted, less coin and bullion, to \$109,070,911. This is \$6,100,234 less than the preceding year and \$3,458,310 less than the average of the five years 1889-93.

965. Taking the several classes it will be found that in class A there has been an increase of \$326,574 over the average of the five years 1889-93; in class B a decrease of \$529,461; in class C a decrease of \$795,930; in class D a decrease of \$2,063,321, and in class E a decrease of \$369,770.

In class B the decrease forms about 15 per cent; in class C about 23 per cent; in class D 59 per cent, and in class E about 10 per cent. The greater part of the decrease is in class D, which is manufactured articles ready for consumption. The smallest portion of the decrease is in class E, articles of luxury.

The increase in class A and the decrease in classes D and E indicate that the people curtailed somewhat their buying of imported manufactured articles but very little their purchases of articles of luxury and voluntary use and not at all such articles of food as sugar.

966. Taking the imported articles in class A, the result of analysis is as follows:—

CLASS A.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE  
OF 1889-93.

Fish.....	\$ 150,214	Pickles and sauces.....	\$ 7,366
Fruits.....	272,401	Sugars and syrups.....	1,962,234
Milk food.....	14,156	Vegetables.....	737

CLASS A.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE  
OF 1889-93.

Animals of all kinds.....	\$ 231,856	Provisions.....	\$ 586,164
Breadstuffs.....	1,111,755	Spices.....	53,307
Coffee.....	10,941	Tea.....	97,687
Jellies and jams.....	645		

Comparing 1894 with 1893 there was an increase in the value of import in class A of \$1,994,865. Of the twenty-three articles in this class, seven show decreases and sixteen increases.

CLASS A.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Chicory.....	\$ 290	Milk-food and condensed milk. \$	6,340
Cocoanuts, paste, &c.....	2,644	Pickles and sauces.....	7,277
Eggs.....	8,664	Provisions.....	166,013
Fish.....	131,171	Sugars.....	1,821,225
Fruits.....	371,827	Tallow.....	18,039
Hay.....	4,253	Tea.....	64,485
Honey.....	246	Turtles.....	
Jellies and jams.....	2,172		

CLASS A.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Animals of all kinds.....	\$ 45,520	Salt.....	\$ 26,502
Bees.....	242	Spices.....	41,966
Breadstuffs.....	475,523	Vinegar.....	104
Coffee.....	32,853		



967. Taking some of the principal articles in class B, the result is found in the following: Increases and decreases in 1894 compared with the average of the five years, 1889-93.

CLASS B.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1889-93.

Asphaltum, &c.....	\$ 45,237	Ivory.....	\$ 6,109
Broom corn.....	8,978	Logs.....	295,625
Cane, rattan and reeds.....	3,074	Raw silk.....	3,813
Clays.....	5,771	Rennet.....	13,554
Coal.....	519,988	Resin.....	9,209
Ensilage, corn.....	45,023	Rubber, crude.....	476,563
Fur-skins.....	91,391	Seeds.....	61,502
Hides.....	58,671	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	214,187
Hoofs, horns and tips.....	5,112		

CLASS B.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1889-93.

Bristles.....	\$ 11,770	Mineral substances.....	\$ 13,992
Cork-wood.....	5,781	Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	24,932
Cotton waste and cotton wool.....	833,727	Pelts, raw.....	11,497
Drugs, dyes and chemicals.....	18,578	Pitch and tar, pine.....	858
Fibre.....	13,163	Plants and trees.....	10,233
Gutter-percha.....	286,819	Rags.....	33,490
Hair.....	10,681	Sponges.....	6,808
Hemp, undressed.....	493,990	Wool, raw.....	530,625
Lumber and timber.....	57,289		

968. Comparing 1894 with 1893, there was a decrease in the value of imports in Class B of \$2,389,333. Of the 77 articles in this Class, 43 show decreases and 34 increases.

CLASS B.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Ambergris.....	\$ 595	Mother of pearl.....	\$ 2,595
British gum.....	5,294	Musk.....	1,736
Broom corn.....	23,690	Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	48,451
Cane and rattans.....	424	Ores of metals, all kinds.....	3,257
Coal and coke.....	628,160	Osiers.....	134
Corkwood.....	998	Oxide of copper.....	779
Cotton waste.....	41,207	Pelts, raw.....	71,981
Cotton wool.....	590,914	Pitch and tar.....	375
Drugs, dyes and chemicals.....	62,661	Plants and trees.....	11,919
Fibre, grass, &c.....	9,048	Quills.....	155
Fur skins.....	123,208	Rags.....	47,774
Gutta-percha.....	24,573	Rennet.....	3,258
Hair.....	13,426	Resin.....	7,080
Hemp, undressed.....	667,845	Silk, raw.....	3,408
Hides, raw.....	81,553	Sponges.....	11,089
Ice.....	1,080	Stearine.....	2,232
Ivory nuts.....	16,350	Teasels.....	174
Junk and okum.....	8,359	Whalebone.....	1,349
Jute butts and jute.....	7,824	Wood for fuel.....	1,056
Lime juice crude.....	3,327	Wool, raw.....	566,317
Mineral substances.....	48,835		

## CLASS B.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Asphaltum .. .. .	\$ 75,133	Lithographic stones .. .. .	\$ 216
Barks .. .. .	3,409	Locust bean and meal .. .. .	200
Bismuth .. .. .	61	Logs, round and unmanufactured .. .. .	423,919
Bones .. .. .	5,332	Lumber and timber .. .. .	20,063
Caplins .. .. .	538	Manures, animal and vegetable .. .. .	776
Chalk .. .. .	1,342	Mineralogical specimens .. .. .	252
Chicory, green .. .. .	219	Palm leaf .. .. .	1,283
Clays .. .. .	166	Rubber, crude .. .. .	108,635
Coal tar .. .. .	664	Seeds .. .. .	121,956
Diamonds, unset .. .. .	68,442	Silex .. .. .	220
Gravels and sands .. .. .	1,767	Tin crystals .. .. .	278
Foot grease .. .. .	742	Tobacco, unmanufactured .. .. .	36,497
Gypsum .. .. .	646	Tortoise and other shells .. .. .	2,498
Hoofs, horns and tips .. .. .	3,591	Turpentine raw .. .. .	90
Indian corn (ensilage) .. .. .	31,372	Unenumerated articles, principally flaxseed .. .. .	149,774
Ivory .. .. .	5,290		
Leeches .. .. .	15		

969. Taking the chief articles in Class C, examination shows the following increases and decreases in 1894, compared with the average five years 1889-93 :—

## CLASS C.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1889-93.

Articles ex-warehoused for ships' stores .. .. .	\$ 13,593	Hatters' furs .. .. .	\$ 2,666
Bamboo reed .. .. .	2,744	India-rubber for webbing .. .. .	35,064
Parts of carriages .. .. .	37,375	Jute cloth .. .. .	7,870
Canvas, for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth .. .. .	9,362	Lumber and timber .. .. .	130,310
Celluloid .. .. .	5,820	Machine card clothing .. .. .	7,262
Clock springs and clock movements .. .. .	18,180	Mineral substances .. .. .	10,120
Cocoa beans and nibs .. .. .	13,480	Noils (short staple wool combed out of the long staple and used for woollen yarns) .. .. .	13,024
Dressing, harness, leather and shoe .. .. .	13,380	Oil-cloth and oil-silk .. .. .	5,037
Drugs, dyes and chemicals .. .. .	27,804	Packages .. .. .	242,372
Duck for belting .. .. .	13,254	Plaits, straw, tuscan and grass .. .. .	18,270
Emery .. .. .	2,027	Potash, all kinds .. .. .	8,140
Fire-bricks .. .. .	35,475	Salt for use in the sea or gulf fisheries .. .. .	43,701
Fur-skins .. .. .	58,480	Sausage casings .. .. .	8,718
Grease .. .. .	93,651	Whiting .. .. .	621
Hatters' bands, plush, &c. .. .. .	7,870	Woollen goods .. .. .	13,516

## CLASS C.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1889-93.

Brass .. .. .	\$ 5,488	Marble .. .. .	\$ 8,556
Cement .. .. .	6,396	Metals .. .. .	63,791
Copper .. .. .	77,096	Oils .. .. .	90,154
Cottons (jeans, yarns, thread, wadding, warp, &c) .. .. .	57,882	Oil-cake and meal .. .. .	11,131
Dressing, harness, leather and shoe .. .. .	13,380	Paints and colours .. .. .	27,690
Drugs, dyes and chemicals .. .. .	27,806	Paraffine wax .. .. .	16,112
Emery .. .. .	2,027	Ships and vessels .. .. .	1,186
Fire-bricks .. .. .	35,475	Silks .. .. .	18,767
Hops .. .. .	67,248	Spirits (methyl) .. .. .	272
Iron and steel .. .. .	807,935	Stone .. .. .	76,964
Lead .. .. .	120,675	Veneers of ivory .. .. .	8,502
Leather .. .. .	103,775	Wood .. .. .	13,732
		Zinc in blocks, pig and sheets .. .. .	15,941

970. Comparing 1894 with 1893 there was a decrease in the value of the imports in Class C of \$820,848. Of the 111 articles which form this class 69 show decreases and 42 show increases.

## CLASS C.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Ashes, pot and pearl. . . . .	\$ 5,091	Iron and steel. . . . .	\$ 948,669
Barrels and egg boxes, empty. . .	220	Jute cloth . . . . .	56,569
Bone dust and bone ash . . . . .	4,996	Lastings, mohair cloth . . . . .	146
Bolting cloth . . . . .	6,042	Lead . . . . .	80,570
Brass . . . . .	11,354	Leather . . . . .	175,425
Brim moulds . . . . .	284	Lime . . . . .	10
Burr stones, in blocks . . . . .	523	Machine card clothing . . . . .	1,222
Cat gut and whip gut . . . . .	1,152	Marble . . . . .	1,693
strings . . . . .	495	Metals . . . . .	7,947
Celluloid . . . . .	578	Oils . . . . .	49,004
Cement . . . . .	32,677	Oil cake . . . . .	6,326
Cherry heat compound . . . . .	117	Oil-cloth and oil-silk . . . . .	5,481
Cider . . . . .	70	Paints and colours . . . . .	43,079
Clock springs and movements . . .	24,669	Paper for cartridges . . . . .	114
Cocoa beans and nibs . . . . .	6,221	Paraffine wax, &c . . . . .	23,231
Coir and coir yarn . . . . .	3,882	Photographic material . . . . .	1,150
Copper . . . . .	8,002	Plaster of Paris . . . . .	1,001
Cottons . . . . .	169,029	Plates, engraved . . . . .	1,799
Dressing, harness and leather . . .	1,644	Red liquor . . . . .	2,205
Drugs, dyes and chemicals . . . .	329,665	Rinds of citron, lemon and orange . . . . .	1,128
Emery . . . . .	3,329	Rove, jute, etc. . . . .	5,792
Felt for roofing . . . . .	3,526	Rubber, thread, elastic . . . . .	8,693
Felt for vessels . . . . .	52	Silk . . . . .	4,528
Fertilizers . . . . .	4,602	Spirits (methyl) . . . . .	3,291
Fish skins . . . . .	14,688	Spurs and stiltis . . . . .	358
Fillets of cotton and rubber . . . .	443	Square reeds and rawhide centres . . . . .	2,296
Fuller's-earth . . . . .	1,557	Stone . . . . .	6,234
Fur skins . . . . .	2,132	Treenails . . . . .	1,385
Gas coke . . . . .	895	Vaccine . . . . .	71
Hatters' furs . . . . .	860	Veneers of ivory . . . . .	13,400
Hemp paper . . . . .	325	Wood . . . . .	14,286
Hops . . . . .	27,847	Zinc in blocks, pigs and sheets .	33,671
Horn strips . . . . .	3,502		
Iron, sand or globules . . . . .	772		

## CLASS C.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Admiralty Charts . . . . .	\$ 137	Lumber and timber . . . . .	\$ 108,988
Anatomical preparations . . . . .	871	Manuscripts . . . . .	1,493
Articles for telegraph companies . .	43	Mineral substances . . . . .	1,859
Articles for ex-warehouse for ships	18,065	Molasses for blacking . . . . .	30
Bamboo reeds . . . . .	1,622	Mustard cake . . . . .	59
Blanketing and lapping . . . . .	1,546	Noils . . . . .	6,639
Bone black . . . . .	1,050	Packages . . . . .	154,670
Buckram . . . . .	129	Plaits, straws, &c . . . . .	7,927
Bullion fringe . . . . .	1,704	Potash . . . . .	620
Carriages, parts of . . . . .	12,059	Pumice . . . . .	362
Canvas for floor oil-cloth . . . . .	4,499	Rubber, for webbing . . . . .	24,762
Duck, for belting and hose . . . .	10,991	Salt, for use in fisheries . . . . .	46,838
Excelsior . . . . .	25	Sausage casings . . . . .	1,888
Flax, tow of . . . . .	62	Sawdust . . . . .	47
Flint, and ground flint stones . . .	556	Ships and vessels . . . . .	4,124
Grease . . . . .	38,858	Ships, repairs on . . . . .	4,446
Hatters' bands . . . . .	3,424	Spectacles, parts of . . . . .	2,992
Horse-cloth, shaped . . . . .	291	Tobacco leaf . . . . .	18
Iron liquor . . . . .	398	Whiting . . . . .	1,086
Jute yarn . . . . .	1,874	Woollen goods . . . . .	1,532
Lithographic stones . . . . .	2,478	Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,218

971. Taking the chief articles in Class D comparison of 1894 with the average of the five years, 1889-93, gives the following results :—

CLASS D.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE  
FIVE YEARS, 1889-93.

Agricultural implements .....	\$ 43,279	Ivory .....	\$ 2,190
Governor General's use .....	25,155	Lead manufactures .....	4,916
Army and navy .....	64,951	Mats and rugs .....	28,584
Bells .....	1,665	Mucilage .....	517
Bird cages .....	674	Optical instruments .....	32,463
Boot and shoe laces .....	317	Packages, post office .....	66,749
Braces and suspenders .....	5,369	Lead pencils .....	844
Brooms and brushes .....	1,845	Pocket books, portmonaies .....	15,363
Candles .....	2,701	Travelling rugs .....	659
Carriages .....	68,734	Sails and tents .....	1,534
Clothing, donations of .....	1,661	Settlers' effects .....	1,395,685
Cocoa mats .....	1,663	Soap .....	14,153
Corks .....	8,168	Straw manufactures .....	4,965
Corsets .....	921	Tobacco pipes .....	37,479
Earthenware tiles .....	8,686	Twine .....	41,289
Fish glue .....	1,992	Webbing .....	21,178
Fish lines and twines .....	1,516	Damaged goods .....	7,081
Hair, manufactures of .....	4,152		

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1889-93.

Articles for Consuls General ....	\$ 7,026	Gloves and mitts .....	\$ 10,088
“ Dominion Government .....	43,768	Gunpowders, explosive .....	11,622
Bagatelle tables .....	41	Gutta-percha and India-rubber manufactures .....	271,435
Fine salt bags .....	894	Hats, caps and bonnets .....	47,254
Belts, surgical and trusses .....	3,847	Ink, writing and printing .....	6,135
Blacking .....	11,128	Iron and steel manufactures .....	904,456
Blueing, laundry .....	524	Leather and manufactures of .....	60,449
Books, printed, periodicals .....	120,262	Marble manufactures .....	2,343
Bookbindery tools .....	11,739	Oil-cloth .....	9,505
Botanical specimens .....	51	Paper manufactures .....	164,916
Brass manufactures .....	87,262	Philosophical instruments .....	8,669
Bricks and tiles .....	27,720	Plumbago, manufactures of .....	8,950
Buttons .....	76,756	Printing presses .....	62,933
Chronometers .....	2,111	Sand, glass and emery paper .....	585
Clocks and clock cases .....	22,843	Ships' boilers, steam engines .....	2,148
Clothes wringers .....	368	Slate manufactures .....	13,126
Combs .....	4,961	Starch .....	7,269
Communion plate .....	7,924	Stone, manufacture of .....	9,608
Copper, manufacture of .....	120,347	Telephones .....	82,042
Cordage .....	11,380	Tin, manufactures of .....	22,619
Cottons .....	159,026	Turpentine .....	36,594
Crucibles .....	691	Trunks, valises, &c. ....	23,360
Diamond drills .....	8,466	Umbrellas and parasols .....	90,957
Earthenware .....	10,493	Unenumerated articles .....	36,949
Electric light arc carbons .....	10,093	Varnish, lacquers, &c. ....	3,758
“ apparatus (2 yrs) .....	58,540	Watches, &c. ....	157,719
Electric meters and motors (2 yrs) .....	10,746	Wax .....	3,556
Emery wheels .....	252	Wearing apparel .....	935
Fibre .....	96	Whips .....	20,012
Fish hooks .....	933	Wood, manufacture of .....	228,886
Fur manufactures .....	8,108	Woollen goods .....	935,632
Flax, hemp and jute man'fres .....	80,038	Zinc, manufacture of .....	989
Glass, manufacture of .....	23,847		



972. Comparing 1894 with 1893 there was a decrease in the value of imports in Class D of \$3,375,863.

Of the 107 articles in this class, 66 show decreases and 41 increases.

CLASS D.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Articles imported by consuls.... \$	1,934	Gutta-percha and India rubber. \$	177,394
Articles imported by army and navy .....	167,329	Hats, caps and bonnets .....	104,578
Bags containing fine salt .....	3,031	Ink, writing and printing.....	11,077
Belts, surgical and trusses.....	3,311	Iron and steel.....	845,250
Books printed, periodicals, pamphlets, &c.....	86,082	Lead.....	4,422
Bookbinders tools.....	11,714	Leather manufactures.....	87,002
Boot and shoe laces.....	7,115	Manilla hoods.....	386
Braces and suspenders.....	12,438	Metal.....	31,440
Brass manufactures.....	68,335	Oil-cloth.....	16,000
Brooms and brushes.....	3,249	Paper manufactures.....	172,142
Bricks and tiles.....	11,626	Philosophical instruments.....	43,994
Buttons.....	91,516	Pictorial illustrations of insects.....	5
Chronometers.....	1,149	Plumbago manufactures.....	7,855
Combs.....	4,055	Printing presses.....	85,652
Copper manufactures.....	185,911	Rugs, travelling.....	884
Cordage.....	9,059	Sails for boats, awnings.....	527
Corset clasps, &c.....	1,203	Sand, glass and emery paper....	6,615
Cottons.....	391,699	Ships' boilers.....	2,713
Cups or other prizes.....	617	Slate manufactures.....	21,912
Diamond drills.....	4,143	Soap.....	12,998
Earthenware and china.....	21,306	Telephone and telegraph instruments.....	3,564
Electric arc carbons.....	3,495	Turpentine.....	4,477
Electric batteries.....	158,076	Trunks, valises, &c.....	190
Electric motors and meters.....	15,907	Twine.....	28,339
Emery wheels.....	253	Umbrellas, parasols, &c.....	86,105
Fibreware.....	1,453	Unenumerated articles.....	7,688
Fish glue.....	63	Watches, &c.....	55,724
Fur manufactures.....	4,224	Wax.....	5,820
Flax, hemp and jute.....	195,170	Webbing, elastic and non-elastic.....	15,887
Glass manufactures.....	10,340	Whips.....	1,176
Gloves and mitts.....	34,850	Wood manufactures.....	184,736
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	30,247	Woollen manufactures.....	1,273,763
		Zinc manufactures.....	1,271

CLASS D.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Agricultural implements..... \$	3,501	Fishing lines and twines..... \$	9,342
Articles for Governor General ..	26,676	Hair manufactures.....	5,435
Articles for Dominion Government .....	66,171	Ivory.....	772
Bagatelle tables.....	7	Marble manufactures.....	173
Bells.....	12,758	Mats and rugs.....	21,315
Billiard tables.....	654	Meerschaum manufactures.....	665
Bird cages.....	1,187	Mucilage.....	253
Blueing, laundry.....	688	Optical instruments.....	12,308
Botanical specimens.....	14	Packages, post office.....	82,136
Candles.....	3,190	Pencils, lead.....	407
Carriages.....	68,994	Pocketbooks.....	151
Clocks.....	2,558	Settlers' effects.....	1,099,230
Clothes wringers.....	593	Starch.....	1,820
Clothing, donations of.....	2,352	Stone manufactures.....	187
Cocoa mats and matting.....	3,663	Straw manufactures.....	4,473
Communion plate.....	2,213	Tin manufactures.....	2,801
Corks.....	5,936	Tobacco pipes.....	10,480
Crucibles.....	1,490	Varnish.....	1,017
Earthenware tiles and other manufactures.....	7,083	Wearing apparel.....	268
Fish hooks.....	1,141	Damaged goods.....	2,319
		Miscellaneous.....	7,330

973. Examination of Class E shows that in 1894 compared with the average imports of 1889-93 (5 years) there were the following increases and decreases :—

CLASS E.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE.

Ginger ale .....	\$ 70	Magic lanterns.. ..	\$ 2,319
Jewel cases .....	1,071	Malt. ....	2,308
Casts and models .....	6,351	Extract of malt. ....	1,254
Collars, cotton and linen, &c. ....	845	Mineral waters. ....	4,215
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured. ....	66,772	Mustard, ground. ....	2,592
Curling stones. ....	452	Newspapers, magazines. ....	8,068
Curtains. ....	88,559	Paintings and drawings. ....	175,145
Embroideries. ....	17,904	Pomades. ....	1,794
Feathers. ....	33,553	Precious stones. ....	7,927
Gold and silver manufactures. ....	25,365	Quilts. ....	367

CLASS E.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE.

Ale, beer and porter. ....	\$ 48,751	Jewellery. ....	\$ 122,549
Baking powder .....	5,577	Lime juice. ....	1,484
Cabinets of coin, &c. ....	16,221	Models of invention. ....	15,234
Carpets. ....	147,235	Musical instruments .....	119,585
Cider. ....	725	Perfumery. ....	939
Crapes. ....	30,867	Ribbons. ....	15,978
Cuffs, cotton, linen, &c. ....	1,516	Silks. ....	242,533
Fancy goods. ....	73,476	Spirits and wines. ....	52,192
Fire-works. ....	123	Tobacco. ....	11,888

974. Comparing 1894 with 1893 there was a decrease of \$583,397 in the value of imports in Class E.

Of the 40 articles in this Class, 26 show decreases and 14 increases.

CLASS E.—DECREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Ale, beer and porter. ....	\$ 12,963	Jet manufactures .....	\$ 5
Ginger ale. ....	68	Jewellery. ....	11,590
Baking powder .....	7,593	Lime juice. ....	1,961
Cabinets of coins. ....	3,424	Malt. ....	1,894
Carpets. ....	195,937	Mineral waters. ....	8,407
Collars. ....	3,261	Models of invention. ....	14,431
Cottons. ....	16,556	Musical instruments. ....	66,432
Crapes. ....	7,040	Mustard. ....	1,676
Cuffs. ....	3,295	Perfumery. ....	1,474
Curtains. ....	24,985	Ribbons. ....	13,010
Fancy goods. ....	69,702	Silks. ....	277,593
Fire-works. ....	1,130	Spirits and wine. ....	63,061
Gold and silver manufactures. ....	14,794	Tobacco. ....	10,512

CLASS E.—INCREASES, 1894 COMPARED WITH 1893.

Cases for jewellery. ....	\$ 1,150	Magic lanterns. ....	\$ 1,813
Casts. ....	6,814	Malt extract. ....	36
Cider. ....	211	Newspapers, magazines. ....	14,624
Curling stones. ....	907	Paintings and drawings. ....	156,632
Embroideries. ....	37,799	Pomades. ....	126
Entomological specimens. ....	79	Precious stones. ....	4,320
Feathers. ....	24,609	Quills. ....	277

975. Comparing the results obtained from the compilation of the tables with those obtained by a similar division of the imports of the United States, it is found as follows :—

## UNITED STATES.

Per cent of each Class to total imports.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
A. Articles of food and animals.....	31·92	33·72	36·64	31·34	42·49
B. “ in crude state.....	22·91	23·27	24·67	26·17	20·92
C. “ wholly or partially manufactured.....	10·74	12·91	10·06	11·40	10·31
D. Manufactured articles for consumption.....	20·01	16·21	15·97	16·56	14·15
E. Luxuries.....	14·42	13·89	12·66	14·53	12·13

## CANADA.

Per cent of each Class to total imports.

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
A. Articles of food and animals.....	18·36	17·51	19·48	16·28	19·02
B. “ in crude state.....	19·71	21·70	21·24	22·29	21·35
C. “ wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufactures.....	15·62	16·70	16·05	16·74	16·05
D. Manufactured articles ready for consumption.....	37·14	35·22	34·06	35·82	34·73
E. Luxuries.....	9·17	8·87	8·57	8·87	8·85

976. Thus in Class A the United States imports during five years averaged 35·22 per cent of the total imports, and the Canadian imports averaged 18·13 per cent ; in Class B, United States 23·59 per cent, Canadian 21·26 per cent ; in Class C, United States 11·08 per cent, Canadian 16·35 per cent ; in Class D, United States 16·58 per cent, Canadian 35·40 per cent ; in Class E, United States 13·52 per cent, Canadian 8·87.

977. It is evident from this analysis :—

1st. That Canada imports a smaller proportion of articles of food and animals than the United States, and that this fact is more accentuated in the imports of 1894 than in the previous four years.

2nd. That the imports by both countries of articles in a crude state used in the various processes of manufacturing are, proportionately to the whole import, very nearly the same in the five year period, Canada importing a somewhat smaller proportion than the United States. That in 1894 Canada advanced her proportion, and the United States decreased theirs so that the proportion in Canada in Class B was greater than in the United States.

3rd. That of articles wholly or partially manufactured imported for use in manufacturing, Canada imports more in proportion to the whole than the United States do.

4th. That in manufactured articles ready for consumption Canada imports more than a third of her whole imports, while in the United States only about one-sixth of their total imports fall into this class.

5th. That in articles of voluntary use and luxuries, Canada imports about two-thirds the proportionate amount imported by the United States.

978. This analysis seems to indicate: 1st. That the United States have not succeeded so well as Canada in provisioning their people. 2nd. That both have to draw between one-fourth and one-fifth of their total imports from outside countries in the form of articles in a crude state for use in the various processes of manufacturing. 3rd. That Canada has to draw a larger proportion of her imports in a partially or totally manufactured state for use in home manufacturing, than have the United States. 4th. That Canada has not as yet succeeded in becoming as independent of other countries for the supply of her wants in manufactured articles as have the United States. 5th. That the Canadian people do not consume luxuries and articles of voluntary use in as large a proportion as do the people of the United States.

In this connection it may be mentioned as evidence that Canada suffered very much less than her neighbour in the financial cyclone which struck the world, that while the imports by the United States of articles of luxury and of voluntary use decreased in 1894 compared with 1893 by over 39 million dollars or more than 36 per cent, the imports of the same class by Canada decreased \$583,397, or but slightly over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

979. The following table gives the percentage of total customs duty received from each Class in both the United States and Canada.

CLASS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.	U. S.	Can.
A.....	29·21	21·30	21·11	21·51	5·95	8·64	6·49	7·30	7·73	8·67
B.....	6·24	4·18	6·32	4·74	8·12	5·43	7·15	5·27	4·92	4·95
C.....	9·43	13·67	11·65	13·95	12·84	16·08	14·53	15·41	15·46	15·24
D.....	32·33	40·70	34·48	39·85	44·38	47·35	42·02	48·74	38·95	46·29
E.....	22·79	20·15	26·44	19·95	28·71	22·50	29·81	23·28	32·94	24·85

By far the largest part of the customs duties paid by any one class comes from imported manufactures. Canada raises somewhat more from these than do the United States. The United States raises a larger proportion from luxuries and articles of voluntary use than does Canada.



980. The next table shows the average rate of *ad valorem* paid on dutiable imports:—

CLASS.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.	U. S.	Canada.
A .....	52·48	33·34	53·53	35·53	31·34	31·64	31·13	21·46	31·41	23·18
B.....	23·54	22·85	29·44	21·89	33·54	21·70	33·72	22·50	28·37	22·35
C.....	29·10	27·53	27·63	25·18	36·26	26·30	40·17	25·86	41·04	26·84
D.....	50·03	27·13	54·56	28·48	59·23	28·67	59·18	29·22	56·72	28·85
E.....	49·16	49·41	53·00	48·76	55·06	49·32	56·49	50·08	63·80	52·69

These tables show that in Canada (taking 1894) an import of 52·69 per cent *ad valorem* on the dutiable goods of Class E yielded 24·85 per cent of the Customs tax—said goods being 8·85 per cent of the total imports, and in the United States that an impost of 63·80 per cent on the dutiable goods of Class E yielded 32·28 per cent of the Customs tax—said goods being 10·86 per cent of the total import. One-twelfth of the dutiable imports yields one-fourth of the Customs tax at a rate of 52·69 per cent in the case of Canada, and one-ninth of the dutiable imports yields one-third of the Customs tax, at a rate of 63·80 per cent, in the case of the United States. They show that the rate of duty in Canada on manufactured goods is but little more than half that of the United States, and that in all classes the duty levied in Canada is considerably lower than that imposed by the United States.

981. The tables following, of which the preceding paragraphs 964-980 contain an analysis, have been compared on the basis on which similar tables have been compiled by the United States authorities.

The original basis of the divisions is the celebrated report to the British Parliament in 1840, by Hume the economist. The divisions as adopted by the British authorities have been modified at the suggestion of Edward Atkinson, of Brookline, and others. Of course there are specific items about the classification of which there is reasonable ground for controversy. But for the purpose of enabling those interested to make comparisons, there has been in the following tables no departure from the classification adopted by the United States authorities. The analysis has been extended for the present Year Book and embraces the years 1877-94, a period of 18 years. The analysis would have been carried further back, but it was found that prior to 1877 the Customs returns are too incomplete to allow of any exactitude in classification.

982. The usefulness of these tables will appear at a glance. Thus, taking articles of luxury and voluntary use, the table shows that these were dutiable in 1877 at the rate of 34·53 per cent; that duties have been imposed

on this class so that in 1887 they were equal to 43·33 per cent and in 1894 to 52·69 per cent; that duties on manufactured articles ready for consumption were in 1877, 16·90 per cent, in 1887, 26·17 per cent, and in 1894, 28·85 per cent; that duties on articles of food and animals were 26·08 per cent in 1877, 38·55 per cent in 1887 and 23·18 per cent in 1894; that articles in Class A contributed 29·18 per cent of the total duty collected in 1877 and only 8·69 per cent in 1894; that Class B contributed less than one-third of one per cent of the total duty in 1877, and had become in 1894 a factor in the imports sufficient to contribute nearly 5 per cent of the Customs revenue, having become over one-fifth of total imports in 1894 as against one-tenth in 1877. These illustrations will sufficiently indicate the usefulness of these tables.

They also enable the student of our trade and commerce to note the growth or decay of imports of each specific article, by observing the fluctuations in the import.

Thus, undressed hemp in 1877 was imported to the value of \$391,033; increased to \$630,488 in 1883, then fell to \$535,759 in 1887; rose to \$1,214,088 in 1889, fell in the three succeeding years; rose in 1893 to \$1,150,134 and fell in 1894 to \$482,289.

In 1883 there were 74,604 cwt. imported. In 1893 the import amounted to 198,200 cwt., and in 1894 it dropped to 102,247 cwt. So far as Canadian imports are concerned we have the life-history of undressed hemp, showing curious ups and downs and suggesting further examination to show why these fluctuations take place, and if anything can be done to make the importations steadier, or whether there is such a connection between undressed hemp and the crop returns as to make the imports of the article an index of the degree of prosperity attendant upon the farming class.

Take raw hides: during the past 15 years we have imported \$27,507,881 of raw hides. In the same time we have exported 1,389,470 head of cattle. It will be an easy calculation for those interested in our cattle trade to make up the value of the hides which have been exported on the living beeve and thus throw light upon the actual effect upon our cattle trade of the scheduling of our cattle by the British Government, as well as suggest plans by which that effect, if injurious to us, may be reduced to a minimum.

The history of the ups and downs of the cotton manufacture of the country is embalmed in the two lines in class B, cotton waste and cotton wool. The development of manufactures is seen in the totals of Class B and C, which together, in 1894, amounted to \$40,817,898, and in 1879, to \$17,106,434, an increase of over 138 per cent, thus affording an incidental proof of the substantial accuracy of the census of mechanical and manufacturing establishments.

The woolen industry has light thrown upon its condition by the study of the eighteen years imports of wool given in Class B, of woolen articles given in Class C, and of manufactured woolen goods given in Class D.

These tables are of use also in enabling persons interested in manufacturing to see to what extent there is a demand, in the event of their thinking of starting any manufacture in Canada.







BASED ON APPENDIXES GROUPED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MANUFACTURE AND USES. IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEARS 1971-1984. -Cesbazo

CL-188 B — Argemone is a Color Compound which enters into the various Processes of Domestic Industry.

ARTICLES	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2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TRADE AND COMMERCE

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VALUE OF MERCHANDISE CROUDED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE AND U.S. IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, DURING THE YEARS 1871-1904—Continued.

—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES READY FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Agricultural implements	9,815	11,116	20,466	36,769	57,746	84,620	103,817	127,734	154,139	180,666	207,121	233,744	260,367	286,990	313,613	340,236	366,859	393,482	420,105	446,728	473,351	500,000	526,623	553,246	579,869	606,492	633,115	659,738	686,361	712,984	739,607	766,230	792,853	819,476	846,099	872,722	899,345	925,968	952,591	979,214	1,005,837	1,032,460	1,059,083	1,085,706	1,112,329	1,138,952	1,165,575	1,192,198	1,218,821	1,245,444	1,272,067	1,298,690	1,325,313	1,351,936	1,378,559	1,405,182	1,431,805	1,458,428	1,485,051	1,511,674	1,538,297	1,564,920	1,591,543	1,618,166	1,644,789	1,671,412	1,698,035	1,724,658	1,751,281	1,777,904	1,804,527	1,831,150	1,857,773	1,884,396	1,911,019	1,937,642	1,964,265	1,990,888	2,017,511	2,044,134	2,070,757	2,097,380	2,124,003	2,150,626	2,177,249	2,203,872	2,230,495	2,257,118	2,283,741	2,310,364	2,336,987	2,363,610	2,390,233	2,416,856	2,443,479	2,470,102	2,496,725	2,523,348	2,550,000	2,576,623	2,603,246	2,629,869	2,656,492	2,683,115	2,709,738	2,736,361	2,762,984	2,789,607	2,816,230	2,842,853	2,869,476	2,896,099	2,922,722	2,949,345	2,975,968	3,002,591	3,029,214	3,055,837	3,082,460	3,109,083	3,135,706	3,162,329	3,188,952	3,215,575	3,242,198	3,268,821	3,295,444	3,322,067	3,348,690	3,375,313	3,401,936	3,428,559	3,455,182	3,481,805	3,508,428	3,535,051	3,561,674	3,588,297	3,614,920	3,641,543	3,668,166	3,694,789	3,721,412	3,748,035	3,774,658	3,801,281	3,827,904	3,854,527	3,881,150	3,907,773	3,934,396	3,961,019	3,987,642	4,014,265	4,040,888	4,067,511	4,094,134	4,120,757	4,147,380	4,174,003	4,200,626	4,227,249	4,253,872	4,280,495	4,307,118	4,333,741	4,360,364	4,386,987	4,413,610	4,440,233	4,466,856	4,493,479	4,520,102	4,546,725	4,573,348	4,600,000	4,626,623	4,653,246	4,679,869	4,706,492	4,733,115	4,759,738	4,786,361	4,812,984	4,839,607	4,866,230	4,892,853	4,919,476	4,946,099	4,972,722	5,000,000	5,026,623	5,053,246	5,079,869	5,106,492	5,133,115	5,159,738	5,186,361	5,212,984	5,239,607	5,266,230	5,292,853	5,319,476	5,346,099	5,372,722	5,399,345	5,425,968	5,452,591	5,479,214	5,505,837	5,532,460	5,559,083	5,585,706	5,612,329	5,638,952	5,665,575	5,692,198	5,718,821	5,745,444	5,772,067	5,798,690	5,825,313	5,851,936	5,878,559	5,905,182	5,931,805	5,958,428	5,985,051	6,011,674	6,038,297	6,064,920	6,091,543	6,118,166	6,144,789	6,171,412	6,198,035	6,224,658	6,251,281	6,277,904	6,304,527	6,331,150	6,357,773	6,384,396	6,411,019	6,437,642	6,464,265	6,490,888	6,517,511	6,544,134	6,570,757	6,597,380	6,624,003	6,650,626	6,677,249	6,703,872	6,730,495	6,757,118	6,783,741	6,810,364	6,836,987	6,863,610	6,890,233	6,916,856	6,943,479	6,970,102	6,996,725	7,023,348	7,050,000	7,076,623	7,103,246	7,129,869	7,156,492	7,183,115	7,209,738	7,236,361	7,262,984	7,289,607	7,316,230	7,342,853	7,369,476	7,396,099	7,422,722	7,449,345	7,475,968	7,502,591	7,529,214	7,555,837	7,582,460	7,609,083	7,635,706	7,662,329	7,688,952	7,715,575	7,742,198	7,768,821	7,795,444	7,822,067	7,848,690	7,875,313	7,901,936	7,928,559	7,955,182	7,981,805	8,008,428	8,035,051	8,061,674	8,088,297	8,114,920	8,141,543	8,168,166	8,194,789	8,221,412	8,248,035	8,274,658	8,301,281	8,327,904	8,354,527	8,381,150	8,407,773	8,434,396	8,461,019	8,487,642	8,514,265	8,540,888	8,567,511	8,594,134	8,620,757	8,647,380	8,674,003	8,700,626	8,727,249	8,753,872	8,780,495	8,807,118	8,833,741	8,860,364	8,886,987	8,913,610	8,940,233	8,966,856	8,993,479	9,020,102	9,046,725	9,073,348	9,100,000	9,126,623	9,153,246	9,179,869	9,206,492	9,233,115	9,259,738	9,286,361	9,312,984	9,339,607	9,366,230	9,392,853	9,419,476	9,446,099	9,472,722	9,499,345	9,525,968	9,552,591	9,579,214	9,605,837	9,632,460	9,659,083	9,685,706	9,712,329	9,738,952	9,765,575	9,792,198	9,818,821	9,845,444	9,872,067	9,898,690	9,925,313	9,951,936	9,978,559	1,000,000	1,002,623	1,005,246	1,007,869	1,010,492	1,013,115	1,015,738	1,018,361	1,020,984	1,023,607	1,026,230	1,028,853	1,031,476	1,034,099	1,036,722	1,039,345	1,041,968	1,044,591	1,047,214	1,049,837	1,052,460	1,055,083	1,057,706	1,060,329	1,062,952	1,065,575	1,068,198	1,070,821	1,073,444	1,076,067	1,078,690	1,081,313	1,083,936	1,086,559	1,089,182	1,091,805	1,094,428	1,097,051	1,099,674	1,102,297	1,104,920	1,107,543	1,110,166	1,112,789	1,115,412	1,118,035	1,120,658	1,123,281	1,125,904	1,128,527	1,131,150	1,133,773	1,136,396	1,139,019	1,141,642	1,144,265	1,146,888	1,149,511	1,152,134	1,154,757	1,157,380	1,160,003	1,162,626	1,165,249	1,167,872	1,170,495	1,173,118	1,175,741	1,178,364	1,180,987	1,183,610	1,186,233	1,188,856	1,191,479	1,194,102	1,196,725	1,199,348	1,201,971	1,204,594	1,207,217	1,209,840	1,212,463	1,215,086	1,217,709	1,220,332	1,222,955	1,225,578	1,228,201	1,230,824	1,233,447	1,236,070	1,238,693	1,241,316	1,243,939	1,246,562	1,249,185	1,251,808	1,254,431	1,257,054	1,259,677	1,262,300	1,264,923	1,267,546	1,270,169	1,272,792	1,275,415	1,278,038	1,280,661	1,283,284	1,285,907	1,288,530	1,291,153	1,293,776	1,296,399	1,299,022	1,301,645	1,304,268	1,306,891	1,309,514	1,312,137	1,314,760	1,317,383	1,320,006	1,322,629	1,325,252	1,327,875	1,330,498	1,333,121	1,335,744	1,338,367	1,340,990	1,343,613	1,346,236	1,348,859	1,351,482	1,354,105	1,356,728	1,359,351	1,361,974	1,364,597	1,367,220	1,369,843	1,372,466	1,375,089	1,377,712	1,380,335	1,382,958	1,385,581	1,388,204	1,390,827	1,393,450	1,396,073	1,398,696	1,401,319	1,403,942	1,406,565	1,409,188	1,411,811	1,414,434	1,417,057	1,419,680	1,422,303	1,424,926	1,427,549	1,430,172	1,432,795	1,435,418	1,438,041	1,440,664	1,443,287	1,445,910	1,448,533	1,451,156	1,453,779	1,456,402	1,459,025	1,461,648	1,464,271	1,466,894	1,469,517	1,472,140	1,474,763	1,477,386	1,480,009	1,482,632	1,485,255	1,487,878	1,490,501	1,493,124	1,495,747	1,498,370	1,500,993	1,503,616	1,506,239	1,508,862	1,511,485	1,514,108	1,516,731	1,519,354	1,521,977	1,524,600	1,527,223	1,529,846	1,532,469	1,535,092	1,537,715	1,540,338	1,542,961	1,545,584	1,548,207	1,550,830	1,553,453	1,556,076	1,558,699	1,561,322	1,563,945	1,566,568	1,569,191	1,571,814	1,574,437	1,577,060	1,579,683	1,582,306	1,584,929	1,587,552	1,590,175	1,592,798	1,595,421	1,598,044	1,600,667	1,603,290	1,605,913	1,608,536	1,611,159	1,613,782	1,616,405	1,619,028	1,621,651	1,624,274	1,626,897	1,629,520	1,632,143	1,634,766	1,637,389	1,640,012	1,642,635	1,645,258	1,647,881	1,650,504	1,653,127	1,655,750	1,658,373	1,661,000	1,663,623	1,666,246	1,668,869	1,671,492	1,674,115	1,676,738	1,679,361	1,681,984	1,684,607	1,687,230	1,689,853	1,692,476	1,695,099	1,697,722	1,700,345	1,702,968	1,705,591	1,708,214	1,710,837	1,713,460	1,716,083	1,718,706	1,721,329	1,723,952	1,726,575	1,729,198	1,731,821	1,734,444	1,737,067	1,739,690	1,742,313	1,744,936	1,747,559	1,750,182	1,752,805	1,755,428	1,758,051	1,760,674	1,763,297	1,765,920	1,768,543	1,771,166	1,773,789	1,776,412	1,779,035	1,781,658	1,784,281	1,786,904	1,789,527	1,792,150	1,794,773	1,797,396	1,800,019	1,802,642	1,805,265	1,807,888	1,810,511	1,813,134	1,815,757	1,818,380	1,821,003	1,823,626	1,826,249	1,828,872	1,831,495	1,834,118	1,836,741	1,839,364	1,841,987	1,844,610	1,847,233	1,849,856	1,852,479	1,855,102	1,857,725	1,860,348	1,862,971	1,865,594	1,868,217	1,870,840	1,873,463	1,876,086	1,878,709	1,881,332	1,883,955	1,886,578	1,889,201	1,891,824	1,894,447	1,897,070	1,899,693	1,902,316	1,904,939	1,907,562	1,910,185	1,912,808	1,915,431	1,918,054	1,920,677	1,923,300	1,925,923	1,928,546	1,931,169	1,933,792	1,936,415	1,939,038	1,941,661	1,944,284	1,946,907	1,949,530	1,952,153	1,954,776	1,957,399	1,960,022	1,962,645	1,965,268	1,967,891	1,970,514	1,973,137	1,975,760	1,978,383	1,981,006	1,983,629	1,986,252	1,988,875	1,991,498	1,994,121	1,996,744	1,999,367	2,001,990	2,004,613	2,007,236	2,009,859	2,012,482	2,015,105	2,017,728	2,020,351	2,022,974	2,025,597	2,028,220	2,030,843	2,033,466	2,036,089	2,038,712	2,041,335	2,043,958	2,046,581	2,049,204	2,051,827	2,054,450	2,057,073	2,060,000	2,062,623	2,065,246	2,067,869	2,070,492	2,073,115	2,075,738	2,078,361	2,080,984	2,083,607	2,086,230	2,088,853	2,091,476	2,094,099	2,096,722	2,099,345	2,101,968	2,104,591	2,107,214	2,109,837	2,112,460	2,115,083	2,117,706	2,120,329	2,122,952	2,125,575	2,128,198	2,130,821	2,133,444	2,136,067	2,138,690	2,141,313	2,143,936	2,146,559	2,149,182	2,151,805	2,154,428	2,157,051	2,159,674	2,162,297	2,164,920	2,167,543	2,170,166	2,172,789	2,175,412	2,178,035	2,180,658	2,183,281	2,185,904	2,188,527	2,191,150	2,193,773	2,196,396	2,199,019	2,201,642	2,204,265	2,206,888	2,209,511	2,212,134	2,214,757	2,217,380	2,220,003	2,222,626	2,225,249	2,227,872	2,230,495	2,233,118	



VALUE OF MERCHANDISE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE AND USE, IMPORTED INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEARS 1877-1934.—Continued.

CLASS 9 E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, &amp;c.

\* Includes management valued at \$508.





## IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, DUTIABLE AND FREE (COIN AND BULLION NOT INCLUDED).

Clas.	Year.	IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		Total.	Duties Collected.	Average rate of duty on dutiable goods.	Percentage of total duty.	Percentage of total imports.
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
A. Articles of food and animals.	1877	14,001,571	15,379,874	29,381,445	3,652,149	26·08	29·18	31·21
	1878	13,595,515	14,854,107	28,449,622	4,045,487	29·75	31·63	31·47
	1879	13,117,957	10,002,362	23,120,319	4,148,200	31·62	32·07	29·38
	1880	12,286,862	1,128,274	13,415,136	3,772,813	30·71	26·69	19·19
	1881	16,282,019	1,422,164	17,704,183	4,775,194	29·33	25·82	19·57
	1882	16,170,309	3,593,337	19,763,646	4,340,002	26·23	20·00	17·78
	1883	16,661,599	5,459,662	22,121,261	4,424,411	26·55	19·10	18·15
	1884	17,497,393	5,234,641	22,732,034	4,638,493	26·51	23·01	21·45
	1885	15,488,684	5,373,958	20,862,642	4,385,952	28·32	22·94	20·91
	1886	12,727,526	5,144,403	17,871,929	3,923,450	30·83	20·20	18·62
	1887	12,546,258	4,801,838	17,348,096	4,836,158	38·55	21·55	16·51
	1888	13,337,321	4,508,594	17,845,915	5,129,628	38·46	23·12	17·73
	1889	15,767,615	5,111,084	20,878,699	5,722,075	36·29	24·10	19·14
	1890	15,226,304	5,287,132	20,513,436	5,092,424	33·44	21·30	18·36
	1891	14,166,892	5,365,405	19,532,297	5,034,205	35·53	21·51	17·51
	1892	8,194,668	14,238,291	22,433,059	1,773,314	21·64	8·64	19·48
	1893	7,194,969	11,559,040	18,754,009	1,544,264	21·46	7·30	16·28
	1894	7,245,542	13,503,332	20,748,874	1,679,194	23·18	8·67	19·02
B. Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.	1877	327,092	9,025,482	9,352,574	37,047	11·33	0·30	9·94
	1878	403,237	8,478,972	8,882,209	45,306	11·23	0·35	9·83
	1879	868,609	7,933,196	8,801,805	151,113	17·40	1·17	11·19
	1880	3,155,671	7,863,585	11,019,256	569,773	18·05	4·03	15·76
	1881	4,572,442	9,247,000	13,819,442	726,164	15·88	3·93	15·27
	1882	5,470,407	11,383,357	16,853,764	845,579	15·46	3·90	15·17
	1883	7,460,745	12,194,298	19,655,043	1,126,533	15·10	4·86	16·13
	1884	8,183,680	10,013,336	18,197,016	1,231,225	15·04	6·11	17·17
	1885	7,694,858	10,760,785	18,455,643	1,160,927	15·09	6·07	18·50
	1886	7,385,842	11,733,809	19,119,651	1,183,198	16·02	6·09	19·92
	1887	7,713,271	12,541,246	20,254,517	1,292,993	16·76	5·76	19·27
	1888	4,216,291	17,405,452	21,621,743	863,887	20·49	3·89	21·48
	1889	3,864,224	18,864,415	22,728,639	860,886	22·28	3·63	20·83
	1890	4,371,997	17,644,886	22,016,883	999,109	22·85	4·18	19·71
	1891	5,074,667	19,123,390	24,198,057	1,110,795	21·89	4·74	21·70
	1892	5,135,408	19,320,323	24,455,731	1,114,838	21·70	5·43	21·24
	1893	4,958,253	20,716,414	25,674,667	1,115,464	22·50	5·27	22·29
	1894	4,289,971	18,995,363	23,285,334	958,769	22·35	4·95	21·35

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION DUTIABLE AND FREE—*Continued.*

CLASS.	Year.	IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		Total.	Duties Collected.	Average rate of duty.	Percentage of total duty.	Percentage of total imports.
		Dutiable goods.	Free goods.					
		£	£	£	£			
C. Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanical arts.	1877	6,789,753	4,731,432	11,521,185	855,488	12.73	6.83	12.24
	1878	6,198,592	3,970,316	10,168,908	823,445	13.28	6.44	11.25
	1879	5,626,129	2,678,500	8,304,629	840,674	14.94	6.50	10.55
	1880	8,063,778	2,371,885	10,435,663	1,383,307	17.15	9.79	14.93
	1881	10,007,670	2,831,512	12,839,182	1,782,746	17.81	9.64	14.19
	1882	12,849,529	3,940,980	16,790,509	2,434,955	18.95	11.22	15.11
	1883	13,564,224	5,479,794	19,043,018	2,629,176	19.38	11.35	15.63
	1884	11,026,226	4,085,071	15,111,297	2,181,497	19.78	10.82	14.26
	1885	9,721,625	4,032,720	13,754,345	2,036,185	20.64	10.49	13.79
	1886	9,938,974	3,915,496	13,854,470	2,083,349	20.96	10.72	14.43
	1887	11,523,035	4,515,287	16,038,322	2,455,707	21.31	10.94	15.26
	1888	10,956,715	4,592,101	15,548,816	2,941,293	26.84	13.26	15.44
	1889	11,959,832	5,162,850	17,122,682	3,211,605	26.85	13.53	15.69
	1890	11,875,714	5,563,482	17,439,196	3,269,859	27.53	13.67	15.62
D. Manufactured articles ready for consumption.	1891	12,964,255	5,661,826	18,626,081	3,264,635	25.18	13.95	16.70
	1892	12,552,853	6,622,587	19,175,440	3,301,936	26.30	16.08	16.65
	1893	12,602,539	6,676,531	19,279,070	3,258,960	25.86	15.41	16.74
	1894	11,029,939	6,502,625	17,532,564	2,960,199	26.84	15.24	16.05
	1877	32,742,597	4,037,904	36,780,501	5,534,638	16.90	44.23	39.07
	1878	32,520,858	3,281,439	35,802,297	5,499,605	16.91	43.00	39.61
	1879	29,141,567	2,632,157	31,773,724	5,254,672	18.03	40.63	40.37
	1880	25,297,058	3,876,968	29,174,026	6,051,887	23.92	42.82	41.74
	1881	33,170,235	5,242,279	38,412,514	8,041,238	24.24	43.48	42.45
	1882	40,647,970	6,305,539	46,953,509	10,018,818	24.65	46.17	42.24
	1883	43,080,591	6,926,459	50,007,050	10,707,730	24.85	46.23	41.04
	1884	34,513,155	6,407,660	40,920,815	8,470,719	24.54	42.03	38.62
	1885	31,685,818	6,085,347	37,771,165	7,955,838	25.11	41.61	37.86
	1886	32,046,951	4,262,362	36,309,313	8,207,306	25.61	42.25	37.83
	1887	36,290,639	4,820,595	41,111,234	9,499,100	26.17	42.34	39.11
	1888	32,032,627	4,382,874	36,415,501	8,957,905	27.96	40.37	36.17
	1889	33,183,453	5,281,446	38,464,899	9,285,986	27.98	39.11	35.26
	1890	35,879,046	5,596,131	41,475,177	9,733,837	27.13	40.70	37.14
	1891	32,756,114	6,519,353	39,275,467	9,329,093	28.48	39.85	35.22
	1892	33,910,096	5,316,357	39,226,453	9,720,983	28.67	47.35	34.06
	1893	35,284,760	5,966,417	41,251,177	10,310,590	29.22	48.74	35.82
	1894	31,099,192	6,776,122	37,875,314	8,972,459	28.85	46.29	34.73

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, DUTIABLE AND FREE—*Concluded.*

CLASS.	Year.	IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		Total.	Duties Collected.	Average rate of duty on dutiable goods.	Percentage of total duty.	Percentage of total imports.
		Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.					
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
E. Articles of volun- tary use, lux- uries, &c.	1877	7,055,757	34,932	7,090,689	2,436,245	34·53	19·46	7·54
	1878	7,054,837	37,978	7,092,815	2,377,689	33·70	18·58	7·84
	1879	6,675,750	26,294	6,702,044	2,539,256	38·04	19·63	8·51
	1880	5,379,598	476,863	5,856,461	2,355,703	43·79	16·67	8·38
	1881	7,588,359	124,649	7,713,008	3,167,303	41·74	17·13	8·52
	1882	10,619,218	164,538	10,783,756	4,060,674	38·24	18·71	9·70
	1883	10,821,180	213,944	11,035,124	4,274,703	39·50	18·46	9·05
	1884	8,790,044	221,772	9,011,816	3,634,514	41·35	18·03	8·50
	1885	8,678,633	233,347	8,911,980	3,612,352	41·62	18·89	8·94
	1886	8,559,526	277,248	8,836,774	4,030,094	47·08	20·74	9·20
	1887	10,047,476	307,565	10,355,041	4,354,351	43·33	19·41	9·85
	1888	9,102,870	136,783	9,239,653	4,295,156	47·18	19·36	9·18
	1889	9,700,015	203,262	9,903,277	4,661,764	48·06	19·63	9·08
	1890	9,753,192	484,500	10,237,692	4,818,915	49·41	20·15	9·17
	1891	9,574,261	327,791	9,902,052	4,668,347	48·76	19·95	8·87
Total.....	1892	9,367,712	502,018	9,869,730	4,620,253	49·32	22·50	8·57
	1893	9,833,365	378,857	10,212,222	4,924,893	50·08	23·28	8·87
	1894	9,114,538	514,287	9,628,825	4,809,201	52·69	24·85	8·85
	1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	*12,548,348	20·55	100·00	100·00
	1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	12,791,532	21·40	100·00	100·00
	1879	55,430,012	23,272,507	78,702,519	+12,933,915	23·33	100·00	100·00
	1880	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	+14,133,483	26·08	100·00	100·00
	1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	18,492,645	25·82	100·00	100·00
	1882	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	21,700,028	25·30	100·00	100·00
	1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	23,162,553	25·29	100·00	100·00
	1884	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	20,156,448	25·18	100·00	100·00
	1885	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	19,121,254	26·10	100·00	100·00
	1886	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	19,427,397	27·49	100·00	100·00
	1887	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	22,438,308	28·72	100·00	100·00
	1888	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	22,187,869	31·86	100·00	100·00
	1889	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	23,742,316	31·88	100·00	100·00
	1890	77,106,253	34,576,131	111,682,384	\$23,914,144	31·01	100·00	100·00
	1891	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	\$23,407,075	31·43	100·00	100·00
	1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	\$20,531,320	29·67	100·00	100·00
	1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,171,145	\$21,154,171	30·27	100·00	100·00
	1894	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	19,379,822	30·87	100·00	100·00

\*Includes \$32,781 duties collected in N.W.T. by Mounted Police.

†Not including \$4,202, amounts received on account of warehouse frauds, St. John, N.B., \$23 special deposits and \$2,872 duties returned on supplies, Mounted Police, N.W.T.

‡Not including \$ 3,530 duties returned on supplies, Mounted Police, N.W.T.

\$1890 " 7,090 " collected, Sec. 8, R.S.C., Chap. 32.

1891 " 9,191 " " " "

1892 " 8,439 " " " "

1892 " 10,714 " " on entries destroyed by fire at St. John, N.B.

1893 " 7,539 " " on post entries, &amp;c.

983. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last four years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted

free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	235,359	229,402	175,147	162,184
Animals, living.....	262,082	262,089	206,512	167,316
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, n.e.s.....	1,212,340	1,223,404	1,208,506	1,063,381
Brass and manufactures of.....	516,289	463,182	445,175	369,357
Breadstuffs, viz.:—				
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, &c.....	470,166	479,006	548,936	362,025
Grain of all kinds.....	1,701,984	956,004	1,049,088	800,145
Flour and meal of all kinds.....	568,113	387,682	294,059	252,253
Brooms and brushes.....	111,521	108,529	109,783	106,534
Brick and tiles.....	120,667	81,495	89,750	78,124
Candles.....	27,802	32,905	27,355	30,545
Carriages.....	316,626	492,114	408,787	490,200
Carpets and squares, n.e.s.....	96,918	143,881	94,098	71,443
Cement.....	313,767	287,729	327,148	284,471
Clock and clock springs.....	107,885	125,005	143,358	121,247
Coal and coke ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods)...	4,274,631	4,333,490	4,168,515	3,515,845
Coffee ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	61,060	51,348	55,659	52,689
Copper and manufactures of.....	412,334	269,712	352,406	157,539
Cordage of all kinds.....	90,542	81,320	76,189	67,130
Cotton, manufactures of.....	4,020,110	3,992,440	4,557,402	4,001,618
Crapes of all kinds.....	70,491	59,647	49,225	42,185
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.	1,418,630	1,530,981	1,547,850	1,321,094
Earthenware and china.....	634,907	748,810	709,737	695,514
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for.....	200,350	154,613	160,325	198,124
Eggs.....			12,583	13,069
Fancy goods.....	1,513,463	1,627,801	1,717,746	1,648,044
Fish and products of ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	515,157	482,605	486,957	465,504
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of.....	1,433,189	1,546,051	1,618,983	1,416,476
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	1,151,014	996,193	913,541	994,263
Fruits, green ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods)....	991,018	1,072,508	903,909	1,179,728
Furs and manufactures of.....	533,056	679,406	723,807	717,451
Glass.....	1,247,692	1,257,858	1,219,543	1,209,203
Gloves and mitts of any material....	658,412	680,221	700,587	665,737
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	244,042	261,471	298,439	283,645
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	110,515	136,171	143,028	112,781
Gutta-percha and India-rubber, manufactures of.....	806,237	684,633	696,690	519,296
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	1,280,816	1,219,714	1,320,640	1,216,062
Iron and steel, manufactures of ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	9,987,973	9,969,409	10,113,177	8,776,533
Jewellery.....	351,134	288,584	251,537	239,947
Lead and manufactures of.....	325,455	317,142	288,636	203,644
Leather.....	948,831	1,091,213	1,233,004	970,577
Marble.....	107,661	106,168	96,177	94,657
Metal, composition and other, n.e.s....	351,809	373,819	353,225	317,145
Musical instruments.....	422,225	412,894	375,421	308,989
Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of	550,925	494,004	472,406	446,492
Oils, all other.....	1,009,486	863,754	824,822	796,581
Oil-cloth.....	226,026	216,129	233,395	211,914
Packages.....	386,234	399,306	402,270	448,274
Paints and colours.....	551,287	566,138	594,874	551,381
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,142,313	1,216,486	1,187,236	1,015,094



SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	67,514	111,148	109,580	74,058
Printing presses.	113,742	140,773	143,024	59,372
Provisions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and meats.	1,305,469	1,006,257	734,481	900,494
Salt ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods)	59,311	65,963	79,838	53,336
Seeds and roots ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).	385,880	477,754	433,402	482,608
Ships and vessels, and repairs on.	79,604	25,030	40,568	46,425
Silk and manufactures of	2,669,930	2,456,109	2,763,536	2,481,414
Soap of all kinds	150,579	166,937	176,959	163,961
Spices of all kinds	214,402	180,137	191,739	149,773
Spirits and wines	1,521,787	1,483,955	1,510,792	1,444,620
Stone and manufactures of.	285,280	169,837	135,320	129,273
Sugar ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods)	5,005,397	551,851	46,091	116,558
Molasses	972,200	814,421	802,748	817,217
Sugar-candy and confectionery	135,515	94,942	86,612	66,268
Tea ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods)	161,123	82,599	88,611	175,998
Tin and manufactures of	46,423	37,738	32,817	35,877
Tobacco and manufactures of	324,757	270,661	290,805	280,311
Turpentine, spirits of.	201,929	201,874	164,855	160,428
Twine for harness binders	24,770	170,937	136,861	105,086
Varnish.	68,464	77,436	72,805	73,822
Vegetables	229,794	239,099	220,631	233,440
Watches and parts of.	506,913	397,543	402,805	347,081
Wood and manufactures of	1,194,429	1,142,102	1,087,128	908,169
Wool “ “	9,962,744	10,341,309	10,946,244	9,493,629
All other dutiable articles	4,737,894	5,171,796	5,324,537	4,836,514
Total, dutiable goods	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182
<i>Free Goods.</i>				
Animals for improvement of stock	447,764	356,187	306,278	232,290
Broom corn.	109,042	115,479	144,978	121,297
Coal, anthracite.	5,224,452	5,640,346	6,355,285	6,354,040
Coffee, green.	630,082	601,655	594,888	565,005
Coin and bullion	1,811,170	1,818,530	6,534,200	4,023,072
Cotton wool and waste.	3,877,251	3,673,933	3,535,114	2,902,993
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,482,571	1,577,010	1,797,344	1,633,242
Eggs.	96,916	28,231	611	8,789
Fish, all kinds	614,314	683,478	536,486	748,332
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c.	435,333	473,204	434,057	444,540
Fruits, green	397,238	428,261	508,680	595,858
Fur skins, not dressed.	485,927	649,257	785,433	627,678
Grease.	91,847	209,883	183,492	266,306
Gutta-percha, crude, India-rubber, &c.	799,429	708,805	893,523	917,585
Hemp, undressed	864,597	877,989	150,134	482,289
Hides and skins, undressed	2,004,449	1,794,932	1,947,886	1,866,333
Ivory nuts	28,959	23,329	38,941	22,591
Junk and oakum.	68,096	50,177	48,143	39,784
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber.	859,898	232,722	266,990	690,909
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	757,772	755,579	688,828	816,166
Metals, viz.:—				
Brass	86,754	73,923	68,996	84,314
Copper	151,138	161,715	123,308	124,262
Iron and steel	3,838,519	2,657,013	3,086,346	2,640,983
Tin	1,160,495	1,556,467	1,242,049	1,274,512
Zinc	105,023	127,302	124,360	90,689
All other	191,730	199,777	196,783	137,741

SUMMARY OF VALUE OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Free Goods—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oils, cocoanut and palm .....	87,703	107,919	128,369	79,918
Oils, fish .....	104,895	57,552	95,551	36,309
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c. .	216,328	362,772	278,150	407,627
Rags .....	199,795	227,488	239,439	191,660
Salt .....	321,239	314,995	281,462	328,300
Settlers' effects .....	1,778,516	2,024,918	2,223,269	3,322,499
Seeds .....	39,491	36,763	41,840	114,781
Silk, raw .....	171,940	260,299	206,325	203,040
Stones, precious, not polished .....	73,878	56,243	102,741	172,826
Sugar .....		8,530,672	6,628,419	8,382,150
Tea .....	2,820,292	3,568,341	2,886,841	2,863,939
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,649,917	1,716,873	1,717,495	1,753,992
All other articles .....	3,724,328	5,078,186	5,468,424	4,746,160
Total free goods .....	38,809,088	47,818,206	51,831,459	50,314,801
“ dutiable goods .....	74,536,036	69,160,737	69,873,571	62,779,182
Grand totals .....	113,345,124	116,978,943	121,705,030	113,093,983

There was a decrease of \$7,094,389 in the value of dutiable goods imported for home consumption during 1894, as compared with 1893, in the free goods \$1,516,658 and in the total amount imported of \$8,611,047. A study of the table will show the increases and decreases in the different articles.

984. The amount of duty collected per head in 1894 was \$3.86, being a decrease of 41 cents as compared with 1893. The export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 15.70, as compared with 16.39 in 1893, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17.14 per cent in 1894, and 17.39 per cent in 1893.

985. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a certain extent has taken the place of what was formerly a foreign trade. Its value was estimated a few years in a paper, the gist of which is here given :

In 1854, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and this diverted into United States channels so much of what scanty interprovincial trade did exist that the value of the direct trade between the Provinces in 1865—the last year of the treaty—was less by half a million of dollars than that in 1853—the year immediately preceding the operation of the treaty ; while in the last few years of the treaty the total trade between the Maritime Provinces and the Canadas averaged not more than \$2,000,000 a year. This practically brings us to the year of Confederation, and by this time the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and other enterprising corporations, had done their utmost to stimulate interprovincial trade, and not without some reward, though in the first year of Canada's confederated life the interprovincial trade was only equal in value to some \$4,000,000, while the trade between the North-west and the Provinces bordering on the St. Lawrence was practically nil.

Thus Canada started at Confederation with an interprovincial trade of the paltry annual value of \$4,000,000.

What has been the result of the efforts made? It is hardly possible to say in actual figures. The trade between Ontario and Quebec, for instance, is very large. Every visitor to Montreal and Toronto knows what an immense interchange of commodities is continually in progress, but exact estimates are difficult to make, and for the purposes of this investigation these two Provinces are taken as one division of the Dominion. In the same way the interprovincial trade between the Maritime Provinces themselves is very great, but in the present paper those Provinces are also treated as one division. Taking, therefore, only the trade between the Maritime group of Provinces on the one hand and Ontario and Quebec on the other, and between the whole of Eastern Canada on the one hand and the whole of Canada which lies west of the Lake of the Woods on the other, we have these totals as the value of the annual interprovincial trade actually in sight :

Westward from Maritime Provinces.....	26,000,000
Between Eastern Provinces <i>via</i> United States Railways.....	1,500,000
Between Eastern and Western Canada by Canadian Pacific and United States Railways.....	24,500,000
Total interprovincial trade in sight.....	\$80,000,000
Eastward from Ontario and Quebec.....	\$28,000,000

The value as calculated in 1889 was \$80,000,000 per annum, which was \$4.25 per ton of the shipping engaged in the coasting trade. Assuming that this tonnage affords a rough and ready measure of the interprovincial trade, the value of this trade in 1894 would be \$113,000,000.

986. While, however, there is no doubt that the interprovincial trade ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with the trade of the country, yet, being practically an unknown quantity, it has to be put on one side, leaving the figures of the external trade as the only ones available, either for information or comparison. It can be easily understood, however, that, owing to the continual fluctuations in price, values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, and in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article tobacco in manufactures, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1893 amounted to 13,072,691 pounds, valued at \$1,717,495, while those of 1894 were 14,253,749 pounds, valued at \$1,753,992, the value in the latter year being \$36,497 more than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1894 the value would have been \$118,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of \$154,000 by an increase in quantity. The following table is a comparison as to quantity and value of the principal articles of import in 1894 and 1893. Individual calculations for 259 articles have been made, in order to make up the 69 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that not only a fairer, but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN 1894,  
COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1893.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1894.	At Prices of 1893.	Due to Variations in		Actually more or less than 1893.
			Quantity.	Price.	
<i>Articles of Food and Drink.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale and beer.....	162,184	166,000	— 9,000	— 4,000	— 12,963
Spirits and wines.....	1,444,620	1,499,000	— 12,000	— 54,000	— 65,352
Corn.....	683,877	778,000	— 204,000	— 94,000	— 297,711
Cornmeal.....	148,283	167,000	— 8,000	— 19,000	— 10,536
Wheat and wheat-flour..	122,479	175,000	— 41,000	— 53,000	— 12,686
Rice, &c.....	142,925	112,000	— 269,000	— 31,000	— 238,084
Pork, bacon and hams..	396,518	377,000	— 28,000	— 20,000	— 48,050
Mats, other.....	281,984	283,000	— 28,000	— 1,000	— 27,008
Fish.....	966,722	1,075,000	— 321,080	— 109,000	— 212,031
Oysters.....	237,241	277,000	— 16,000	— 40,000	— 23,873
Coffee.....	617,694	593,000	— 58,000	— 26,000	— 32,853
Tea.....	3,039,937	3,383,000	— 407,000	— 343,000	— 64,485
Sugar.....	8,498,708	8,074,000	— 1,400,000	— 424,000	— 1,824,198
Molasses.....	817,217	837,000	— 34,000	— 20,000	— 14,469
Fruits.....	2,725,450	3,195,000	— 841,000	— 470,000	— 370,338
Hops.....	135,527	140,000	— 23,000	— 5,000	— 27,847
Salt.....	381,636	348,000	— 13,000	— 33,000	— 20,337
Other articles.....	1,755,950	1,906,000	— 293,000	— 150,000	— 142,730
Total.....	22,558,952	23,386,000	— 2,829,000	— 827,000	— 2,001,741
<i>Metals.</i>					
Copper.....	281,801	334,000	— 141,000	— 53,000	— 193,913
Iron, pig.....	518,755	553,000	— 214,000	— 34,000	— 247,812
“ wrought and scrap.	413,272	432,000	— 234,000	— 19,000	— 252,603
Brass.....	453,671	594,000	— 80,000	— 140,000	— 60,500
Spelter.....	35,615	39,000	— 11,000	— 3,000	— 14,207
Tin, in blocks.....	280,088	357,000	— 39,000	— 77,000	— 37,983
Yellow metal.....	39,822	46,000	— 16,000	— 6,000	— 22,029
Zinc.....	90,689	98,000	— 26,000	— 8,000	— 33,671
Other articles.....	984,332	1,071,000	— 102,000	— 86,000	— 188,360
Total.....	3,098,045	3,524,000	— 625,000	— 426,000	— 1,051,078
<i>Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &amp;c.</i> <i>—Tanning substances.</i>					
Cream of tartar.....	103,134	122,000	— 2,006	— 19,000	— 21,276
Dyes, aniline.....	197,287	237,000	— 19,000	— 40,000	— 21,217
Extract of logwood.....	153,819	148,000	— 16,000	— 6,000	— 22,252
Opium, crude.....	223,871	251,000	— 144,000	— 27,000	— 170,442
Soda, nitrate.....	337,193	382,000	— 9,000	— 45,000	— 53,791
Turpentine, spirits of...	160,428	182,000	— 18,000	— 22,000	— 4,427
Other articles.....	2,019,259	2,067,000	— 118,000	— 47,000	— 165,243
Total.....	3,194,991	3,389,000	— 220,000	— 194,000	— 414,144
Oils.....	1,369,173	1,479,000	— 53,000	— 110,000	— 162,781



IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN  
1893—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1894.	At Prices of 1893.	Due to Variation in		Actually more or less than 1893.
			Quantity.	Value.	
<i>Raw Materials.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal, Anthracite.....	6,352,040	6,482,000 +	127,000 —	128,000 —	1,245
“ Bituminous.....	3,315,094	3,365,000 —	603,000 —	49,000 —	652,670
Cotton waste.....	292,455	322,000 —	11,000 —	30,000 —	41,207
“ wool.....	2,610,338	2,767,000 —	435,000 —	156,000 —	590,914
Grease.....	266,306	314,000 +	86,000 —	48,000 +	37,728
Gutta-percha, crude....	199,331	189,000 —	35,000 +	10,000 —	24,573
Hemp, undressed.....	482,289	591,000 —	559,000 —	109,000 —	667,845
Rags.....	191,660	194,000 —	46,000 —	2,000 —	47,774
Rubber, crude.....	718,254	617,000 +	8,000 +	101,000 +	108,635
Silk, raw.....	203,040	231,000 +	25,000 —	28,000 —	3,285
Tobacco, unmanufact'd..	1,753,992	1,872,000 +	154,000 —	118,000 +	36,497
Wool.....	1,085,254	1,120,000 —	525,000 —	41,000 —	566,186
Other articles.....	5,049,153	5,195,000 +	197,000 —	146,000 +	51,451
Total.....	22,521,406	23,265,000 —	1,617,000 —	744,000 —	2,361,388
<i>Manufactures.</i>					
Barrels, empty.....	104,795	104,000 —	145,000 +	1,000 —	144,250
Books, periodicals, &c....	1,228,291	1,895,000 +	601,000 —	667,000 —	66,301
Carriages, all kinds.....	490,200	607,000 +	198,000 —	117,000 +	81,413
Carpets.....	1,041,040	1,099,000 —	127,000 —	69,000 —	195,937
Cement.....	284,471	314,000 —	13,000 —	30,000 —	42,677
Cigars and tobacco.....	280,311	290,000 —	—	10,000 —	10,494
Cotton manufactures.....	4,092,907	4,145,000 —	526,000 —	52,000 —	577,762
Flax and hemp manufac- tures.....	1,403,043	1,362,000 —	275,000 +	41,000 —	234,183
Glass manufactures.....	1,209,203	1,246,000 +	27,000 —	37,000 —	10,340
Iron and steel manufac- tures.....	9,267,987	9,648,000 —	904,000 —	380,000 —	1,282,648
Jute cloth.....	330,489	345,000 —	10,000 —	15,000 —	24,893
Leather manufactures....	970,577	976,000 —	257,000 —	5,000 —	262,427
Lumber.....	716,480	730,000 +	141,000 —	13,000 +	128,264
Oil-cloth.....	211,914	205,000 —	28,000 +	7,000 —	21,481
Paints and colours.....	558,324	549,000 —	45,000 +	9,000 —	36,550
Paper manufactures.....	1,015,094	916,000 —	271,000 +	99,000 —	172,142
Musical instruments.....	338,989	364,000 —	11,000 —	55,000 —	66,432
Silk velvets.....	164,434	186,000 +	57,000 —	22,000 +	35,158
Sheet iron.....	785,907	822,000 +	30,000 —	36,000 —	6,055
Tin plates and sheets....	956,813	906,000 +	14,000 +	51,000 +	64,707
Twine, all kinds.....	158,648	157,000 —	30,000 +	2,000 —	28,339
Woollen manufactures....	8,534,662	8,130,000 —	1,684,000 +	405,000 —	1,278,675
Other articles.....	14,727,501	15,165,000 —	839,000 —	437,000 —	1,275,355
Total.....	48,831,450	50,161,000 —	4,097,000 —	1,330,000 —	5,427,399
Animals.....	467,489	528,000 +	15,000 —	61,000 —	46,072
Miscellaneous.....	11,052,477	11,449,000 —	753,000 —	397,000 —	1,149,842
Total Imports ..	113,093,983	117,181,000 —	4,521,000 —	4,089,000 —	8,611,047

It will be seen that there was an actual decrease in the value of imports of 1894, compared with those of 1893, of \$8,611,047; of this amount \$4,521,000 was due to decreases in volume and \$4,089,000 to a decline in prices.

987. The following summary, which perhaps sets off these results to better advantage, shows that while the year 1894 was marked by a decided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by a decline in price:

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1894, COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1893.

ARTICLES.	Value Imported in 1894.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1893.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food and drink. . . . .	22,558,952	+ 2,829,000	— 827,000	+ 2,001,741
Metals. . . . .	3,098,045	— 625,000	— 426,000	— 1,051,078
Chemicals, dyestuffs, &c. . . . .	3,194,991	— 220,000	— 194,000	— 414,144
Oils. . . . .	1,369,173	— 53,000	— 110,000	— 162,871
Raw materials. . . . .	22,521,406	— 1,617,000	— 744,000	— 2,361,388
Manufactures. . . . .	48,831,450	— 4,097,000	— 1,330,000	— 5,427,399
Animals. . . . .	467,489	+ 15,000	— 61,000	— 460,072
Miscellaneous articles. . . . .	11,052,477	— 753,000	— 397,000	— 1,149,842
Total. . . . .	113,093,983	— 4,521,000	— 4,089,000	— 8,611,047

988. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, when the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1891 and 1892 and between 1893 and 1894.

	1891.	1892.
Actual value of total trade. . . . .	\$ 199,102,860	\$ 212,663,196
Value at prices previous year. . . . .	200,151,000	220,832,000
Variation from prices. . . . .	— 1,048,000	— 8,169,000
“ quantity. . . . .	+ 5,050,000	+ 21,730,000
Actual difference in value. . . . .	+ 4,001,770	+ 13,560,328
	1893.	1894.
Actual value of imports. . . . .	\$ 121,705,030	\$ 113,093,983
Value at prices of previous year. . . . .	124,331,000	117,181,000
Variation from prices. . . . .	— 2,625,000	— 4,089,000
“ quantities. . . . .	+ 7,350,000	+ 4,521,000
Actual difference in value. . . . .	+ 4,726,087	— 8,611,047

989. The following table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of total imports into Canada in the years 1893 and 1894 :—

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	65,065,846	62,907,431		2,158,415
Great Britain.....	43,305,225	38,747,249		4,557,976
Germany.....	3,764,642	5,871,065	2,106,423	
France.....	2,846,995	2,510,379		336,616
Spanish West Indies.....	2,439,995	2,479,343	40,266	
British West Indies.....	1,290,329	1,265,509		24,820
Spanish Possessions, all other.....	2,204,569	1,135,008		1,069,561
China.....	972,052	1,162,225	190,173	
Japan.....	1,498,061	1,413,844		84,217
Brazil.....	112,429	138,905	26,476	
Belgium.....	598,918	541,268		57,650
Newfoundland.....	652,280	814,979	162,699	
Spain.....	318,121	390,697	72,576	
Holland.....	399,707	328,656		71,051
Australia.....	217,803	156,534		61,269
Austria.....	173,066	155,952		17,114
British Guiana.....	348,615	503,697	155,082	
Greece.....	136,247	104,797		31,450
Switzerland.....	262,811	283,269	20,458	
Italy.....	417,044	516,264	99,220	
British East Indies.....	168,994	176,301	7,307	
Turkey.....	171,637	273,572	101,935	
British Africa.....	189,925	16,722		173,203
St. Pierre.....	63,048	189,691	126,693	
Portugal.....	55,707	44,263		11,444
Venezuela.....	266,012	236,863		29,149
Dutch East Indies.....	1,041,244	1,006,861		34,383
Norway and Sweden.....	36,300	40,805	4,505	
French West Indies.....	5,445	5,019		426
Russia.....	4,451	4,346		105
Danish West Indies.....	5,504	10,462	4,958	
United States of Columbia.....	481	1,348	867	
Denmark.....	15,466	4,564		10,902
Argentine Republic.....	2,849	7,733	4,884	
Mexico.....	833	698		135
Dutch West Indies.....	2,936	441		2,495
Iceland.....	88	159	71	
Egypt.....	16,928	590		16,338
Arabia.....	1,528	1,757	229	
Hawaii.....	709	14,705	13,996	
Maderia.....	238	591	353	
Siam.....		56	56	
Central American States.....		8,956	8,956	
French Possessions in Africa.....		555	555	
Other countries.....	108	811	703	
Total.....	129,074,268	123,474,940	...	5,599,328

990. There was an increase in imports from twenty-three countries and a decrease from twenty-one, the largest increase being \$2,106,423 from Germany, and the largest decreases being in imports from the United

States, \$4,556,976, Great Britain, \$2,158,415, and from Spanish Possessions, all other, \$1,069,561. The aggregate decreases exceeded the increases by \$5,599,328.

991. Following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1893 and 1894. The amount imported for home consumption in 1894 shows a decrease of \$8,611,047, as compared with 1893. The largest decreases were from the United States, Great Britain and all other Spanish Possessions, amounting to \$5,186,758, \$4,432,264 and \$1,068,595 respectively. The principal increases were from Germany, Italy, China, Newfoundland and Turkey. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1883 was \$21.95, in 1889, \$23.16, in 1890, \$23.54, in 1891, \$23.40, in 1892, \$23.88, in 1893, \$24.53, and in 1894, \$22.52. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS  
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894  
(COIN AND BULLION INCLUDED).

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>British Empire :—</i>				
Great Britain.....	43,149,531	38,717,267		4,432,264
British West Indies.....	1,211,843	1,227,436	15,593	
“ East Indies.....	166,496	114,837		51,659
“ Guiana.....	337,658	487,546	149,888	
“ Africa.....	189,925	16,819		173,106
Australia.....	217,817	143,317		74,500
Newfoundland.....	653,270	814,562	161,292	
Total.....	45,926,540	41,521,784		4,404,756
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>				
United States.....	58,220,858	53,034,100		5,186,758
Germany.....	3,825,763	5,841,542	2,015,779	
France.....	2,832,117	2,536,964		295,153
Spanish West Indies.....	2,430,882	2,438,251	7,369	
French.....	5,445	5,019		426
Danish.....	584	6,264	5,680	
Dutch East Indies.....	1,041,234	1,006,861		34,383
“ West Indies.....	2,904	441		2,464
Japan.....	1,495,943	1,411,568		84,375
China.....	929,628	1,113,351	183,723	
Brazil.....	165,612	138,905		26,707
Belgium.....	599,511	550,237		49,274
Spain.....	343,506	389,293	45,787	
Holland.....	373,858	344,706		29,152
Spanish Possessions, all other....	2,204,368	1,135,773		1,068,595
Switzerland.....	258,464	274,825	16,361	
Italy.....	170,564	402,443	231,879	
Greece.....	134,949	110,738		24,211



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Foreign Countries—Con.</i>				
Austria.....	170,472	162,431		8,041
Turkey.....	141,661	294,478	152,817	
Portugal.....	52,481	47,106		5,375
Denmark.....	15,422	4,564		10,858
Siam.....	30,379	56		30,323
Russia.....	2,713	4,346	1,633	
Venezuela.....	266,012	236,863		29,149
Norway and Sweden.....	28,485	41,317	12,832	
St. Pierre.....	10,881	2,772		8,109
Hawaii.....	724	14,584	13,860	
Mexico.....	832	611		221
United States of Colombia.....	481	1,267	786	
Egypt.....	17,099	964		16,135
Other Countries.....	4,647	19,559	14,912	
Total.....	75,778,479	71,572,199		4,206,291

992. The following table shows the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States in the years 1893 and 1894 :—

## RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, IN THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>				
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks.....	136,115	119,503	37,452	41,456
Ale, ginger.....	5,299	4,195	1,001	1,964
Horned cattle.....	40		20,397	5,982
Horses.....	896	1,558	77,255	62,321
Sheep.....			91,406	81,400
Swine.....			522	164
Animals, all other, N.E.S.....	1,919	1,578	12,523	11,875
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls.....	92	94		
Bags, containing fine salt.....	9,022	5,838	2,319	2,472
Baking powder.....	6	65	101,494	93,842
Belts and trusses, all kinds.....	5,509	4,422	14,444	12,224
Bells of any description, except for churches..	525	524	11,701	17,136
Billiard tables.....	5,942	4,703	60	1,953
Blacking, shoe and shoemakers' ink.....	7,674	8,420	32,901	28,128

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i>	\$	£	\$	£
Blueing, laundry all kinds .....	14,385	15,063	2,668	2,678
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter .....	376,368	325,420	701,691	631,945
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c. ....	21,170	14,687	18,825	13,859
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material ...	25,883	21,032	10,087	7,887
Braces or suspenders .....	36,516	30,597	30,992	24,359
Brass and manufactures of .....	79,239	53,885	330,844	282,383
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca .....	27,519	27,178	5,591	4,010
Biscuits, all kinds. ....	17,632	5,601	14,502	10,500
Macaroni, vermicelli .....	307	631	4,235	3,686
Rice, rice & sago flour .....	12,619	18,658	10,531	9,407
Grain of all kinds .....	2,898	4,118	1,645,282	794,905
Flour and meals of all kinds .....	13,587	4,526	281,915	247,609
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S. ....	9,542	8,412	69,983	139,342
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transit .....			10,533	9,317
Bricks and tiles .....	35,788	19,992	49,844	56,722
British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing .....	3,563	2,978	12,717	7,009
Brooms, all kinds .....	113	28	802	1,026
Brushes, all kinds .....	14,644	17,724	25,869	30,754
Buttons .....	98,971	58,504	115,746	83,268
Candles .....	16,034	13,362	9,714	15,284
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured .....	131	87	10,658	9,413
Carriages, all kinds .....	177,756	212,124	151,807	186,904
parts of .....	11,112	20,483	53,462	65,960
Carpets and squares, N.E.S. ....	83,463	43,217	7,944	26,786
Cases, jewel and watch cases, &c. ....	5,294	7,262	1,789	1,690
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, &c. ....			46	10
Cement .....	230,435	182,974	40,066	33,263
Chalk .....	1,043	1,115	5,530	5,237
Chicory .....	3,698	3,977	1,760	1,103
Cider .....	67	25	1,307	1,481
Clocks, clock cases, and clock springs and movements .....	5,328	5,389	119,976	97,184
Coal, coke and coal dust .....	119,971	130,119	4,048,544	3,385,525
Coal tar and coal pitch .....	12,134	10,479	9,798	6,750
Cocoa matting .....	1,283	1,910	830	3,679
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c. ....	55,395	46,474	103,035	111,043
Coffee .....	1,525	2,886	53,914	48,949
Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, &c. ....	33,087	23,680	23,680	15,451
Combs .....	34,891	27,312	16,631	19,007
Copper, and manufactures of .....	55,083	20,259	291,296	133,856
Cordage of all kinds .....	21,931	9,986	53,932	56,993
Cotton and manufactures of .....	3,471,527	2,957,634	911,885	812,969
Crapes of all kinds .....	45,013	38,478	2,101	448
Curtains .....	216,817	185,787	64,237	73,757
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines .....	307,359	262,194	599,305	579,321
Earthenware and chinaware .....	520,351	477,554	58,691	58,241
Eggs (see also free goods) ...	26	5	11,537	11,698

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Electric and galvanic batteries, electriclight, apparatus for .....	31,998	45,397	648,719	424,060
Embroideries .....	90,738	90,975	14,523	15,249
Emery wheels .....		233	5,606	4,583
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use .....	40		2,158	2,223
Fancy goods .....	1,080,658	1,069,897	259,889	231,934
Felt .....	4,276	1,432	2,459	1,777
Fertilizers .....	1,109	901	20,471	16,077
Fireworks .....	290	48	9,858	10,838
Fish, fish oil, &c. ....	56,380	68,607	386,661	347,622
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of....	1,531,314	1,331,777	43,962	45,521
Fruits and nuts, dried. ....	93,503	102,963	378,004	332,542
“ green .....	83,656	104,229	724,731	828,363
“ in cans or packages .....	280	1,272	17,955	14,880
Furs and manufactures of .....	338,934	371,731	69,061	88,500
Glass .....	325,784	286,081	395,539	367,995
Gloves and mitts .....	367,693	302,712	42,807	33,467
Gold and silver, manufactures of .....	71,040	62,800	164,458	171,642
Grease, axle .....		234	10,954	11,850
Gunpowder and other explosives .....	48,101	26,004	94,319	86,300
Gutta-percha and India-rubber, manufactures of .....	322,372	273,506	349,049	214,109
Hair, and manufactures of .....	10,092	13,142	20,874	23,205
Hats, caps and bonnets .....	957,686	856,034	345,131	331,938
Hay .....			14,151	18,404
Honey .....	12	8	2,084	2,118
Hops .....	30,673	28,790	94,530	95,640
Ink, writing .....	15,833	10,841	16,039	14,385
“ printing .....	2,756	3,881	47,344	42,752
Iron and steel, and manufactures of .....	4,294,444	3,476,307	5,303,666	4,709,494
Ivory, manufactures of .....	313	311	2,269	2,979
Jellies, jams and marinalade .....	31,019	31,648	1,507	2,299
Jet, manufactures of .....	33	24		4
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of .....	46,709	32,550	184,575	178,667
Lead, and manufactures of .....	123,813	67,533	152,458	126,595
Leather, and manufactures of .....	157,351	137,443	937,527	719,605
Lime .....		18	4,917	4,880
Lithographic stones, not engraved .....	71	255	4,262	4,377
Machine card clothing .....	21,336	23,224	8,904	5,794
Magic lanterns .....	1,640	2,377	1,571	2,058
Malt .....	1,741	2,007	35,866	33,706
“ extract of, for medicinal purposes .....	151	1,469	7,173	5,891
Marble, and manufactures of .....	4,142	3,688	80,101	81,017
Mats and rugs, all kinds .....	51,970	66,042	26,235	30,536
Metal, and manufactures of .....	91,527	81,572	245,997	216,224
Molasses .....	65	14	88,819	134,074
Musical instruments, and parts of .....	11,166	9,377	274,160	111,144
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined and products of .....	2,149	1,662	471,130	444,646
Oils, all other .....	281,449	268,773	496,395	481,042
Oil-cloth .....	191,868	176,224	38,059	33,974

\*Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Packages.....	134,044	132,280	115,607	144,307
Paints and colours.....	292,058	240,019	137,832	141,684
Paper, and manufactures of.....	378,433	301,520	730,084	647,835
Pickles, sauces and capers, of all kinds.....	94,117	100,026	12,661	14,273
Post office parcels and packages.....	126,353	123,514	266,899	360,011
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter.....	280	291	46,331	120,977
Cheese.....	3,942	2,278	15,761	19,848
Lard.....	86	8	12,570	14,394
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.....	851	462	75,143	44,252
Beef.....	789	531	90,780	84,465
Pork.....	318		272,297	343,655
Meat, all other.....	5,169	11,654	165,317	215,654
Salt.....	41,188	23,454	38,572	29,877
Seeds and roots.....	12,098	10,534	409,618	458,961
Silk, and manufactures of.....	2,238,556	1,983,258	110,943	107,692
Soap of all kinds.....	68,857	68,157	92,748	81,480
Spices.....	135,018	104,454	45,861	36,854
Spirits and wine.....	430,721	436,415	53,690	53,464
Starch.....	22,163	19,134	20,422	25,064
Stone, and manufactures of.....	42,237	44,253	91,125	84,189
Sugar.....	3,680	4,133	15,026	10,940
Sugar-candy and confectionery.....	47,612	31,702	26,736	25,561
Tea.....		58,725	88,611	115,356
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin.....	4,885	3,952	26,125	29,833
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	7,587	7,564	51,411	50,790
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c.....	3,193	2,699	95,9-6	85,865
Turpentine, spirits of.....	4	18	164,702	160,408
Twine, all kinds, and manufacture of.....	31,941	25,919	150,075	128,186
Varnish.....	29,826	35,307	42,246	38,242
Vegetables.....	10,217	12,603	178,545	194,941
Watches, and parts of.....	11,654	16,624	308,190	257,340
Wood, and manufactures of.....	99,002	76,549	938,677	779,137
Woollen manufactures.....	9,645,945	8,038,111	152,127	178,825
All other dutiable goods.....	772,802	666,028	1,173,407	1,150,711
Total dutiable goods.....	31,869,267	27,493,160	28,562,050	25,893,636
<i>Free Goods.</i>				
Coal, anthracite.....	5,466	10,540	6,349,819	6,343,500
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort....	46,547	120,149	17,106	8,177
Salt.....	218,112	266,385	3,266	13,484
Logs, and round manufactured timber, N.E.S.....		613	266,282	689,963
Lumber and timber—Plank and board, sawn not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	294	2,072	686,479	814,094
Horse, improvement of stock.....	34,519	35,401	216,302	163,708
Cattle.....	10,450	6,841	13,065	2,615
Other animals.....	27,160	17,059	3,882	4,786
Bristles.....	15,387	24,389	45,649	25,977
Eggs.....	14		585	8,576
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed.....	296,648	184,050	342,118	286,624
Grease for use of soap stock.....	14	3,817	183,478	224,747



RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED, DUTIABLE AND FREE, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
<i>Free Goods—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hides.....	93,888	64,963	1,731,053	1,664,857
Silk, raw.....	40	75	206,285	202,965
Wool, unmanufactured.....	571,869	364,571	570,384	566,401
Broom corn.....		700	144,987	120,597
Fruits, green.....		41	478,274	558,093
Hemp, undressed.....	474,581	203,041	575,985	173,772
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c.....	138	3,429	4,874	24,501
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise.....	546		1,616,201	1,665,044
Seeds.....	16,098	19,356	7,040	74,349
Sugar.....			341,230	1,216,900
Bells for churches.....	3,978	5,410	9,819	13,215
Cotton waste.....	55,358	45,621	271,282	246,834
“ wool.....	13,307	4,541	3,188,145	2,605,820
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c.....	741,399	652,446	898,965	800,797
Nets and seines, lines and twines.....	181,999	197,688	241,026	233,775
Gutta-percha, crude, India-rubber, unmanufactured.....	35	25	223,825	199,297
Rubber, crude.....	32	1,337	608,804	716,904
Junk and oakum.....	32,985	27,159	12,758	11,376
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only.....	354,300	298,759	53	54
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manufactures of.....	3,580,570	3,361,792	1,057,885	828,599
Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound.....	22,537	21,383	36,136	44,612
Oils, coconut and palm.....	31,555	5,411	96,814	74,249
Rags for the manufacture of paper.....	110,509	88,594	120,601	102,264
Veneers, ivory, sawn only.....	6,329	3,256	22,645	14,269
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.....	242,040	265,357	108,251	146,144
Articles for the use of the army and navy.....	634,139	465,770	4,015	4,738
Coffee, green, N. E. S.....	117,635	160,294		1,500
Paintings, oil or water colour.....	185,106	322,173	38,990	60,027
Settlers' effects.....	511,197	556,195	1,602,759	2,665,893
Tea, black, green and japan.....	1,310,906	1,016,691		1,657
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin.....	619,073	1,681,304	5,882,180	2,288,009
All other free goods.....	713,504	715,409	1,429,511	1,296,704
Total free goods.....	11,280,264	11,224,107	29,658,808	27,210,464
Grand total.....	43,149,531	38,717,267	58,220,858	53,034,100

993. It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second-hand, as coffee, sugar, hides, &c.

994. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz.: in 1873, 1883 and 1893, and shows also the countries from which the goods were imported, the value of

imports from each country, and the percentage in each case to the total imports :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption, 1873.	Per-centage.	Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption, 1883.	Per-centage.	Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption, 1893.	Per-centage.
<i>British Possessions.</i>	\$		\$		\$	
Great Britain.....	67,522,776	53·74	52,052,465	42·27	43,184,413	35·45
British West Indies...	964,005	0·76	2,477,575	2·01	1,211,843	1·00
“ East “.....	59,764	0·05	70,184	0·06	166,496	0·14
“ Africa.....	97,999	0·08	111,638	0·09	189,925	0·15
“ Guiana.....	4,057	0·00	296,661	0·24	338,658	0·28
Newfoundland.....	68	0·00	765,935	0·62	653,270	0·54
Australasia...	388,352	0·30	1,222	0·00	217,817	0·18
Other British possess'ns.	*1,816,988	1·42	28,166	0·03	.....	.....
Total.....	71,854,009	56·35	55,803,846	45·32	45,925,422	37·74
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						
United States.....	47,735,678	37·44	56,032,333	45·50	58,221,976	47·84
France.....	2,023,288	1·59	2,316,480	1·88	2,832,117	2·33
Germany.....	1,099,925	0·86	1,809,154	1·47	3,825,763	3·14
Austria.....	3,067	0·00	62,232	0·05	170,472	0·14
Belgium.....	346,702	0·27	415,407	0·34	599,511	0·49
China.....	1,496,785	1·17	841,333	0·68	929,628	0·76
Japan.....	166,605	0·13	803,921	0·65	1,495,943	1·23
Dutch East Indies.....	303	0·00	120,849	0·10	1,041,244	0·86
French West Indies.....	43,412	0·03	25,040	0·02	5,445	0·00
Spanish West Indies....	1,143,241	0·90	1,856,897	1·51	2,430,882	2·00
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,379	0·03
Greece.....	10,547	0·01	162,231	0·13	134,949	0·11
Holland.....	216,628	0·18	297,201	0·24	373,858	0·31
Italy.....	52,425	0·04	104,441	0·09	170,564	0·14
Norway and Sweden....	48,552	0·04	41,724	0·03	28,485	0·02
Portugal.....	75,032	0·06	62,349	0·05	52,481	0·04
Russia.....	48,380	0·04	10,204	0·01	2,713	0·00
Spain.....	477,886	0·37	584,972	0·48	343,506	0·28
Spanish poss., all other.	.....	.....	136,403	0·11	2,204,368	1·81
Switzerland.....	120,514	0·09	336,040	0·27	258,464	0·21
Turkey.....	.....	.....	108,065	0·09	141,661	0·12
South America.....	412,142	0·32	1,152,938	0·94	434,955	0·36
Other foreign countries.	139,473	0·11	51,859	0·04	50,244	0·04
Total.....	55,660,585	43·65	67,333,173	54·68	75,779,608	62·26
Grand total.....	127,514,594	100·00	123,137,019	100·00	121,705,030	100·00

\*\$1,808,929 of this amount is exports of B.N.A. provinces.

995. The following table gives the total value of imports and the value entered for home consumption, distinguishing between dutiable and free goods, in 1894:—

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	35,861,729	27,045,702	25,823,636	27,210,464
Great Britain.....	27,551,138	11,196,111	27,493,160	11,224,107
Germany.....	3,489,869	2,381,196	3,458,171	2,383,371
France.....	2,157,881	352,498	2,181,612	355,352
Spanish West Indies.....	342,252	2,137,091	319,922	2,118,329
British West Indies.....	632,187	633,322	592,744	634,692
Spanish possessions, all other.....	3,863	1,131,145	4,628	1,131,145
China.....	512,168	650,057	459,894	653,457
Japan.....	166,764	1,247,080	164,488	1,247,080
Brazil.....		138,905		138,905
Belgium.....	460,140	81,128	468,996	81,241
Newfoundland.....	6,070	808,909	5,653	808,909
Spain.....	382,655	8,042	381,251	8,042
Holland.....	220,958	107,698	239,640	105,066
Australasia.....	73,702	82,832	60,503	82,814
Austria.....	154,936	1,016	161,415	1,016
British Guiana.....	44,863	458,834	28,712	458,834
Greece.....	104,797		110,738	
Switzerland.....	278,200	5,069	269,756	5,069
Italy.....	402,056	114,208	288,235	114,208
British East Indies.....	105,556	70,745	44,092	70,745
Turkey.....	103,827	169,745	124,733	169,745
British Africa.....	243	16,479	340	16,479
St. Pierre.....	188,430	1,261	1,511	1,261
Portugal.....	39,525	4,738	42,368	4,738
Venezuela.....		236,863		236,863
Dutch East Indies.....	5,026	1,001,835	5,026	1,001,835
Norway and Sweden.....	34,976	5,829	35,379	5,938
French West Indies.....		5,019		5,019
Russia.....	1,820	2,526	1,820	2,526
Danish West Indies.....	9,944	518	5,746	518
United States of Colombia.....	392	956	311	956
Denmark.....	1,720	2,844	1,720	2,844
Argentine Republic.....		7,733		7,733
Mexico.....	464	234	377	234
Dutch West Indies.....		441		441
Iceland.....	7	152		152
Egypt.....	590		964	
Arabia.....	26	1,732	26	1,731
Hawaii.....	1,438	13,267	1,317	13,267
Madeira.....	591		143	
Siam.....	56		56	
Central American States.....		8,956		8,956
French possessions in Africa.....	555			
Other countries.....	92	719	92	719
Total.....	73,341,506	50,133,434	62,779,182	50,314,801

996. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1894, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1894 (Coin and Bullion included).

PROVINCES.	TOTAL IMPORTS.		IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			Duty Collected.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario .....	26,467,486	15,558,152	26,257,187	15,625,666	41,882,853	7,475,142
Quebec .....	34,175,559	24,555,510	24,368,456	24,594,527	48,962,984	7,723,380
Nova Scotia.....	3,919,179	5,436,376	3,584,963	5,484,200	9,069,163	1,203,790
New Brunswick .....	3,055,384	2,030,976	2,889,973	2,038,758	4,928,731	1,012,782
Manitoba .....	1,770,050	583,718	1,808,236	583,986	2,392,222	602,466
British Columbia.....	3,555,249	1,714,368	3,457,684	1,732,676	5,190,359	1,189,414
P. E. Island.....	354,153	196,839	368,040	197,493	565,533	161,836
The Territories.....	44,446	57,495	44,643	57,495	102,138	11,012
Total.....	73,341,506	50,133,434	62,779,182	50,314,801	113,093,983	19,379,822

997. Of the total amount of duty collected \$8,245,546, or 43 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$6,960,951, or 36 per cent, on goods from the United States. This difference being accounted for by the fact that nearly 51 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 29 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: On goods from France, \$1,019,568; from Germany, \$978,225, and from Holland, \$879,108. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from \$1,337,754 in 1891 to \$314,148 in 1893, and in 1894 to \$292,465.

998. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 81,086 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec in 1894—that is, from the port of Montreal, but over 90 per cent of this number was actually from Ontario.

999. The following table shows the growth of the imports of raw material since Confederation :—



## IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF RAW MATERIAL, 1868-94- (Home Consumption).

YEAR.	Cotton Wool and Waste.	Hemp, Undressed. †	Wool, Raw.	Gutta-per- cha, India- rubber, &c., Crude.	Rags, all Kinds.	Broom Corn. †	Hides, Horns, Pelts, &c. †	Sugar, Raw.	Tobacco, Raw.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	\$	\$	Tons.	Lbs.
1868.	7,488	† \$169,637	10,470	† \$64,086	† \$26,102	64,818	1,119,488	10,930	5,538,196
1869.	12,452	† \$298,052	20,616	† \$90,536	† \$30,600	76,359	801,488	10,828	6,634,584
1870.	15,021	† \$256,682	43,604	† \$148,140	† \$31,790	147,643	1,186,231	18,190	8,451,252
1871.	27,020	† \$322,980	47,923	† \$176,376	† \$10,095	153,562	1,753,783	14,544	8,720,591
1872.	19,526	† \$438,740	61,940	† 2,887	† 28,425	80,535	2,115,228	8,200	8,441,693
1873.	27,523	† 40,309	63,263	† \$234,954	† \$99,588	67,768	1,410,621	8,776	6,869,525
1874.	44,541	† 45,528	37,566	† \$283,951	† \$50,292	78,356	1,458,325	15,549	10,396,741
1875.	47,822	† \$367,893	79,479	† 6,166	† 26,433	123,911	1,827,539	18,267	10,301,733
1876.	61,703	† 33,976	36,213	† \$82,020	† 34,651	118,592	1,029,958	18,275	8,663,879
1877.	65,013	† 107,030	46,088	† 4,827	† 33,885	89,996	1,151,607	5,951	9,941,165
1878.	80,118	† 46,037	62,301	† 4,588	† 34,466	89,954	1,207,300	9,938	8,969,975
1879.	97,207	† 38,058	49,768	† 2,821	† \$76,901	78,717	1,202,890	11,463	9,094,248
1880.	132,372	† \$323,283	78,701	† 2,648	† \$203,899	90,081	1,761,084	53,354	9,528,905
1881.	160,187	† 90,434	80,403	† 5,972	† \$163,276	117,140	2,212,653	62,602	10,017,272
1882.	193,421	† 57,785	96,407	† 7,511	† 50,192	146,012	2,216,763	67,894	11,557,800
1883.	287,771	† 74,604	98,034	† 4,313	† 96,017	135,198	1,986,294	80,392	9,861,049
1884.	207,698	† 72,221	61,824	† 5,634	† 68,870	125,771	1,431,848	83,818	13,929,560
1885.	237,275	† 89,180	77,596	† 8,471	† 87,579	112,000	1,788,914	97,650	11,194,764
1886.	315,060	† 101,097	119,587	† 7,892	† 115,004	122,487	1,751,446	88,103	13,771,120
1887.	332,273	† 89,973	120,387	† 7,850	† 130,491	133,392	1,975,453	95,496	12,809,172
1888.	335,503	† 148,045	83,989	† 12,255	† 1,103,197	125,609	1,635,083	93,117	9,444,477
1889.	392,236	† 106,188	106,642	† 16,690	† 95,660	94,560	1,597,632	106,113	11,376,263
1890.	366,352	† 97,004	89,933	† 12,908	† 1,072,068	97,537	1,712,012	81,235	12,220,837
1891.	395,637	† 128,748	78,488	† 16,626	† 86,019	109,042	2,022,810	101,944	13,980,804
1892.	463,225	† 172,027	102,241	† 21,004	† 262,030	115,479	1,837,102	171,561	13,072,691
1893.	412,633	† 198,800	105,036	† 21,529	† 144,987	125,676	2,045,175	126,322	14,253,749
1894.	361,695	† 102,247	71,663	† 20,777	† 101,858	121,297	1,895,232	151,900	.....

\* Including flax waste. † Value only; Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities. ‡ Flax and tow, included from 1868 to 1879, inclusive.

1000. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1893 and 1894.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES REMAINING IN WAREHOUSES ON 30TH JUNE, 1893 AND 1894.

ARTICLES.	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>		\$		\$
Breadstuffs—				
Indian corn. .... bush.	344,410	173,781	122,830	72,366
Wheat. .... "	560,703	474,480	340,178	270,067
Other breadstuffs. .... \$		5,867		149,908
Coal, bituminous. .... tons.	85,243	213,351	24,005	50,825
Cotton and manufactures of. .... \$		*		42,771
Drugs. .... "		*		74,470
Fancy goods. .... "		*		21,391
Fish. .... "		*		28,855
Flax and manufactures of. .... "		*		20,302
Fruits and nuts. .... "		*		206,309
Glass and manufactures of. .... "		*		39,688
Iron and steel and manufactures of. .... "		†122,579		407,962
Leather and manufactures of. .... "		*		17,442
Oils. .... galls.		*	195,308	45,995
Paper and manufactures of. .... \$		*		39,055
Silk and manufactures of. .... "		*		24,323
Spirits and wines—				
Brandy. .... galls.	205,330	357,916	175,502	297,111
Gin. .... "	264,557	109,884	225,069	91,139
Rum. .... "	70,807	37,210	67,843	30,634
Whisky. .... "	119,424	155,021	111,173	141,697
Wines, all kinds except sparkling. .... "	352,340	304,523	395,657	308,373
Wines, sparkling. .... "		115,682		104,261
Tobacco, manufactures of—				
Cigars. .... lbs.	15,069	25,761	13,243	17,143
Cigarettes. .... "	512	1,022	319	771
All other. .... "	11,933	2,451	16,392	3,886
Woollens. .... \$				128,346
All other articles. .... "		2,486,618		1,436,906
Total. ....		4,586,146		4,069,996

\*Included in "all other articles."

† Machinery only.

The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1893 amounted to \$2,544,769, and in 1894 to \$2,281,579, being a decrease of \$263,190 as compared with 1893.

1001. The following table gives the value of exports from Canada by countries :—

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France	Germany.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.	Holland
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873. . . .	38,743,848	42,072,526	631,907	76,553	25,080	191,156	177,232	13,142
1874 . . . .	45,003,882	36,244,311	267,212	65,511	960	193,463	190,211	14,905
1875 . . . .	40,032,902	29,911,983	212,767	91,019	7,300	170,784	170,408	28,724
1876 . . . .	40,723,477	31,933,459	553,935	125,768	9,417	127,540	142,787	30,816
1877 . . . .	41,567,469	25,775,245	319,330	34,324	62,659	129,960	213,692	94,303
1878 . . . .	45,941,539	25,244,898	369,391	122,254	47,816	104,028	151,861	53,750
1879 . . . .	36,295,718	27,165,501	714,875	112,090	50,596	135,748	148,472	9,713
1880 . . . .	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	82,237	60,727	165,885	163,787	102,592
1881 . . . .	53,571,570	36,866,225	662,711	84,932	46,653	108,594	145,997	215,754
1882 . . . .	45,274,461	47,940,711	825,573	153,114	108,082	149,744	163,755	365,198
1883 . . . .	47,145,217	41,668,723	617,730	133,697	164,925	179,843	218,113	27,599
1884 . . . .	43,736,227	38,840,540	390,955	195,575	144,092	172,252	247,151	15,500
1885 . . . .	41,877,705	39,752,734	303,309	264,075	132,695	166,730	147,550	24,094
1886 . . . .	41,542,629	36,578,769	534,363	253,298	53,075	245,450	108,601	7,587
1887 . . . .	44,571,846	37,660,199	341,531	437,536	72,020	146,528	125,681	14,859
1888 . . . .	40,084,984	42,572,065	397,773	198,543	52,317	155,821	55,090	378
1889 . . . .	38,105,126	43,522,404	334,210	143,603	13,526	166,021	60,062	1,222
1890 . . . .	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	507,143	69,788	207,777	81,059	1,042
1891 . . . .	49,280,858	41,138,695	253,734	532,142	67,110	120,611	90,999	14,741
1892 . . . .	64,906,549	38,988,027	367,539	942,698	93,476	102,370	149,280	567,879
1893 . . . .	64,080,493	43,923,010	264,047	750,461	44,355	83,001	87,387	232,569
1894 . . . .	68,538,856	35,809,940	544,986	2,046,052	56,274	79,363	109,188	281,058

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.

YEAR.	Bel- gium.	New- foundland	West Indies.	South America.	China and Japan.	Aus- tralia.	Other Coun- tries.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873. ....	17,754	2,800,555	3,988,493	1,285,434	46,466	41,822	277,954	89,789,922
1874. ...	240,494	1,569,079	3,778,796	1,212,978	39,222	98,733	432,171	89,351,928
1875. ....	59,563	1,901,831	3,945,506	785,797	37,046	181,938	349,411	77,886,979
1876. ...	13,825	1,900,891	3,675,320	688,209	23,075	79,643	938,273	80,966,435
1877. ....	66,912	2,112,106	3,788,858	651,625	37,149	185,610	836,151	75,875,393
1878. ...	49,998	2,094,682	3,414,147	654,357	102,568	370,723	651,655	79,323,667
1879. ....	40,430	1,641,417	3,500,670	741,442	56,551	290,762	587,270	71,491,255
1880. ....	688,811	1,510,300	3,544,163	789,940	37,546	139,901	616,829	87,911,458
1881. ....	258,433	1,523,469	3,147,369	732,111	19,761	146,363	580,881	98,290,823
1882. ....	142,358	1,974,923	2,995,572	941,162	106,675	340,608	655,267	102,137,203
1883. ....	195,705	2,187,338	3,125,031	1,489,957	105,388	375,065	451,473	98,085,804
1884. ...	287,378	1,920,450	3,119,569	1,277,383	60,979	502,181	496,264	91,406,496
1885. ....	72,385	1,670,968	2,535,283	1,461,206	29,918	415,887	383,822	89,238,361
1886. ....	6,565	1,754,980	2,121,570	1,010,034	63,118	259,960	711,315	85,251,314
1887. ....	223,729	1,718,604	2,075,411	1,426,660	69,196	269,471	362,540	89,515,811
1888. ...	17,057	1,523,837	2,601,486	1,510,637	132,448	446,019	454,555	90,203,000
1889. ...	64,756	1,303,335	2,759,455	1,488,999	84,174	661,208	481,051	89,189,167
1890. ....	41,814	1,185,739	2,719,141	1,551,887	61,751	471,028	695,924	96,749,149
1891. ....	72,672	1,467,908	3,122,770	1,063,172	78,791	589,100	523,993	98,417,296
1892. ....	56,212	1,750,714	3,546,559	1,027,525	283,251	436,603	744,693	113,963,375
1893. ....	669,040	2,594,633	3,145,708	1,326,743	341,140	288,352	683,413	118,564,352
1894. ....	708,455	2,818,592	3,443,761	1,392,285	540,849	322,745	832,545	117,524,949



1002. The exports are subdivided into (a) exports of Canadian produce and (b) exports of foreign articles.

The following table shows the relative values of the domestic (including estimated amount short returned at inland ports) and the foreign exports :

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CANADIAN PRODUCE. *			FOREIGN PRODUCE.
	Value.	Value per head.	Percentage of total Exports.	
	\$	\$ cts.	p. c.	\$
1868.....	48,504,899	14 38	84·26	4,196,821
1869.....	52,400,772	15 35	86·65	3,855,801
1870.....	59,043,590	17 09	80·02	6,527,622
1871.....	57,630,024	16 38	77·70	9,853,244
1872.....	65,831,083	18 24	79·66	12,798,182
1873.....	76,538,025	20 86	85·24	9,405,910
1874.....	76,741,997	20 06	85·89	10,614,096
1875.....	69,709,823	17 94	89·50	7,137,319
1876.....	72,491,437	18 35	89·53	7,234,961
1877.....	68,030,546	16 95	89·66	7,111,108
1878.....	67,989,800	16 67	84·45	11,164,878
1879.....	62,431,025	15 07	87·32	8,355,644
1880.....	72,899,697	17 29	82·92	13,240,006
1881.....	83,944,701	19 36	85·40	13,375,117
1882.....	94,137,657	21 48	92·17	7,628,453
1883.....	87,702,431	19 79	89·41	9,751,773
1884.....	79,833,098	17 80	87·34	9,389,106
1885.....	79,131,735	17 44	88·67	8,079,646
1886.....	77,756,704	16 95	91·21	7,438,079
1887.....	80,960,909	17 47	90·44	8,549,333
1888.....	81,382,072	17 37	90·22	8,803,394
1889.....	80,272,456	16 95	90·00	6,938,455
1890.....	85,257,586	17 80	88·12	9,051,781
1891.....	88,671,738	18 29	90·10	8,798,631
1892.....	99,032,466	20 20	86·90	13,121,791
1893.....	105,488,798	21 34	88·97	8,941,856
1894.....	103,851,764	20 68	88·37	11,833,805

\* Not including Coin and Bullion.

From this table it appears, first, that the per head value of exports of Canada was greater in 1893 than in any previous year with the single exception of 1882, and was 66 cents more than in 1894. Second, that the per head value in 1894 was 14·5 per cent greater than the average for the twenty-seven years of Confederation. Third, that divided into five-year periods the proportions of foreign produce in the total exports of the Dominion were : 1868-72, 10·68 per cent ; 1873-77, 10·03 per cent ; 1878-82, 12·24 per cent ; 1883-87, 9·54 per cent ; 1888-92, 9·06 per cent ; 1893, 7·54 per cent, and in 1894, 10·07 per cent. Thus the general trend is towards a larger proportion of our exports being our own produce, although in 1894 the proportion of the exports that were of foreign production was considerably more than the ten years previous.

1003. Divided into classes according to their sources, the exports of Canada are as under :—

## EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-94.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.						Coin and Bullion, and short returns.	Foreign.	Total.
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	+Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.	Manu- factures.*	Mis- cellaneous.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1868.....	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055	15,075,274	.....	4,196,821	57,827,988
1869.....	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702	17,456,432	.....	3,885,801	60,474,781
1870.....	2,192,541	3,608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,676,619	18,327,191	371,652	7,255,676	93,573,490
1871.....	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,683,506	9,853,924	18,472,443	387,554	10,939,018	74,173,618
1872.....	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,706,967	13,378,891	19,469,232	515,985	6,897,454	82,639,663
1873.....	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,955,340	24,460,773	465,290	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874.....	3,611,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142	22,916,431	419,800	10,614,095	89,351,928
1875.....	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358	20,025,925	409,181	4,811,084	77,886,979
1876.....	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,130,665	19,542,107	393,368	3,258,767	80,966,435
1877.....	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376	18,355,036	320,816	3,869,625	73,875,333
1878.....	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754	17,780,776	401,871	2,418,655	79,323,667
1879.....	3,634,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,604	19,628,464	13,087,205	386,999	3,046,033	71,491,255
1880.....	2,831,161	6,579,656	3,945,906	17,607,577	22,294,328	16,197,348	640,155	4,575,261	87,911,458
1881.....	2,728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327	20,366,131	622,182	3,994,397	98,290,823
1882.....	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712	21,247,394	535,985	13,375,117	88,994,228
1883.....	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	29,818,519	21,976,375	528,805	7,628,453	102,137,203
1884.....	3,229,684	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843	22,400,381	560,690	9,751,773	98,083,804
1885.....	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,327,265	25,337,104	14,518,293	19,256,270	557,374	9,389,106	91,406,496
1886.....	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,226	22,065,433	17,652,779	18,959,271	604,011	8,079,646	89,238,361
1887.....	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574,885	24,246,937	18,826,235	19,999,296	644,361	7,438,079	85,251,314
1888.....	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,091,546	24,719,297	15,436,360	20,382,516	773,877	8,549,333	89,515,811
1889.....	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111	22,292,516	783,652	3,101,856	90,203,000
1890.....	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030	25,541,844	82,506	6,938,455	89,189,167
1891.....	5,782,424	9,715,401	5,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858	23,145,071	43,537	9,051,781	96,749,149
1892.....	5,963,628	9,675,398	5,288,087	28,394,850	22,113,284	24,035,488	71,518	8,798,631	95,417,296
1893.....	5,328,835	8,743,050	5,592,893	31,736,499	22,049,490	28,462,031	93,692	13,121,791	113,963,375
1894.....	5,799,337	11,102,632	6,834,184	31,881,973	17,677,649	27,215,631	75,327	8,941,656	118,564,352
								11,833,805	117,524,949

\* This does not include ashes, pot or pearl, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, slingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds; these articles being placed under the head of "manufactures." † See note to column "Products of the Forest."

1004. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last four years :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING  
THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements . . . .	367,198	252,620	402,778	462,253	465,682
Animals—					
Horses . . . . .	1,936,073	1,417,244	1,354,027	1,461,157	945,660
Cattle . . . . .	6,949,417	8,772,499	7,748,949	7,745,083	6,499,597
Sheep . . . . .	1,274,347	1,146,465	1,385,146	1,247,885	832,666
Swine . . . . .	3,152	1,954	1,638	146,090	8,558
Other animals . . . . .	111,904	60,753	49,652	61,127	61,370
Asbestos . . . . .	444,159	513,909	514,412	396,718	339,756
Ashes, all kinds . . . . .	106,367	124,193	114,658	120,886	109,764
Bark for tanning . . . . .	141,144	213,455	217,552	205,495	148,078
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c. . . .	52,936	63,312	73,490	69,504	56,870
Bran . . . . .	86,225	162,324	145,143	180,766	96,549
Butter . . . . .	340,131	602,175	1,056,058	1,296,814	1,095,588
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c. . .	17,457	26,105	41,443	46,500	79,547
Cheese . . . . .	9,373,212	9,508,800	11,652,412	13,407,470	15,488,191
Coal . . . . .	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,407	3,114,558	3,321,565
Copper, fine . . . . .	109,327	171,308	185,848	391,969	88,352
Eggs . . . . .	1,795,214	1,160,359	1,089,798	868,907	714,054
Extract of hemlock bark . . . . .	161,822	187,176	157,753	108,085	127,692
Firewood . . . . .	281,298	314,870	370,301	354,429	287,036
Fish—					
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock . . . . .	3,028,515	3,131,050	3,180,726	3,027,914	3,162,752
Herring . . . . .	472,147	547,587	489,148	503,187	481,864
Mackerel . . . . .	585,267	944,498	741,264	536,453	496,020
Salmon . . . . .	2,230,632	1,919,754	1,414,562	1,037,942	2,597,820
Lobsters . . . . .	1,138,293	1,930,175	1,909,756	2,071,225	2,331,660
Flax . . . . .	175,563	181,386	112,360	124,082	268,203
Flour, wheat . . . . .	521,383	1,388,578	1,784,413	1,741,828	1,699,467
Fruits—					
Dried . . . . .	4,759	49,108	14,393	199,699	98,924
All other . . . . .	1,069,131	1,518,108	1,619,790	2,900,529	958,966
Furs . . . . .	11,212	11,045	17,324	8,767	8,186
“ or skins, the product of marine animals . . . . .	318,635	536,049	1,105,244	593,892	1,060,192
“ undressed . . . . .	1,555,692	1,384,875	1,533,922	1,467,634	1,743,802
“ dressed . . . . .	16,704	44,354	21,220	15,449	12,961
Grain—					
Barley . . . . .	4,600,409	2,929,873	2,613,363	944,355	264,200
Beans . . . . .	250,044	495,768	411,645	355,682	265,477
Oats . . . . .	256,156	129,817	2,241,256	2,553,910	1,076,751
Pease, whole and split . . . . .	1,884,912	2,032,601	3,450,534	2,578,632	2,391,521
Wheat . . . . .	388,861	1,583,084	6,947,851	7,060,033	6,133,452
Rye . . . . .	220,761	226,470	190,505	39,243	32,939
Other grain . . . . .	24,357	37,222	377,633	302,422	279,688
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c. .	657,022	554,126	316,177	247,868	318,258
Gypsum, crude . . . . .	193,899	184,077	194,304	178,979	160,082
Hay . . . . .	1,068,554	559,489	800,533	1,452,872	2,601,188
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur . . . . .	499,299	489,004	477,190	392,368	312,593

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING  
THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Household furniture. . . . .	176,374	138,705	63,801	174,621	132,650
Iron and steel and manufactures of . . . . .	294,728	257,461	243,857	316,454	295,924
Leather, sole and upper. . . . .	727,087	868,802	1,011,673	865,381	1,573,034
“ manufactures of . . . . .	152,314	81,654	117,174	137,348	131,902
Logs. . . . .	682,572	730,216	1,115,926	1,517,157	2,861,252
Lumber. . . . .	19,147,838	18,082,265	16,114,081	19,771,106	18,551,518
Malt. . . . .	150,380	88,174	1,450	1,245	4,398
Meats, all kinds. . . . .	895,757	986,223	1,856,025	3,132,576	3,938,573
Musical instruments. . . . .	329,855	401,553	396,193	309,300	265,508
Nickel. . . . .	254,657	240,499	617,639	427,557	808,799
Oatmeal. . . . .	41,243	45,195	409,319	625,977	308,103
Oils, fish. . . . .	15,812	18,297	53,553	65,517	23,997
“ mineral, coal and kerosene. . . . .	42,362	118,167	187,086	336,714	205,561
Oil-cake. . . . .	111,086	269,169	30,755	3,850	423,707
Ores, copper. . . . .	201,615	238,367	193,441	65,406	13,379
“ silver. . . . .	72,582	48,800	48,301	42,039	40,400
“ other. . . . .	401,827	422,200	380,462	132,475	397,992
Phosphates. . . . .	495,745	1,693,671	295,421	421,958	1,280
Potatoes. . . . .	1,522	1,429	763	955	96,853
Salt. . . . .	60,359	63,326	60,285	117,760	754,743
Sand and gravel. . . . .	340,872	438,929	599,865	755,813	243,429
Shingles. . . . .	442,781	280,474	506,747	363,916	105,239
Ships sold to other countries. . . . .	198,503	201,716	165,053	119,212	131,765
Shooks, box and other. . . . .	303,639	310,676	269,467	214,892	86,296
Sleepers and railway ties. . . . .	110,093	133,308	91,784	103,365	2,590,542
Stave bolts. . . . .	4,353,870	3,084,290	2,590,956	2,451,374	16,156
Timber, square. . . . .	235,669	245,503	200,860	228,311	7,057,599
Wool. . . . .	4,923,845	5,824,865	6,332,462	7,278,736	
Other articles. . . . .					
Total. . . . .	82,335,514	85,757,744	95,684,253	102,006,490	100,586,853
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports. . . . .	2,922,072	2,913,994	3,348,213	3,482,308	3,264,911
Coin and bullion. . . . .	129,328	306,447	309,459	310,006	
Grand total. . . . .	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	105,798,257	104,161,770

1005. Out of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were in 1894 compared with 1893, increases in 21, the principal being in exports of cheese, hay, fish, furs or skins (the produce of marine animals), coal, leather (sole and upper), logs, silver ore and meats of all kinds. The principal decreases were in exports of animals, butter, fruits, grain, lumber, eggs and phosphates.

It will be noted that the exports to the other portions of the British Empire, on the whole, show an increasing proportion, and that those to foreign countries show a decreasing proportion of the whole. Thus exports to other parts of the Empire were 44·50 per cent of the whole in 1873, and 59·76 per cent in 1893. While exports to foreign countries were 55·50 per cent in 1873, and 40·24 per cent in 1893.



1006. The following table gives the destinations of exports of Canadian produce during 1873, 1883 and 1893 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1873, 1883, AND 1893.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1873.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1883.	Percentage.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1893.	Percentage.
<i>British Possessions.</i>	\$		\$		\$	
Great Britain.....	31,431,177	39·10	39,672,104	44·91	58,409,606	55·21
British West Indies. . . .	1,939,733	2·41	1,771,935	2·01	1,768,553	1·67
“ Guiana .....	3,639	0·01	428,059	0·48	263,249	0·25
“ Africa .....	4,978	0·01	57,375	0·07	43,891	0·04
Newfoundland.....	10,513	0·01	1,694,475	1·92	2,383,004	2·25
Australasia. . . . .	41,276	0·05	383,029	0·43	350,061	0·33
Other British possessions. .	* 2,340,610	2·91	1,665	0·00	7,245	0·01
Total.....	35,771,926	44·50	44,008,642	49·82	63,225,609	59·76
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						
United States.....	40,554,655	50·45	40,010,788	45·29	37,605,569	35·54
France.....	31,907	0·04	615,159	0·70	258,829	0·24
Germany.....	76,553	0·10	127,095	0·14	667,451	0·63
Holland.....	13,142	0·02	27,599	0·03	270,766	0·26
Belgium.....	16,794	0·02	194,470	0·22	368,472	0·35
Italy.....	177,232	0·22	218,113	0·25	86,987	0·08
Portugal.....	191,156	0·24	168,362	0·19	83,001	0·08
Spain.....	25,080	0·03	164,925	0·19	44,000	0·04
Spanish West Indies.....	1,614,312	2·01	905,574	1·03	1,202,710	1·14
French “.....	299,060	0·37	316,458	0·36	29,829	0·03
Danish “.....	47,212	0·06	67,676	0·08	57,898	0·06
South America.....	1,244,552	1·55	1,010,214	1·14	1,047,134	0·99
St. Pierre.....	148,696	0·18	161,801	0·18	199,397	0·19
Madeira.....	48,696	0·06	43,601	0·05	12,381	0·01
Hawaiian Islands.....	8,224	0·01	30,423	0·03	35,064	0·03
Hayti.....	125	0·00	16,883	0·02	9,345	0·01
Mexico.....			34,269	0·04	14,160	0·01
Norway and Sweden.....			66,655	0·08	182,088	0·17
Russia.....			1,000	0·00	34,558	0·03
China.....	46,389	0·06	93,470	0·11	291,350	0·28
Japan.....			10,014	0·01	32,482	0·03
Spanish pos'sions in Africa.....					21,751	0·02
Other foreign countries....	68,801	0·08	40,840	0·04	17,426	0·02
Total.....	44,612,086	55·50	44,325,389	50·18	42,572,648	40·24
Grand total.....	80,384,012	100·00	88,334,031	100·00	105,798,257	100·00

\* \$2,273,125 of the above amount is exports of B. N. A. provinces.

1007. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last six years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

## MINE.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	422,355	630,815	851,794	683,094	244,560	257,613
United States.....	3,749,667	3,961,294	4,599,400	4,805,729	4,755,322	5,128,881
France.....	5,181	1,132	31,217	22,547	.....	37,290
Germany.....	15,856	17,067	22,774	27,675	37,400	18,551
* B. W. Indies.....	4,832	15,644	21,125	27,212	25,928	37,626
Newfoundland.....	152,871	166,998	141,385	202,751	166,124	175,509
Other countries.....	64,284	60,767	114,729	136,620	99,501	143,867
Total.....	4,415,046	4,853,717	5,782,424	5,905,628	5,328,835	5,799,337

## FISHERIES.

Great Britain.....	1,249,928	2,707,422	2,747,882	3,006,810	2,347,076	4,586,715
United States.....	2,839,980	2,850,528	3,807,786	3,452,036	3,503,904	3,260,677
France.....	145,711	80,465	59,996	134,944	124,801	202,874
German.....	11,200	18,134	30,069	23,852	3,639	15,022
* B. W. Indies.....	1,401,367	1,168,404	1,203,488	1,160,117	1,167,442	1,407,114
Newfoundland.....	1,509	2,484	18,439	1,785	22,667	1,737
Other countries.....	1,562,513	1,634,469	1,847,741	1,895,854	1,573,521	1,628,553
Total.....	7,212,208	8,461,906	9,715,401	9,675,398	8,743,050	11,102,692

## FOREST.

Great Britain.....	3,144,588	4,342,963	3,104,676	2,639,169	2,469,436	2,722,606
United States.....	2,020,117	1,956,883	2,304,035	2,627,312	3,094,593	4,079,932
France.....	11,718	25,511	2,390	2,646	5,052	5,083
Germany.....	5,581	17,793	1,250	2,196	.....	550
* B. W. Indies.....	1,221	1,087	5,593	4,084	4,158	4,059
Newfoundland.....	2,159	2,963	1,286	1,601	11,053	3,215
Other countries.....	4,180	33,316	15,682	11,679	8,601	18,739
Total.....	5,189,564	6,380,516	5,434,912	5,288,087	5,592,893	6,834,184

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	16,227,060	18,578,722	20,991,143	24,068,081	27,052,050	28,986,095
United States.....	7,137,006	5,966,474	4,316,979	3,935,924	3,951,850	2,311,104
France.....	33,820	40,024	.....	1,030	1,326	1,611
Germany.....	66,280	152,597	266,425	173,982	171,348	81,859
* B. W. Indies.....	21,690	22,247	43,160	52,985	60,887	92,026
Newfoundland.....	308,763	276,652	276,326	289,301	346,065	325,847
Other countries.....	100,088	70,279	73,708	73,547	152,973	83,431
Total.....	23,894,707	25,106,995	25,967,741	28,594,850	31,736,499	31,881,973

\* Including British Guiana.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	3,674,055	3,661,826	5,254,028	15,119,780	15,443,211	12,431,275
United States.....	9,125,707	7,519,253	7,291,246	4,573,779	4,132,105	2,784,520
France.....	1,907	1,595	6,965	890	5,036	100,427
Germany.....	17,011	184,449	129,968	538,314	395,258	469,218
*B. W. Indies.....	128,596	148,534	153,836	351,943	400,359	414,543
Newfoundland.....	386,158	232,758	612,274	723,640	985,992	1,033,703
Other countries.....	80,987	159,675	218,541	804,938	687,529	443,963
Total.....	13,414,411	11,908,030	13,666,858	22,113,284	22,049,490	17,677,649

## MANUFACTURES.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain.....	8,732,300	11,572,049	10,293,901	9,432,071	10,805,655	11,873,700
United States.....	10,849,538	10,960,002	12,466,846	11,853,456	14,330,152	11,678,176
France.....	135,037	129,100	148,286	200,196	122,614	124,271
Germany.....	27,571	70,971	63,264	58,294	59,806	79,143
*B. W. Indies.....	263,725	297,150	524,732	280,118	373,028	389,301
Newfoundland.....	297,419	300,293	262,817	314,442	851,015	954,184
Other countries.....	1,986,926	2,212,279	1,385,225	1,896,911	1,919,761	2,116,916
Total.....	22,292,516	25,541,844	25,145,071	24,035,488	28,462,031	27,215,691

\*Including British Guiana.

1008. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, goods were shipped to the same countries.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain.....	9·57	13·00	14·73	11·57	4·59	4·44
United States.....	84·93	81·61	79·54	81·38	89·24	88·44
France.....	0·12	0·02	0·54	0·38	.....	0·64
Germany.....	0·36	0·35	0·39	0·47	0·71	0·32
British West Indies.....	0·11	0·32	0·37	0·46	0·49	0·64
Newfoundland.....	3·46	3·44	2·45	3·43	3·11	3·03
Other countries.....	1·45	1·26	1·98	2·31	1·86	2·49

## PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Great Britain.....	17·33	32·00	28·28	31·08	26·85	41·31
United States.....	39·38	33·69	39·19	35·68	40·07	29·37
France.....	2·02	0·95	0·62	1·40	1·43	1·83
Germany.....	0·16	0·21	0·31	0·24	0·04	0·14
British West Indies.....	19·43	13·81	12·39	11·99	13·35	12·67
Newfoundland.....	0·02	0·03	0·19	0·02	0·26	0·01
Other countries.....	21·66	19·31	19·02	19·59	18·00	14·67

## PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain .....	60·59	68·07	57·13	49·91	44·15	39·84
United States.....	38·93	30·67	42·39	49·68	55·33	59·70
France .....	0·23	0·40	0·04	0·05	0·09	0·07
Germany.....	0·11	0·28	0·02	0·04	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	0·02	0·02	0·10	0·37	0·07	0·06
Newfoundland.....	0·04	0·05	0·02	0·03	0·20	0·05
Other countries.....	0·08	0·51	0·30	0·22	0·16	0·28

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	67·91	74·00	80·84	84·17	85·24	90·92
United States.....	29·87	23·76	16·62	13·77	12·45	7·25
France .....	0·14	0·16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	0·28	0·16	1·03	0·61	0·54	0·26
British West Indies .....	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·19	0·19	0·29
Newfoundland.....	1·29	1·10	1·06	1·01	1·09	1·02
Other countries.....	0·42	0·28	0·28	0·25	0·49	0·26

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	27·39	30·75	38·44	68·38	70·04	70·32
United States.....	68·03	63·15	53·35	20·68	18·74	15·75
France .....	0·01	0·01	0·05	.....	0·02	0·57
Germany.....	0·13	1·55	0·95	2·43	1·79	2·65
British West Indies.....	0·96	1·24	1·13	1·59	1·82	2·35
Newfoundland.....	2·88	1·95	4·48	3·27	4·47	5·85
Other countries.....	0·60	1·34	1·60	3·65	3·12	2·51

## MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain.....	39·17	45·31	40·94	39·24	37·97	43·63
United States.....	48·67	42·91	49·58	49·32	50·35	42·91
France .....	0·61	0·51	0·59	0·83	0·43	0·46
Germany.....	0·12	0·28	0·25	0·24	0·21	0·29
British West Indies.....	1·18	1·16	2·09	1·16	1·31	1·43
Newfoundland.....	1·33	1·18	1·05	1·31	2·99	3·51
Other countries.....	8·92	8·65	5·50	7·90	6·74	7·77

1009. The United States, it appears, take almost all the mineral products exported from this country, and for some time they took the largest proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Great Britain, which country in 1892 took 76·27 per cent, in 1893, 77·64 per cent, and in 1894, 80·62 per cent of animal and agricultural products, as compared with 17·2 per cent in 1892, 15·60 per cent in 1893, and 11·50 per cent in 1894, that went to the United States. The shipments of products of the forest to Great Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the United States. Exports of the fisheries to Great Britain increased 95 per cent in 1894, but decreased to the United States and the British West Indies.



1010. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1893 and 1894, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap-iron and salt have been transferred from wherever they were found in "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks, and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class they belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The Mine.</i>		\$		\$
Coal . . . . . Tons.	908,232	3,114,558	995,998	3,321,565
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c . . . . .		247,868		318,258
Copper ore . . . . . Tons.	70	3,850		
Asbestos . . . . . "	5,898	396,718	6,229	339,756
Copper, fine . . . . . Lbs.	7,177,142	391,969	1,193,574	88,352
Mica . . . . .		96,900	342,392	26,553
Nickel . . . . . Tons.	4,462	427,557	4,206	808,799
Phosphates . . . . . "	11,890	132,475	4,947	40,400
Gypsum . . . . . "	176,489	178,979	162,412	160,082
Iron ore . . . . . "	7,811	26,114	1,859	9,026
Silver ore . . . . . "	418	65,406	*629,655	423,707
Stone, undressed . . . . . "	33,377	44,733	23,881	33,226
Mineral oil, crude . . . . . Galls.	176,990	6,714	66,549	233,000
Other articles . . . . .		194,994		227,283
Total produce of the mine . . . . .		5,328,835		5,799,337
<i>The Fisheries.</i>				
Fish, preserved . . . . . Lbs.	21,364,157	2,691,708	37,550,396	4,460,787
" fresh . . . . .		1,237,227		1,334,724
Salmon, fresh . . . . . Lbs.	1,229,553	123,716	1,424,892	134,172
" pickled . . . . . Brls.	2,759	43,378	5,641	76,428
Fish, salted, dry . . . . . Cwt.	711,837	3,009,816	710,167	3,146,676
" wet . . . . .		893,263		772,018
" smoked . . . . . Lbs.	4,570,853	69,689	9,587,960	80,438
" oil of . . . . . Galls.	203,556	65,517	91,014	23,997
" fur and skins of . . . . .		593,892		1,060,192
Other articles . . . . .		14,844		13,260
Total produce of the fisheries . . . . .		8,743,050		11,102,692
<i>The Forest.</i>				
Timber, ash . . . . . Tons.	4,956	57,471	5,897	70,543
" birch . . . . . "	26,672	211,996	16,808	127,591
" elm . . . . . "	14,367	190,362	10,478	140,367
" maple . . . . . "	303	3,634	273	3,828
" oak . . . . . "	23,805	508,638	25,338	570,675

\* Ounces.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA  
DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894—Continued.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The Forest—Con.</i>		\$		\$
Timber, pine, white..... Tons.	97,656	1,368,971	109,312	1,568,835
“ “ red..... “	8,044	78,130	6,849	74,458
“ all other..... “	2,560	32,172	4,938	34,245
Basswood, butternut and hickory, M.ft.	782	25,366	804	28,080
Firewood..... Cords.	181,417	354,429	149,078	287,036
Saw-logs, shingle and stave bolts.....		1,622,244		2,948,697
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,410,701	214,892	891,254	131,765
Knees and futtocks..... “	22,195	14,056	16,510	11,673
Spars and masts..... “	1,805	7,933	4,089	7,138
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		114,030		71,789
Woods, all other.....		788,569		757,464
Total produce of the forest.....		5,592,893		6,834,184
<i>Animals and their Products.</i>				
Horses..... No.	13,219	1,461,157	8,734	945,660
Horned cattle..... “	107,224	7,745,083	86,057	6,499,597
Swine..... “	14,500	146,090	1,009	8,558
Sheep..... “	360,509	1,247,855	233,361	832,666
Other animals and poultry.....		61,127		61,370
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	185,043	1,970,518	285,090	2,938,374
Beef and mutton..... “	4,461	28,950	23,594	153,413
Pork..... “	9,030	81,953	7,557	38,709
Tongues..... Lbs.	3,106	237	32,088	2,547
Other meats..... “	10,535,224	1,030,078	8,954,431	785,768
Bones..... Cwt.	128,780	68,726	113,789	53,999
Butter..... Lbs.	7,036,013	1,296,814	5,534,621	1,095,588
Cheese..... “	133,946,365	13,407,470	154,977,480	15,488,191
Eggs..... Doz.	6 805,432	868,007	5,141,586	714,054
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,483,083		1,756,763
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur.....		392,368	802,925	312,593
Lard..... Lbs.	709,624	66,773	19,947	76,689
Sheep pelts..... No.	116,468	66,955	169,529	5,665
Tallow..... Lbs.	39,934	2,283	79,878	8,983
Wool..... “	1,168,834	228,311		16,156
Other articles.....		82,661		87,230
Total, animals and their products.....		31,736,499		31,881,973
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>				
Barley..... Bush.	2,040,648	944,355	597,405	264,200
Rye..... “	59,121	39,243	62,972	32,939
Beans..... “	276,313	355,682	218,580	265,477
Brans..... Cwt.	225,022	180,766	134,564	96,549
Flax..... “	34,864	124,082	27,730	268,203
Flour..... Brls.	410,185	1,741,028	428,610	1,699,467
Fruit, green.....		2,853,202		936,597
Hay..... Tons.	151,881	1,452,872	276,806	2,601,188
Hops..... Lbs.	319,503	48,244	257,441	42,663
Indian corn..... Bush.	2,790	2,308	734	656
Malt..... “	1,822	1,245	7,082	4,398
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	738,514	50,151	452,411	29,844

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA  
DURING THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Agricultural Products—Con.</i>		\$		\$
Meal..... Brls.	162,163	641,249	90,249	314,028
Oats..... Bush.	7,273,906	2,553,910	2,818,702	1,076,751
Pease, whole and split..... "	3,414,346	2,578,632	3,378,746	2,391,321
Potatoes..... "	1,112,838	421,958	1,097,576	397,992
Other grains and seeds.....		527,657		816,454
Tobacco, leaf..... Lbs.	12,195	1,943	2,792	1,517
Vegetables.....		144,663		127,781
Wheat..... Bush.	9,271,885	7,060,033	9,272,208	6,133,452
Other articles.....		326,267		175,972
Total, agricultural products.....		22,049,490		17,677,649
<i>Manufactures.</i>				
Books.....		69,504		56,870
Bread and biscuits..... Cwt.	5,746	30,772	4,468	26,502
Soap..... Lbs.	191,217	6,043	125,390	7,199
Carriages, carts, &c..... No.	736	46,500	688	79,547
Cottons.....		371,477		549,758
Clothing, hats and caps.....		51,478		53,719
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		53,024		35,216
Furs.....		8,767		8,186
Glass.....		4,648		4,433
Gypsum and lime.....		135,562		85,787
Iron, scrap.....		3,543		4,732
Iron and hardware.....		160,957		197,876
Leather and manufactures of.....		911,164		1,610,597
Boots and shoes.....		91,565		94,339
Machinery.....		596,145		544,177
Musical instruments.....		309,300		265,508
Oil-cake..... Cwt.	101,250	336,714	174,664	205,561
Rags.....		36,725		25,944
Sewing machines..... No.	766	18,062	671	14,821
Stone, wrought.....		39,277		32,987
Salt..... Bush.	4,010	955	4,986	1,280
Tobacco, snuff and cigars..... Lbs.	581,731	49,849	748,118	100,878
Woollens.....		35,992		30,262
Wood.....		22,048,007		20,869,463
Ale and beer..... Galls.	55,551	26,656	42,144	20,764
Whisky and other spirits..... "	54,381	139,394	76,050	175,677
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons.	31,317	363,916	21,960	243,429
Other articles.....		2,525,035		1,890,179
Total, manufactures.....		28,462,031		27,215,691
Miscellaneous.....		93,692		75,327
Coin and bullion, produce of Canada.....		309,459		310,006
Estimated amount short.....		3,482,308		3,264,911
Total exports, produce of Canada.....		105,798,257		104,161,770
Goods not the produce of Canada.....		8,941,856		11,833,805
Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada.....		3,824,239		1,529,374
Grand total, exports.....		118,564,352		117,524,949

There were increases in the value of domestic exports in 1894 as compared with 1893, in products of the mine, in the forest, in animals and their products, and in the products of the fisheries; and decreases in agricultural products and in manufactures.

1011. The following table shows the relative value of articles, the produce of Canada, exported to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1893 and 1894:—

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos .....	20,050	31,020	368,373	279,926
Coal .....	64,494	77,845	2,759,669	2,897,642
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c .....	100		247,768	318,258
Gypsum, crude .....			178,979	159,662
Mica .....	10,024	58	86,871	26,484
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene .....			6,717	2,355
Ore, copper and fine copper .....	20,180	70	375,039	53,605
“ iron .....		21	26,114	8,978
“ manganese .....			13,596	4,353
“ nickel .....	27,600	113,457	388,257	695,342
“ silver .....			65,406	423,707
Phosphates .....	97,797	32,095	18,188	8,295
Stone and marble, unwrought .....			43,357	30,491
Oysters .....	313	272	437	141
Lobsters, fresh .....		535	290,966	257,790
“ canned .....	829,334	1,129,576	798,726	683,038
Fish, all kinds .....	928,322	2,412,952	2,339,107	2,277,965
Fish oil .....	7,281	4,851	58,020	18,070
Furs and skins of marine animals .....	580,518	1,038,355	13,374	21,837
Ashes, pot, pearl and other .....	53,561	52,513	66,854	56,238
Bark, tanning .....			205,495	148,078
Firewood .....	3		354,392	286,808
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles .....	200	100	113,763	65,524
Logs .....	7,581	110,499	1,508,116	2,577,436
Lumber .....	8,265,151	8,658,018	9,916,137	8,417,393
Masts and spars .....	757	79	1,241	2,418
Shingles and shingle bolts .....		*7,681	735,880	716,253
Sleepers and railway ties .....	2,247		212,632	131,765
Stave bolts .....			103,365	86,296
Shooks, box and other .....	32,934	34,875	48,218	38,408
Timber, square .....	2,425,722	2,569,904	10,009	8,979
Horses .....	274,310	400,507	1,123,339	480,525
Horned cattle .....	7,402,208	6,316,373	11,032	9,771
Swine .....	14,704	1,370	130,093	5,743
Sheep .....	133,222	163,075	1,088,814	642,231
Poultry and other animals .....	5,304	4,534	52,114	52,023
Bones .....			58,444	49,349
Butter .....	1,118,614	936,422	7,539	6,048
Cheese .....	13,360,237	15,439,198	23,578	9,552
Eggs .....	538,944	503,533	324,355	199,636
Furs, dressed .....	8,140	7,843	7,159	4,834
“ undressed .....	1,081,584	1,228,383	378,529	491,579
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur .....	5,307	21,575	385,246	288,065
Honey .....	2,219	3,660	325	567
Lard .....	65,861	75,758	8	155
Bacon .....	1,828,555	2,748,072	288	4,334
Hams .....	132,091	166,706	48	9,299
Beef .....	394	135,247	153	179
Mutton .....			5,606	3,907

\* Shingles only.



VALUE OF ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.	Value, 1893.	Value, 1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pork.. . . . .	46,689	19,776	323	138
Meats, canned.. . . .	1,001,314	727,101	4	2,028
Meats, all other . . . . .	13,918	49,517	17,440	5,495
Sheep pelts . . . . .			66,939	5,626
Wool . . . . .		24	228,030	15,486
Bran . . . . .	87,506	55,470	83,016	21,776
Flax . . . . .		101,126	124,082	167,077
Apples, green or ripe . . . . .	2,247,482	569,156	447,249	221,187
Fruits, all other . . . . .	78,546	20,090	154,227	136,866
Barley . . . . .	278,515	44,269	638,271	216,493
Beans . . . . .		700	351,058	261,662
Oats . . . . .	2,137,145	642,471	22,223	20,817
Pease, whole and split . . . . .	1,795,758	1,641,118	427,136	329,968
Rye . . . . .	24,436	22,442	5,302	43
Wheat . . . . .	6,666,382	6,012,122	246,568	76,846
Grain, all other . . . . .	32,947	22,391	74,531	141,479
Flour, wheat . . . . .	851,026	812,338	7,030	9,937
Oatmeal . . . . .	503,294	285,580	115,962	8,756
Hay . . . . .	515,461	1,703,409	854,958	753,575
Malt . . . . .			19	45
Potatoes . . . . .	2,645	454,181	259,176	193,917
Seeds, clover and grass . . . . .	136,151	662	78,116	29,405
Straw . . . . .	575	3,145	25,117	18,844
Vegetables . . . . .	26,644	157,601	106,872	107,233
Agricultural implements . . . . .	208,539	114,492	16,377	6,575
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c. . . . .	13,507	8,570	44,008	32,261
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c. . . . .	16,265	5,453	17,893	14,391
Clothing and wearing apparel . . . . .	3,568	5,453	31,251	17,800
Cordage, rope and twine . . . . .	295	30	2,579	522
Cottons . . . . .	2,025	3,831	105,123	66,964
Extract of hemlock bark . . . . .	105,596	122,950		
Furs . . . . .	603	1,464	6,664	6,359
Grindstones . . . . .	709	600	24,754	18,662
Gypsum, or plaster, ground . . . . .			27,091	11,697
Sewing machines . . . . .	3,470	2,692	12,758	8,605
Iron and steel, manufactures of . . . . .	94,495	78,233	82,241	42,565
Junk and oakum . . . . .	440		34,056	21,463
Leather, sole and upper . . . . .	758,634	1,419,248	1,964	4,657
“ manufactures of . . . . .	31,090	21,870	18,301	11,172
Lime and cement . . . . .	4,525		98,665	65,465
Musical instruments . . . . .	214,527	167,540	43,916	36,254
Oil-cake . . . . .	251,859	189,691	84,841	15,838
Ships sold to other countries . . . . .	115,633	6,500		35,300
Starch . . . . .	5,795	258	6	
Stone, wrought, and marble . . . . .	1,057	560	2,814	8,814
Household furniture . . . . .	33,350	37,083	123,872	56,290
Doors, sashes and blinds . . . . .	109,099	135,454	1,441	1,892
Pails, tubs, churns, &c. . . . .	10,811	2,049	30	1,018
Wood pulp . . . . .	1,648	178,255	454,253	348,256
Other manufactures of wood . . . . .	333,608	372,992	118,529	71,550
Woolleens . . . . .	6,358	4,417	1,645	2,201
All other articles of export . . . . .	289,821	335,597	3,172,545	2,671,196
Total . . . . .	58,409,606	60,878,056	33,813,802	29,297,598

1012. The exports to Great Britain in 1894 exceeded the imports by \$22,160,789, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion. The imports from the United States exceeded the exports to that country by \$23,736,502.

The total trade with Great Britain in 1894 amounted to \$107,286,105, and with the United States to \$98,717,371, being less than that of the previous year by \$99,613 and \$10,271,485 respectively.

The combined trade with the two countries constituted 85.5 of the aggregate trade of Canada as compared with 87.4 per cent in 1893, which is the exact percentage during the previous six years. The trade with Great Britain in 1894 was 44.5 per cent of Canada's total trade, as against 43.36 per cent in 1893; that with the United States was 41.0 per cent, compared with 44.01 per cent in 1893.

Of our total exports in 1894 Great Britain and the United States took 88.79 per cent, as compared with 91.09 per cent in 1893, 91.16 per cent in 1892, and 91.88 in 1891.

1013. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the total exports from Canada in 1893 and 1894:—

COUNTRIES.	Value of Total Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain . . . . .	64,080,493	68,538,856	4,458,363	
United States . . . . .	43,923,010	35,809,940		8,113,070
Germany . . . . .	750,461	2,046,052	1,295,591	
France . . . . .	264,047	544,985	280,939	
British West Indies . . . . .	1,818,604	3,015,866	197,262	
*Other " . . . . .	1,327,104	1,427,895	100,791	
†Other British possessions . . . . .	328,887	452,421	123,534	
Japan . . . . .	33,802	29,318		4,484
China . . . . .	307,074	511,531	204,457	
South America . . . . .	1,049,656	1,006,368		43,288
Belgium . . . . .	669,040	708,455	39,415	
Newfoundland . . . . .	2,594,633	2,818,592	223,959	
Spain . . . . .	44,355	56,274	11,919	
Holland . . . . .	282,569	281,058		1,511
Italy . . . . .	87,387	109,188	21,801	
Greece . . . . .	7,347			7,347
Portugal . . . . .	83,001	79,363		3,638
Norway and Sweden . . . . .	182,088	180,180		1,908
Australasia . . . . .	353,522	346,641		6,881
Russia . . . . .	34,558	11,180		23,378
Denmark . . . . .	22,910	134,287	111,377	
St. Pierre . . . . .	219,131	197,051		22,080
Hawaii Islands . . . . .	35,064	100,422	65,358	
†Spanish Possessions . . . . .	21,837	18,641		3,196
Other countries . . . . .	43,772	100,384	56,612	
Total . . . . .	118,564,352	117,524,949		1,039,403

\*Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies.

†Not elsewhere specified.

There was a decrease in value of exports to eleven countries, the largest being in exports to the United States, the value of which showed a decrease of over eight million dollars. The principal increases was to Great Britain, Germany, France, British West Indies, Newfoundland, China, Denmark, Belgium, and the Hawaii Islands.

1014. STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States.....	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France.....	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany.....	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries.....	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies.....	1,653,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,102,769
Other.....	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland.....	1,003,394	1,170,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions.....	847,914	413,917	573,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
“ Foreign countries.....	381,821	606,017	739,976	800,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total.....	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain.....	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States.....	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,137,286
France.....	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,383,939
Germany.....	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries.....	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies.....	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other.....	1,971,836	1,685,058	1,471,366	1,523,664	1,509,400	8,161,684
Newfoundland.....	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions.....	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,938,515
“ Foreign countries.....	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
Total.....	76,538,925	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, &amp;c.—Continued.

COUNTRIES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Total for Period of Five Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	35,861,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States .....	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,566,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France.....	341,891	494,487	634,228	622,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany .....	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	152,294	524,070
Other European countries.....	552,151	416,739	987,428	812,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies .....	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other .....	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,096,803
Newfoundland .....	1,853,729	1,433,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,333,217
Other British possessions.....	622,811	623,802	504,226	437,409	638,369	2,906,617
“ Foreign countries .....	982,755	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total .....	67,989,800	62,431,925	72,899,697	89,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain .....	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States .....	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France.....	615,159	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany .....	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,293,820
Other European countries.....	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,581,546
British West Indies.....	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other .....	1,289,708	1,307,998	987,307	894,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland .....	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,933	1,598,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions.....	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,523,497
“ Foreign countries .....	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total .....	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877



	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
Great Britain.....	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055	206,844,553
United States...	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,872,758	34,972,517	188,983,377
France.....	382,651	338,374	277,827	248,354	362,253	1,604,959
Germany.....	132,773	142,749	401,011	514,110	824,313	2,134,956
Other European countries.....	386,003	434,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434	3,385,049
British West Indies.....	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,460,668	1,742,878	1,643,557	7,914,069
Other.....	1,098,389	1,040,307	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278	6,333,075
Newfoundland.....	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607	6,398,865
Other British possessions.....	683,582	957,014	725,352	837,920	776,941	3,980,509
Other Foreign countries.....	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,353,958	7,469,181
Total.....	81,392,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913	135,052,093
Great Britain.....				1893.	1894.	
United States.....				58,400,606	60,878,056	
France.....				37,605,569	32,872,515	
Germany.....				258,829	472,056	
Other European countries.....				667,451	664,343	
British West Indies.....				1,081,889	824,254	
Other.....				1,768,553	1,972,042	
Newfoundland.....				1,290,587	1,267,878	
Other British possessions.....				2,383,004	2,494,605	
Other Foreign countries.....				664,446	793,906	
Total.....				1,668,323	1,922,115	
Total.....				105,798,257	104,161,770	

Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1892, showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 53 per cent.

1015. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain.....	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62	47·54
United States .....	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11	43·44
France.....	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54	0·37
Germany.....	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30	0·49
Other European countries.....	0·64	0·82	0·99	0·88	0·78
British West Indies.....	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83	1·82
Other .....	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33	1·46
Newfoundland.....	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79	1·47
Other British possessions.....	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87	0·91
“ Foreign possessions.....	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73	1·72
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

1016. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the foregoing figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 26 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 16 per cent. The proportion of the exports going to Great Britain and the United States to the total exports is increasing, as while during the first two periods, it remained about the same, viz., 89 per cent, in the third period it was 89·72 per cent, and in the last two periods, 90·73 per cent and 90·98 per cent respectively. The export trade with the British West Indies has steadily declined during the whole period of 25 years, while the proportions of the export trade with other parts of the world have not varied very much.

1017. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1894 with those of 1893, worked out in a similar manner to the comparison of the imports, the details of the method having been given previously in paragraph 737.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN  
1894, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1893. (COIN  
AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1894.	At Prices of 1893.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1893.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals living:—					
Horses.....	945,660	968,000	— 493,000	— 22,000	— 515,497
Cattle.....	6,499,597	6,216,000	— 1,529,000	+ 284,000	— 1,245,486
Sheep.....	832,666	807,000	— 441,000	+ 26,000	— 415,189
Swine.....	8,558	10,000	— 137,000	— 1,000	— 137,532
Other animals.....	61,370	61,000	.....	.....	+ 243
Total.....	8,347,851	8,062,000	— 2,600,000	+ 287,000	— 2,313,461
Articles of food and drink:—					
Bacon.....	2,754,479	2,840,000	+ 1,010,000	— 86,000	+ 924,111
Hams.....	183,896	194,000	+ 54,000	— 10,000	+ 43,745
Meats, all other.....	1,000,199	1,080,000	— 82,000	— 80,000	— 161,859
Butter.....	1,095,588	1,020,000	— 277,000	+ 76,000	— 201,226
Cheese.....	15,488,191	15,512,000	+ 2,105,000	— 24,000	+ 2,080,721
Eggs.....	714,054	656,000	— 212,000	+ 58,000	+ 153,953
Codfish, dry and wet, salted.....	3,147,096	3,002,000	— 12,000	+ 145,000	+ 132,868
Lobsters.....	2,331,660	2,184,000	+ 113,000	+ 147,000	+ 260,435
Salmon.....	2,597,820	2,777,000	+ 1,740,000	— 180,000	+ 1,559,878
Fish, all other.....	1,939,684	2,048,000	+ 92,000	— 108,000	— 15,973
Apples, green or ripe.....	808,473	640,000	— 2,091,000	+ 168,000	— 1,922,750
“ dried.....	98,924	82,000	— 118,000	+ 17,000	— 100,775
Fruits, all other.....	150,527	125,000	— 44,000	+ 25,000	— 18,567
Barley.....	264,200	276,000	— 668,000	— 12,000	— 680,155
Beans.....	265,477	281,000	— 75,000	— 16,000	— 90,205
Oats.....	1,076,751	990,000	— 1,564,000	+ 87,000	— 1,477,159
Pease.....	2,391,521	2,555,000	— 24,000	— 163,000	— 187,111
Wheat.....	6,133,452	7,060,000	.....	— 927,000	— 926,581
Grain, all other.....	312,627	288,000	— 55,000	+ 26,000	— 29,038
Flour wheat.....	1,699,467	1,819,000	+ 78,000	— 120,000	+ 41,561
Oatmeal.....	308,103	331,000	— 295,000	— 23,000	— 317,874
Meal, all other.....	5,925	6,000	— 10,000	+ 1,000	— 9,347
Potatoes.....	397,992	416,000	— 6,000	— 18,000	— 23,966
Spirits, including ale and beer.....	196,441	216,000	+ 49,000	— 19,000	+ 30,391
Malt.....	4,398	5,000	+ 4,000	— 1,000	+ 3,153
Other articles.....	496,781	478,000	— 324,000	+ 19,000	— 305,014
Total.....	45,863,725	46,881,000	— 612,000	— 1,016,000	— 1,627,812
Sundry raw material—					
Asbestos.....	339,756	417,000	+ 20,000	— 77,000	— 56,962
Bark for tanning.....	148,078	150,000	— 55,000	— 2,000	— 57,417
Bones.....	53,999	60,000	— 9,000	— 6,000	— 14,727
Coal.....	3,321,565	3,415,000	+ 300,000	— 93,000	+ 207,007
Copper.....	88,352	65,000	— 330,000	+ 23,000	— 307,467
Firewood.....	287,036	291,000	— 63,000	— 4,000	— 67,393
Flax.....	268,203	98,000	— 26,000	+ 170,000	+ 144,121
Logs.....	2,861,252	2,724,000	+ 1,207,000	+ 137,000	+ 1,344,095
Mica.....	26,553	49,000	— 44,000	— 22,000	— 65,976
Nickel.....	808,799	403,000	— 25,000	+ 406,000	+ 381,242
Phosphates.....	40,400	56,000	— 76,000	— 16,000	— 92,075
Timber, square.....	2,590,542	2,537,000	+ 87,000	+ 53,000	+ 139,802

EXPORT OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1894,  
&c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1894.	At Prices of 1893.	Due to Variation in		Actually more or less than 1893.
			Quantity.	Value.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sundry raw material— <i>Con.</i>					
Wool .....	16,156	15,000	— 213,000	+ 1,000	— 212,155
Other articles .....	5,716,839	5,621,000	+1,002,000	+ 96,000	+1,098,533
Total .....	16,569,530	15,901,000	+1,774,000	+ 666,000	+2,440,628
Oils .....	65,302	50,000	— 32,000	+ 15,000	— 17,404
Manufactures—					
Ashes, pot, pearl and other .....	109,764	110,000	— 11,000	.....	— 11,122
Barrels, empty .....	8,127	8,000	— 9,000	.....	— 8,801
Basswood, butternut and hickory .....	28,080	26,000	+ 1,000	+ 2,000	+ 2,714
Carriages, all kinds .....	79,547	43,000	+ 4,000	+ 37,000	+ 33,047
Cotton waste .....	43,323	44,000	— 8,000	— 1,000	— 9,271
Deals .....	8,318,700	8,541,000	+ 779,000	— 223,000	+ 556,425
Deal ends .....	484,324	403,000	+ 108,000	+ 81,000	+ 188,846
Extract of hemlock bark .....	127,692	156,000	+ 48,000	— 28,000	+ 19,607
Joists and scantlings .....	187,438	186,000	+ 30,000	+ 1,000	+ 30,715
Junk and oakum .....	21,521	23,000	— 12,000	— 1,000	— 13,017
Knees and futtocks .....	11,673	10,000	+ 4,000	+ 2,000	— 2,383
Laths, palings and pickets .....	552,171	583,000	+ 76,000	— 31,000	+ 45,344
Stave bolts .....	86,296	86,000	— 17,000	.....	— 17,069
Masts and spars .....	7,138	18,000	+ 10,000	— 11,000	— 795
Musical instruments .....	265,508	297,000	— 12,000	— 32,000	— 43,792
Oil-cake .....	205,561	581,000	+ 244,000	— 375,000	— 131,153
Planks and boards .....	7,947,001	10,165,000	+ 524,000	—2,218,000	—1,693,682
Shingles .....	754,743	791,000	+ 35,000	— 36,000	— 1,070
Ships .....	243,429	255,000	— 108,000	— 12,000	— 120,487
Shooks, box and other .....	105,239	121,000	+ 2,000	— 16,000	— 13,972
Sleepers and railroad ties .....	131,765	135,000	— 80,000	— 3,000	— 83,127
Sewing machines .....	14,821	15,000	— 3,000	.....	— 3,241
Tobacco .....	100,878	64,000	+ 14,000	+ 57,000	+ 51,029
Other articles .....	6,655,302	7,075,000	+ 300,000	— 420,000	— 119,333
Total .....	26,490,041	29,736,000	+1,903,000	—3,247,000	—1,344,588
Miscellaneous .....	3,252,404	3,276,000	+1,467,000	— 24,000	+1,443,000
Grand total .....	100,586,853	103,906,000	+1,900,000	—3,319,000	—1,419,657



The above table may be summarised as follows :—

ARTICLES.	Value Exported, 1894.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1893.		Together.
		Quantity.	Price.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living .....	8,347,851	— 2,600,000	+ 287,000	— 2,313,461
Articles of food and drink.....	45,863,725	— 612,000	— 1,016,000	— 1,627,812
Sundry raw materials. ....	16,567,530	+ 1,774,000	+ 666,000	+ 2,440,628
Oils .....	65,302	— 32,000	+ 15,000	— 17,404
Manufactures .....	26,490,041	+ 1,903,000	— 3,247,000	— 1,344,588
Miscellaneous .....	3,252,404	+ 1,467,000	— 24,000	+ 1,443,000
Total .....	100,586,853	+ 1,900,000	— 3,319,000	— 1,419,637

1018. The export trade in 1894 showed an increase of \$1,900,000 in its volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in the prices to the amount of \$3,319,000, so that the actual decrease amounted to \$1,419,637.

1019. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series of years, in the values both of particular items and in the grand total, have been due to an increased or diminished volume of articles or to a variation in their price, tables relating to the exports of Canadian produce have been prepared on a plan suggested some time ago, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., by which, by means of index numbers, it can be readily seen in what respects the results of the several years correspond to or differ from one another, both as regards quantity and price. The year 1883 has been taken as the year of comparison, because in that year with the exception of 1892 and 1893 the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation, and, as long as the conditions of trade are fairly equal, it is not very material which year is used for the purpose. Individual calculations have been made for 63 distinct articles, in order to make up the several groups in the table, and these furnish a wide enough range for assuming that the remaining articles, many of which cannot, for want of definite information in the Trade and Navigation Returns as to quantities, be so estimated, may be taken in the same ratio as the specified articles are found to yield. The number 1,000 has been taken to represent the value of the exports of 1883, viz., \$87,702,000, and has been divided up into so many numbers as there were specified articles, the values of which made up the sum of \$87,702,000. This 1,000 has also been taken as the number for quantity and volume, and as the index number for value of each article, being divided by that of price, becomes the index number of quantity, the total represents the volume of last year's transactions as compared with the index of value. For example, in 1883 the exports of coal were 430,081 tons, valued at \$1,087,411; in 1894 they were 995,998 tons, valued at \$3,321,-

565; the price per ton being \$2.52 and \$3.33 respectively, or 32 per cent higher in 1894. The value index of 12.3 stands for 1883, but being multiplied by 1.26 (this number is found by dividing the average export price of coal per ton in 1883 into the price of 1894) we change it into 16.2 to represent the value \$1,432,000, which would have accrued had the price been the same as in 1894. Or, reversing the process, we divide the value index, 37.9 for 1894, by 1.32, giving 28.9 to show the value, \$2,510,090, which the coal of that year would have realized had it been sold in 1883, and thus get the ratio of quantity to value for this article. The ease with which, by means of these tables, comparisons can be made, either backwards or forwards, and either of specific articles or of general totals will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with or interested in such matters.

GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED IN 1894 COMPARED  
WITH THOSE OF 1883.

ARTICLES.	1883.				1894.			
	Average Price.	Value of Exports.		Average Price.	Value of Exports (000's omitted)	INDEX NUMBERS.		
		(000's omitted)	Index Number			Value.	Price.	Volume
		\$			\$			
Coal..... ton.	2.52 \$	1,087	12.3	3.33 \$	3,322	37.9	1.32	28.7
Gypsum..... "	0.98 \$	152	1.7	0.98 \$	160	1.8	1.00	1.8
Ore, copper..... "	34.18 \$	150	1.7	148.00 \$	88	1.0	4.33	0.2
" iron..... "	3.09 \$	139	1.6	4.85 \$	9	0.1	1.57	0.1
" silver..... "	142.00 \$	14	0.2	156.47 \$	424	4.8	1.10	4.4
Phosphate..... "	20.91 \$	303	3.4	8.17 \$	40	0.5	0.39	1.3
Codd, haddock, ling, &c... cwt.	5.04 \$	3,653	41.6	4.43 \$	3,147	35.8	0.88	40.7
Mackerel..... brl.	7.71 \$	520	5.9	9.08 \$	399	4.5	1.18	3.8
Herring, fresh... lb.	1.91 cts	27	0.3	0.55 cts	80	0.9	0.29	3.1
" pickled brl.	4.08 \$	506	5.8	3.19 \$	322	3.7	0.78	4.7
" smoked lb.	2.00 cts	169	1.9	0.83 cts	80	0.9	0.41	2.2
Lobsters, fresh... brl.	6.14 \$	31	0.4	5.93 \$	258	2.9	0.97	3.0
" canned lb.	9.12 cts	1,479	16.8	15.36 cts	2,073	23.6	1.68	14.0
Salmon, fresh... "	14.30 cts	181	2.1	9.41 cts	134	1.5	0.66	2.3
" canned "	10.53 cts	1,156	13.2	9.93 cts	2,387	27.2	0.94	29.0
" pickled brl.	13.63 \$	84	0.9	13.55 \$	76	0.9	0.99	0.9
Fish oil, cod.... gal.	53.65 cts	123	1.4	24.39 cts	18	0.2	0.45	0.4
Ashes, pot and pearl..... brl.	34.36 \$	268	3.1	29.31 \$	58	0.7	0.85	0.8
Bark for tanning cord.	4.94 \$	322	3.7	4.84 \$	148	1.7	0.98	1.7
Firewood..... "	2.36 \$	389	4.4	1.92 \$	287	3.3	0.81	4.1
Logs, pine..... m. ft.	6.50 \$	19	0.2	8.79 \$	2,459	28.0	1.35	20.7
" spruce..... "	4.93 \$	31	0.4	5.98 \$	107	1.2	1.21	1.0
Deals..... st. h.	32.54 \$	8,657	98.7	29.15 \$	8,319	94.9	0.90	105.4
Laths, palings & pickets..... m.	1.46 \$	231	2.6	1.55 \$	552	6.3	1.06	5.9
Planks & boards joists & scantlings..... m. ft.	12.56 \$	8,138	92.8	7.03 \$	8,134	92.7	0.56	165.5
Staves and headings..... m.	6.57 \$	251	2.9	4.92 \$	641	7.3	0.75	9.7
Shingles..... m.	2.82 \$	284	3.2	1.94 \$	754	8.6	0.69	12.5

GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED IN 1894, COMPARED  
WITH THOSE OF 1883—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1883.				1894.						
	Average Price.	Value of Exports.		Average Price.	Value of Exports (000's) omitted)	INDEX NUMBERS.			Price.	Volume.	
		(000's omitted)	Index Number			Value.					
		\$			\$						
Sleepers and R.											
R. ties... each.	26·07 cts	554	6·3	14·78 cts	132	1·5	0·57			2·6	
Stave bolts . . . . cord.	3·17 \$	211	2·4	2·75 \$	86	1·0	0·87			1·1	
Shooks... each.	50·76 cts	51	0·6	8·94 cts	70	0·8	0·18			4·4	
Timber, sq:—											
Ash . . . . . ton.	12·35 \$	101	1·2	11·96 \$	70	0·8	0·97			0·8	
Birch . . . . . "	7·66 \$	194	2·2	7·59 \$	128	1·5	0·99			1·5	
Elm . . . . . "	12·13 \$	277	3·2	13·40 \$	140	1·6	1·10			1·5	
Oak . . . . . "	20·42 \$	976	11·1	22·52 \$	571	6·5	1·10			5·9	
Pine, white. . . "	13·33 \$	2,853	32·5	14·35 \$	1,569	17·9	1·08			16·6	
Pine, red... "	8·64 \$	223	2·5	10·87 \$	74	0·8	1·26			0·6	
Horses . . . . . each.	125·45 \$	1,633	18·6	108·27 \$	946	10·8	0·86			12·6	
Cattle . . . . . "	58·70 \$	3,898	44·4	75·53 \$	6,500	74·1	1·29			57·4	
Sheep . . . . . "	4·50 \$	1,388	15·8	3·57 \$	833	9·5	0·79			12·0	
Butter . . . . . lb.	21·04 cts	1,706	19·4	19·79 cts	1,096	12·5	0·94			13·3	
Cheese . . . . . "	11·12 cts	6,452	73·5	9·99 cts	15,488	176·6	0·90			196·2	
Eggs . . . . . doz.	16·78 cts	2,257	25·7	13·89 cts	714	8·1	0·83			9·7	
Bacon . . . . . lb.	11·69 cts	437	5·0	10·26 cts	2,754	31·4	0·88			35·7	
Meats, canned... "	10·17 cts	180	2·1	9·33 cts	731	8·3	0·92			9·1	
Wool . . . . . "	20·39 cts	281	3·2	20·22 cts	16	0·2	0·99			0·2	
Bran . . . . . cwt.	88·78 cts	22	0·3	71·75 cts	97	1·1	0·81			1·4	
Flax . . . . . "	9·30 \$	108	1·2	9·67 \$	268	3·1	1·04			3·0	
Apples . . . . . brl.	3·16 \$	499	5·7	2·91 \$	808	9·2	0·92			10·6	
Barley . . . . . bush.	71·37 cts	6,293	71·8	44·22 cts	264	3·0	0·61			4·3	
Beans . . . . . "	1·49 \$	213	2·4	1·21 \$	265	3·0	0·81			3·7	
Oats . . . . . "	45·00 cts	461	5·3	38·20 cts	1,077	12·3	0·85			14·5	
Pease . . . . . "	92·41 cts	2,162	24·7	70·78 cts	2,392	27·2	0·77			35·3	
Rye . . . . . "	68·04 cts	713	8·1	52·31 cts	33	0·4	0·77			0·5	
Wheat . . . . . "	1·00 \$	5,881	67·1	0·66 \$	6,133	69·9	0·66			104·6	
Flour, wheat . . . brl.	5·14 \$	2,516	28·7	3·96 \$	1,699	19·4	0·77			25·2	
Oatmeal . . . . . "	4·19 \$	277	3·2	3·50 \$	308	3·5	0·84			4·1	
Hay . . . . . ton.	9·62 \$	902	10·3	9·40 \$	2,601	29·6	0·98			30·2	
Malt . . . . . bush.	85·47 cts	1,137	13·0	62·10 cts	4		0·73				
Potatoes . . . . . "	43·25 cts	1,049	12·0	36·26 cts	398	4·5	0·84			5·4	
Ex. hemlock bark brl.	7·57 \$	305	3·5	13·80 \$	128	1·5	1·82			0·8	
Organs . . . . . each.	87·95 \$	40	0·5	62·64 \$	210	2·4	0·71			3·4	
Oil-cake . . . . . cwt.	2·40 \$	21	0·3	1·20 \$	206	2·3	0·50			4·6	
Ships . . . . . ton.	21·20 \$	507	5·8	11·08 \$	243	2·8	0·52			5·4	
Total specified articles.		75,142	856·8		83,528	952·3				1,105·5	
Total unspecified arti- cles . . . . .		12,560	143·2		20,634	235·4				273·1	
Total Exports . . . . .		87,702	100·		104,162	1,187·7				1,378·6	

The following table gives the exports of Canadian produce for the thirteen years 1882–94 in index numbers, on the basis of 1883, viz., the total exports of that year, \$87,702,000, represented by 1,000 for both volume and value:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE THIRTEEN YEARS 1882-1894 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883, VIZ., THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, \$87,702,000, REPRESENTED BY 1,000 FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE.

Goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue	Vol- ume	Val- ue
<i>Food.</i>																										
Animals.....	58	51	60	60	76	82	113	98	80	80	101	92	88	72	88	80	71	94	94	113	89	104	90	102	70	84
Breadstuffs....	257	306	212	212	124	119	158	133	195	169	232	18	150	136	125	112	133	95	120	101	258	205	235	183	193	140
Provisions, other	143	134	143	143	148	138	163	148	163	124	169	138	183	165	181	155	181	136	207	173	229	197	283	246	279	250
Fish .....	92	80	89	89	89	86	96	80	84	64	88	67	87	77	73	70	90	84	95	94	88	87	83	81	104	102
Total.....	550	571	504	504	437	425	530	459	522	437	590	480	508	450	467	417	475	429	516	481	664	593	691	612	646	576
<i>Raw Materials, Metals and minerals.....</i>																										
Wood, round & square.....	21	21	21	21	21	24	22	27	24	26	25	27	24	31	28	37	31	39	34	46	35	46	32	40	36	46
Sundry raw ma- terials.....	47	41	53	53	59	56	42	38	44	38	27	25	30	27	36	38	47	53	37	40	35	38	37	41	49	58
Total.....	27	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	23	23	22	21	23	22	22	21	24	23	20	19	24	20	32	28	40	39
<i>Manufactures, Wood.....</i>	95	87	99	99	106	105	91	91	91	87	74	73	77	80	86	96	102	115	91	105	94	104	131	109	125	143
Other manufac- tures.....	218	203	207	207	229	211	187	178	196	178	200	181	210	181	239	194	243	214	243	207	221	188	254	226	306	212
Total.....	25	26	28	28	15	16	14	13	13	12	11	10	13	12	14	12	16	14	15	13	20	15	16	14	15	10
Horses.....	243	229	235	235	244	227	201	191	209	190	211	191	223	193	253	206	259	228	258	220	241	203	270	240	321	222
Total specified articles.....	30	27	19	19	16	18	17	18	24	25	27	26	29	28	25	24	24	22	17	16	16	15	19	17	13	11
Total unspecified articles.....	918	914	857	857	803	775	839	759	846	739	902	770	837	751	831	743	860	794	882	822	1015	915	1081	978	1105	952
Total Exports	160	159	857	857	139	135	158	143	169	148	180	153	197	177	192	172	194	178	205	190	241	218	253	228	273	236
	1078	1073	1000	1000	942	910	997	902	1015	887	1082	923	1034	928	1023	915	1054	972	1087	1012	1256	1133	1334	1206	1378	1188



1020. The following table shows certain index numbers for 1883, and the changes which would have to be made on estimating the goods at the prices of the years 1882-94:—

EXPORTS OF 1883 IN INDEX NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THOSE NUMBERS AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE PRICES OF OTHER YEARS. 1,000 = \$87,702,000.														
ARTICLES GROUPED.	1882.	1883	ADDITIONS TO OR DEDUCTIONS FROM 1883 FOR PRICES OF											
			1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
<i>Food.</i>														
Animals.....	—	7	60 +	6 —	7 .....	—	5 —	11 —	6 +	19 +	10 +	9 +	7 +	10
Breadstuffs.....	+	50	212 —	1 —	32 —	26 —	43 —	23 —	17 —	45 —	36 —	43 —	53 —	43
Provisions, other.....	—	7	143 —	9 —	12 —	33 —	24 —	13 —	17 —	20 —	24 —	16 —	19 —	16
Fish.....	—	10	89 —	2 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	6 +	4 +	4 +	5 +	8 +	2 +	3
Total.....	+	26	504 —	6 —	63 —	76 —	87 —	53 —	36 —	42 —	45 —	42 —	63 —	46
<i>Raw Materials.</i>														
Metals and minerals.....	—		21 +	5 +	10 +	2 +	2 +	3 +	11 +	6 +	7 + <sup>o</sup>	9 +	4 +	8
Wood, round and square.....	—	5	53 —	2 —	4 —	6 —	3 —	3 +	2 +	7 +	3 +	1 +	3 +	5
Sundry raw materials.....	—		25 —	1 —	1 .....	—	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	2 —	1
Total.....	—	5	99 +	2 +	5 —	4 —	2 —	1 —	12 +	12 +	8 +	9 +	5 +	12
<i>Manufactures.</i>														
Wood.....	—	14	207 —	16 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	19 —	55
Other manufactures.....	+	2	28 +	1 —	2 —	1 —	1 +	1 ..	4 —	4 ....	—	1 —	2 —	5
Total.....	—	12	235 —	15 —	12 —	16 —	17 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	60
Horses.....	—	2	19 +	2 .....	....	....	—	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	3 —	3
Total specified articles.....	+	7	857 —	17 —	70 —	96 —	107 —	75 —	46 —	53 —	65 —	61 —	82 —	109
“ unspecified articles.....	+	1	143 —	3 —	12 —	16 —	18 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	18
(Grand total.....	+	8	1,000 —	20 —	82 —	112 —	125 —	88 —	54 —	62 —	76 —	71 —	95 —	115

EXPORTS OF 1883 IN INDEX NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THOSE NUMBERS AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE PRICES OF OTHER YEARS. 1,000 = \$87,702,000.

1021. The figures below give the actual values and index numbers for the years comprised in the table, and also what the index numbers and values would have been at the prices of 1884, the basis of comparison being still the same :—

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-1893, AND THE SAME  
AT PRICES OF 1883.

YEAR.	Index Number	Actual Values.	Index Number	At 1883 Prices.
		\$		\$
1882.....	1073	94,137,660	1078	94,541,000
1883.....	1000	87,702,431	1000	87,702,000
1884.....	910	79,833,098	942	82,666,000
1885.....	902	79,131,735	997	87,429,000
1886.....	887	77,756,704	1015	89,053,000
1887.....	923	80,960,909	1082	94,862,000
1888.....	928	81,382,072	1034	90,687,000
1889.....	915	80,272,456	1023	89,753,000
1890.....	972	85,257,586	1054	92,414,000
1891.....	1012	88,801,066	1087	95,300,000
1892.....	1133	99,338,913	1256	110,180,000
1893.....	1206	105,798,257	1334	116,994,000
1894.....	1188	104,161,770	1378	120,853,000

By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the aggregate trade during the years named would, if the prices of 1883 had been maintained, have been over \$105,620,000 than it actually was.

1022. The next table gives what the actual index numbers and values would have been at prices of 1882-94 :—

EXPORTS OF 1883.

At prices of 1882.....	Index No. 1008 =	\$ 88,404,000
“ 1883.....	“ 1000 =	87,702,000
“ 1884.....	“ 980 =	85,948,000
“ 1885.....	“ 918 =	80,510,000
“ 1886.....	“ 888 =	77,879,000
“ 1887.....	“ 875 =	76,739,000
“ 1888.....	“ 912 =	79,984,000
“ 1889.....	“ 946 =	82,966,000
“ 1890.....	“ 938 =	82,264,000
“ 1891.....	“ 924 =	81,037,000
“ 1892.....	“ 929 =	81,475,000
“ 1893.....	“ 905 =	79,370,000
“ 1894.....	“ 885 =	77,616,000

1023. From the following table it will be seen that if the exports of 1894, \$104,162,000, are estimated at the export prices of 1883 they would amount to \$120,853,000, or \$16,691,000 more than they actually were. Adding this amount to the actual difference, \$16,460,000, it will give a total increase of \$33,151,000 over exports of 1883 :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1882-93 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1883, AND THE ADDITIONAL SUMS WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCRUED HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT THE PRICES OF 1883, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

YEARS.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1882-93 over or below 1883.	Additional sums which would have accrued in 1882-93, had 1883 prices remained.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882 with 1883.....	94,138	+ 6,436	+ 403	+ 6,839
1883.....	87,702			
1884 with 1883.....	79,833	— 7,869	+ 2,833	— 5,036
1885 “ 1883.....	79,132	— 8,570	+ 8,297	— 273
1886 “ 1883.....	77,757	— 9,945	+ 11,296	+ 1,351
1887 “ 1883.....	80,961	— 6,741	+ 13,901	+ 7,160
1888 “ 1883.....	81,382	— 6,320	+ 9,305	+ 2,985
1889 “ 1883.....	80,272	— 7,430	+ 9,481	+ 2,051
1890 “ 1883.....	85,258	— 2,444	+ 7,156	+ 4,712
1891 “ 1883.....	88,601	+ 1,099	+ 6,499	+ 7,598
1892 “ 1883.....	99,339	+ 11,637	+ 10,841	+ 22,478
1893 “ 1883.....	105,798	+ 18,096	+ 14,362	+ 32,458
1894 “ 1883.....	104,162	+ 16,460	+ 16,691	+ 33,151

The following table gives comparisons of different years :—

	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual Values.	At Prices of previous year.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890 at 1889 prices. ....	82,335,514	82,120,000	+ 4,921,000	+ 212,000	+ 5,133,710
1892 at 1891 “ .....	95,684,253	96,734,000	+ 10,977,000	— 1,050,000	+ 9,926,509
1893 at 1892 “ .....	102,006,490	101,946,000	+ 6,261,000	+ 61,000	+ 6,322,237
1894 at 1893 “ .....	100,586,853	103,906,000	+ 1,900,000	— 3,319,000	— 1,419,637

1024. The following table shows that if the exports of 1883, \$87,702,000, are estimated at the export prices of 1894, they would amount to \$77,616,000, 1883 exports being \$10,086,000 more. Deducting this amount from \$16,460,000, actual difference, it leaves the exports of 1883 less than 1894 by \$6,374,000.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY OF 1883 EXPORTS OVER OR BELOW 1882-93; ALSO, EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY HAD THEY BEEN VALUED AT PRICES OF 1882-94, TOGETHER WITH THE NET INCREASE OR DECREASE.

(000's omitted.)

YEAR.	Exports (Domestic.)	Actual Excess or Deficiency of the figures of 1883 over or below 1882-94.	Excess or Deficiency of 1883 Exports at prices of 1882-94.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	94,138	—	6,436	—
1883.....	87,702	—	702	—
1884.....	79,833	+	1,754	+
1885.....	79,132	+	7,192	+
1886.....	77,757	+	9,823	+
1887.....	80,961	+	10,963	+
1888.....	81,382	+	7,718	+
1889.....	80,272	+	4,736	+
1890.....	85,258	+	5,438	+
1891.....	88,801	—	6,665	+
1892.....	99,339	—	6,227	—
1893.....	105,798	—	8,332	—
1894.....	104,162	—	10,086	—

1025. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past eleven years. As prices are given for almost all the principal articles of export, this table may be consulted in connection with that on page 608, as it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the aggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It will be seen that of animals exported, cattle reached their highest average in 1890, being then \$85.32 per head, and that they declined in price in succeeding years till 1894, when they reached their highest average with the exception of 1890; that horses reached their highest average in 1884 and have been going down ever since, the average price of 1894 being the lowest of all the years given in the table; that sheep reached their highest average in 1884, and have varied in price considerably, that of 1894 being lower than that of seven years and higher than that of four years; that swine reached their highest average in 1893 and then next highest in 1894. Taking fish together, the highest average price was in 1890, when an assortment of the various kinds by the units given in the table would have been valued at \$27.27, while the same assortment in 1894 would have a value of \$23.13. The average of 1894 is higher than the average of the twelve years by \$1.37. It has not yet been found practicable to give a similar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definition of quantities:—



## AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883-1893.

ARTICLES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Ale and beer.....	* 0 41	* 0 36	0 41	0 50	0 36	0 56	0 39	0 53	0 48	0 47	0 48	0 49
Animals—Cattle.....	58 71	63 64	51 59	63 41	55 79	49 76	55 46	85 32	74 49	72 30	72 23	75 53
Horses.....	125 45	139 53	129 79	129 42	120 82	120 52	122 18	116 98	121 57	122 39	110 53	108 27
Sheep.....	4 50	5 07	3 76	3 29	3 59	3 23	3 51	4 03	3 83	4 20	3 46	3 57
Swine.....	3 18	3 67	4 41	2 53	4 03	3 33	4 76	4 70	5 85	5 77	9 87	8 48
Apples—Dried.....	lbs.						0 04 3	0 05 4	0 06 1	0 05 6	0 05 7	0 06 9
Green or ripe.....	brls.	3 39	2 52	2 14	2 12	2 07	1 98	2 62	3 08	2 09	2 30	2 91
Asbestos.....	tons.						69 68	67 68	73 05	70 31	67 26	54 54
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	brls.	34 36	29 96	26 23	26 75	27 30	28 18	25 64	30 81	29 13	29 45	29 31
Biscuit and bread.....	cwt.	+ 4 35	+ 4 53	+ 4 58	+ 4 71	+ 3 71	0 58	3 06	3 62	4 72	5 36	5 93
Bones.....	“	1 04	0 83	0 67	0 58	0 56	0 81	0 81	0 86	0 57	0 53	0 47
Bran.....	“	0 89	0 90	0 74	0 66	0 77	3 46	3 42	3 50	0 78	0 80	0 72
Coal.....	tons.	2 53	2 66	3 06	2 89	3 07	0 63	0 63 1	0 03 6	0 02 8	0 03 1	0 03
Cotton waste.....	lbs.						16 03	14 32	17 05	15 51	16 89	13 80
Extract of haddock bark.....	brls.	7 57	12 92	12 02	14 32	16 03	16 41	14 41	17 05	15 51	16 89	13 80
Fish—Codfish, dry and wet												
salted.....	cwt.	5 02	4 37	3 57	3 12	3 08	4 34	4 17	4 26	4 54	4 23	4 43
Codfish, fresh.....	lbs.	0 03	0 03 6	0 00 8	0 00 6	0 02 3	0 01 6	0 01 6	0 01 2	0 01 7	0 01	0 01 6
Halibut.....	“	0 06 6	0 03 6	0 03 2	0 05 7	0 04 1	0 04 9	0 06	0 06	0 07 2	0 07 6	0 07 2
Herring.....	“	0 01 9	0 01 7	0 01 1	0 00 9	0 00 6	0 00 6	0 00 3	0 00 6	0 00 3	0 00 4	0 00 5
“ pickled.....	brls.	4 08	3 93	3 07	2 93	3 52	3 77	3 91	3 29	3 92	3 61	3 19
“ smoked.....	brls.	0 02	0 02	0 01 4	0 01 4	0 01 7	0 01 8	0 02 8	0 01 8	0 02	0 01 5	0 00 8
Lobsters, fresh.....	lbs.	6 14	4 05	2 54	2 55	2 52	4 40	4 79	4 75	5 46	6 40	5 93
“ canned.....	brls.	0 09 8	0 10 6	0 11 3	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 11 8	0 12 5	0 14 6	0 16 2	0 14 1	0 15 4
Mackerel, fresh.....	lbs.	0 03 8	0 04 2	0 01 7	0 04 2	0 01 9	0 06 3	0 05 2	0 04 2	0 05 8	0 04 4	0 05 4
“ pickled.....	brls.	7 71	9 15	6 70	5 28	6 97	8 82	14 43	10 63	8 35	9 71	9 08
Oil, cod.....	gall.	0 54	0 48	0 38	0 46	0 32	0 25	0 36	0 29	0 31	0 29	0 24
“ whale.....	“	0 40	0 43	0 45	0 41	0 33	0 42	0 36	0 33	0 32	0 43	0 16
“ other.....	“	0 39	0 41	0 42	0 31	0 31	0 23	0 23	0 25	0 30	0 25	0 39
Salmon, fresh.....	lbs.	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 10 5	0 10 2	0 10 6	0 11 1	0 11 3	0 10 6	0 11	0 10 1	0 09 4
“ canned.....	“	0 10 5	0 10 9	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 11 3	0 11 2	0 11 5	0 10 9	0 10 1	0 10 6	0 09 9

\* Cider included.

+ Biscuit only.

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883-1893—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.
Flour, wheat..... brls.	5	14	5	20	4	50	4	52	4	46	4	51	4	93	4	53	4	68	4	62	4	24	3	96
Flax..... cwt.	9	30	13	89	8	49	6	77	7	74	7	84	7	12	8	28	8	29	8	29	3	56	9	67
Grain—Barley..... bush.	0	71	0	66	0	61	0	67	0	56	0	69	0	65	0	46	0	60	0	50	0	46	0	44
Beans..... "	1	49	1	66	0	96	1	00	1	05	1	87	1	34	1	32	1	53	1	30	1	29	1	21
Oats..... "	0	45	0	37	0	35	0	35	0	32	0	33	0	39	0	34	0	50	0	35	0	35	0	38
Pease..... "	0	92	0	91	0	77	0	69	0	63	0	71	0	73	+	69	0	74	+	74	0	75	+	71
Rye..... "	0	68	0	65	0	63	0	58	0	54	0	54	0	51	0	67	0	86	0	86	0	66	0	52
Wheat..... "	1	02	1	09	0	84	0	88	0	84	0	87	0	96	0	92	0	75	0	80	0	76	0	66
Gypsum or plaster, crude..... tons.	0	98	1	03	1	03	1	07	1	12	1	07	1	11	1	11	1	07	1	09	1	01	0	98
Hay..... "	9	62	8	42	9	42	10	66	9	67	9	69	10	21	9	28	8	60	9	43	9	57	9	40
Junk and oakum..... cwt.	2	55	2	23	2	45	1	48	1	77	1	57	1	75	1	95	1	83	1	81	1	95	1	77
Malt..... bush.	0	85	0	76	0	75	0	78	0	80	0	80	0	86	0	58	0	73	0	74	0	68	0	62
Maple sugar..... lbs.	0	07	0	06	0	08	0	07	0	03	0	09	0	06	0	07	0	07	0	06	0	06	0	06
Mica, crude and cut..... brls.	4	19	4	12	3	82	4	08	3	94	3	86	4	01	3	63	3	85	4	02	4	00	3	50
Oatmeal..... "	0	25	0	23	0	29	0	28	0	26	0	28	0	25	0	27	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	23
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined..... galls.	0	25	0	23	0	29	0	28	0	26	0	28	0	25	0	27	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	23
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude..... "	0	24	0	22	0	28	0	27	0	25	0	27	0	24	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	23	0	22
Oil-cake..... cwt.	2	40	1	61	1	88	2	06	1	90	1	46	0	96	1	19	1	26	1	18	3	33	1	20
Ore, Copper..... tons.	34	18	127	63	195	89	55	78	34	47	63	34	154	00	79	01	87	42	90	45	55	00	148	00
Iron..... "	3	09	2	63	2	43	3	05	3	07	2	95	2	44	2	27	2	22	4	80	3	34	4	85
Manganese..... "	24	64	17	91	30	47	21	99	37	93	17	60	18	69	21	07	18	43	37	01	93	76	73	
Organs..... each.	87	95	76	73	67	37	68	42	67	17	72	73	71	53	63	03	61	46	60	12	70	37	62	
Phosphates..... tons.	20	91	21	16	19	08	16	63	17	39	18	19	15	74	13	52	17	40	22	08	11	14	8	17
Pianos..... each.	282	00	273	54	252	29	283	37	254	94	283	42	312	27	265	90	286	69	290	68	279	10	250	64
Provisions—Bacon..... lbs.	0	11	0	09	0	08	0	07	0	07	0	09	0	09	0	08	0	08	0	09	0	10	0	10
Beef..... "	0	06	0	06	0	06	0	05	0	04	0	04	0	06	0	06	0	05	0	04	0	06	0	06
Butter..... "	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	17	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18
Cheese..... doz.	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	08	0	09	0	10	0	10	0	09	0	08	0	09	0	10	0	10
Eggs..... "	0	16	0	17	0	15	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	13
Hams..... lbs.	0	12	0	10	0	09	0	07	0	08	0	09	0	10	0	08	0	09	0	09	0	11	0	10
Mutton..... "	0	05	0	06	0	05	0	05	0	05	0	05	0	07	0	06	0	08	0	03	0	08	0	07



1026. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years.

1867-1877 .....	100
1873.....	111
1879.....	83
1880.....	88
1881.....	85
1882.....	84
1883.....	82
1884.....	76
1885.....	72
1886.....	69
1887.....	68
1888.....	70
1889.....	72
1890.....	72
1891.....	72
1892.....	68
1893.....	68
1894.....	63

Mr. Sauerbeck in the *Statist*, 10th January, 1895, says: The depression caused by the events from 1890 to 1893 continued through the year 1894 in most branches of trade, aggravated on the one side by the great shrinkage in the purchasing power of the extra-European countries and particularly the United States, and by the further decline in silver; and on the other side by increased supplies of a number of commodities, such as wheat, jute, tin, tallow, &c., and phenomenal crops of cotton and sugar.

The average index number of prices is fully 7 per cent lower than that of the preceding year and 37 per cent below the standard period 1867-77, and the fall extends more or less to all groups of commodities, a number of articles showing records of lowest prices during the century; thus wheat and flour, oats, rice, sugar, lead, cotton, jute, flax, manilla, hemp, merino wool, silk, soda—in fact 16 out of 45 descriptions, while some others such as tea, copper and petroleum were on the average of the year as low as or lower than in any preceding year.

The fall was practically uninterrupted and the year closed at the lowest point known, 10 per cent below the end of 1893 and 19 per cent under the December (1889) prices.

Vegetable food, corn, &c., declined on the average 9 per cent. Wheat, barley and oats fell considerably, but wheat improved towards the end of the year. Animal food lost 5 per cent during the year. The average price of butter was the lowest since 1852. In the case of minerals the decline during the year amounts to 14 per cent. Sundry articles were all low—hides, oils, nitrates and timber.



Professor Conrad gives the course of prices in Germany based on the prices furnished by the Imperial statistics, and taking the average figure 100, the period 1879-89, as the foundation for his calculations, his price figures are as follows: 1890, 105·7; 1891, 98·1; 1892, 95·3; 1893, 91·5; 1894, 82·5. Professor Conrad gives details by classes as under, taking the same basis of 100 for prices in 1879-89.

	PER CENT.				
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Agricultural products.....	83·58	93·86	104·89	120·42	106·87
Spirits, oil.....	89·53	97·81	105·14	125·19	116·61
Coffee, rice, pepper.....	100·40	106·49	101·75	111·81	119·88
Textile goods.....	72·52	81·08	79·34	85·13	95·30
Metals.....	78·53	89·64	94·65	99·70	106·15

According to Mr. Sauerbeck, dealing with prices in England, the drop in prices in 1894 compared with 1893 was fully 7 per cent, and according to Professor Conrad, dealing with prices in Germany, it was 9·8 per cent.

Taking our own plan and applying it to the declared values of the agricultural exports of Canada, the drop in 1894 was 1·23 per cent as compared with prices in 1893, showing that the farmers have been wisely guided in the development of their products so as to avoid the greater drop experienced by other agricultural countries in their exports.

Taking forest and products of, a person exporting one cord of tan bark, one standard hundred of deals, one cord of firewood, one thousand of laths, palings and pickets, one thousand feet of pine logs, one thousand feet of spruce logs, one thousand staves and headings, one cord of stave bolts, one railway sleeper-tie, one thousand shingles, one ton each of squared ash, birch, elm, oak, white pine and red pine, and one thousand feet of planks, boards and scantlings, would have invoiced as follows:—

1883 .....	\$152 64	1889 .....	\$152 37
1884 .....	149 21	1890 .....	155 28
1885 .....	146 53	1891 .....	151 90
1886 .....	142 32	1892 .....	140 06
1887 .....	143 16	1893 .....	147 92
1888 .....	145 52	1894 .....	144 78

Comparing these figures together the result is:—

1894 compared with 1893 shows a reduction of 2·12 per cent.	
1894 “ 1892 “ an increase of 3·40 “	
1894 “ 1891 “ a decrease of 4·68 “	
1894 “ 1890 “ “ 6·76 “	
1894 “ 1889 “ “ 5·00 “	
1894 “ 1888 “ “ 0·50 “	
1894 “ 1887 “ an increase of 1·12 “	
1894 “ 1886 “ “ 1·72 “	
1894 “ 1885 “ a decrease of 1·20 “	
1894 “ 1884 “ “ 3·00 “	
1894 “ 1883 “ “ 5·03 “	

1027. The following table gives the total imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1893 together with the amount per head in each case, taken from official sources :—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1893.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1,969,482,466	51 25	1,348,739,580	35 09
Asia—				
India.....	464,705,108	2 10	538,326,557	2 43
Ceylon.....	20,169,982	6 35	19,232,342	6 06
Straits Settlement.....	98,506,438	184 47	89,030,867	166 72
Labuan.....	525,614	89 80	250,833	42 86
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	16,539,838	44 50	13,713 863	36 89
Natal.....	12,080,176	22 21	6,509,245	11 97
Cape of Good Hope.....	56,161,270	33 84	64,028,733	38 58
St. Helena.....	300,472	78 78	24,217	6 35
Lagos.....	3,645,264	42 58	4,069,969	47 54
Gold Coast.....	3,495,984	2 37	3,514,253	2 38
Sierra Leone.....	2,031,668	16 01	1,940,165	15 30
Gambia.....	810,344	54 10	996,309	66 52
America—				
Canada.....	129,074,268	26 01	118,564,352	23 90
Newfoundland.....	7,677,745	38 79	6,368,145	32 18
Bermuda.....	1,594,223	102 73	628,135	40 48
Honduras.....	823,567	26 16	1,203,614	38 24
British Guiana.....	9,347,455	34 47	11,480,067	42 34
West Indies—				
Bahamas.....	956,358	19 55	596,362	12 19
Turk's Island.....	121,121	24 13	113,715	22 65
Jamaica.....	10,501,264	15 67	10,101,687	15 07
Windward Islands.....	8,854,803	25 57	9,138,125	26 38
Leeward.....	2,242,974	22 02	2,746,207	26 96
Trinidad.....	11,051,640	51 32	11,294,676	52 45
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	88,120,904	72 03	111,549,951	99 27
Victoria.....	64,647,995	55 07	64,768,282	55 17
South Australia.....	39,180,263	112 95	42,028,509	123 29
Western Australia.....	7,272,932	111 78	4,468,315	68 68
Queensland.....	21,183,543	49 00	46,878,955	108 44
Tasmania.....	5,147,390	33 33	6,580,628	42 61
New Zealand.....	33,636,040	50 03	43,728,771	65 05
South Seas—				
Fiji.....	1,345,136	10 96	1,730,742	14 10
Falkland.....	346,146	189 88	656,377	360 05
Total.....	3,091,580,291	11 10	2,585,002,548	9 28

1028. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British colony, though, with the exception of the Straits Settlements, Bermuda and the Falkland Islands, in proportion to population, the external trade of the Australian colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. The large proportion per head would, however, be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial trade, would be no longer reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

1029. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1893 was \$5,676,582,839 as compared with \$5,798,948,169 in 1892, being a decrease of \$122,365,330 in 1891. There was an increase over 1890 of \$25,535,380 ; in 1890 over 1889, of \$131,671,866 ; in 1889 over 1888, of \$414,175,398, and in 1888 an increase over 1887 of \$318,150,278. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$506,577,743. The excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to \$620,742,886, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of \$114,165,143.

1030. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1893 :—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom,	Bermuda,
Straits Settlements,	Turks' Island,
Labuan,	Bahamas,
Ceylon,	Jamaica,
Mauritius,	Western Australia,
Natal,	Newfoundland.
St. Helena,	Canada,
Sierra Leone,	New South Wales,
India,	South Australia,
Cape of Good Hope,	Queensland,
Lagos,	New Zealand,
Gold Coast,	Fiji,
Honduras,	Falkland Islands,
Gambia,	Trinidad,
Windward Islands,	Tasmania,
Leeward Islands,	Victoria.
British Guiana,	

During the year 1894 the imports of Great Britain, from foreign countries, amounted to \$1,530,238,867, and those from British possessions amounted to \$457,039,208. The exports of Great Britain to foreign countries in the same year amounted to \$949,972,890 and those to British possessions were \$382,451,662. The imports from the British possessions were 23 per cent of the total imports of the United Kingdom and the exports were 28·7 per cent of the total exports. The comparison with previous years is as follows :—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
FROM AND TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	p. c.	p. c.
1894—Great Britain—Imports from.....	23·0	77·0
Exports to.....	28·7	71·3
1893—“Imports from.....	22·6	77·4
Exports to.....	28·3	71·7
1892—“Imports from.....	23·6	76·4
Exports to.....	27·8	72·2
1891—“Imports from.....	22·8	77·2
Exports to.....	30·2	69·8
1890—“Imports from.....	22·8	77·2
Exports to.....	28·9	71·1

1031. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the most reliable sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports Home con- sumption.	Amount per head.	Exports, domestic.	Amount per head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
Russia.....	1892	194,442,800	1 65	238,179,533	2 03
Norway.....	1892	52,005,200	25 99	32,115,133	16 05
Sweden.....	1892	97,070,533	20 19	88,777,733	18 45
Denmark.....	1892	75,812,933	34 69	56,292,733	25 76
German Empire.....	1892	982,555,666	19 88	719,025,666	14 55
Holland.....	1892	513,793,466	110 03	458,157,733	98 12
Belgium.....	1892	299,095,600	48 28	266,586,266	43 03
France.....	1892	815,264,000	21 26	673,682,933	17 57
Switzerland.....	1892	182,631,400	62 26	133,935,533	45 66
*Portugal.....	1892	37,896,733	8 05	37,015,866	7 86
†Spain.....	1892	155,567,866	8 86	139,395,933	7 94
Italy.....	1892	228,421,866	7 48	186,524,733	6 11
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	1892	252,161,466	6 09	293,104,733	7 08
Greece.....	1892	23,223,733	10 62	16,011,333	7 32
†Bulgaria.....	1892	15,047,733	4 77	14,531,000	4 61
Roumania.....	1892	74,119,333	12 78	55,553,000	9 58
Turkey.....	1891	100,365,266	3 62	56,224,600	2 03
Servia.....	1892	7,216,220	3 24	9,042,588	4 06
Asia—					
China.....	1892	143,143,266	0 38	108,687,266	0 28
Japan.....	1892	51,888,400	1 27	65,811,933	1 62
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1892	46,087,333	7 62	67,632,066	9 67
America—					
Chili.....	1892	79,088,200	31 29	65,096,533	25 76
Uruguay.....	1892	18,658,800	24 16	26,314,066	34 08
Argentine Republic.....	1892	89,040,533	19 65	110,346,800	24 35
Mexico.....	1892	52,905,533	4 55	64,152,400	5 51
United States.....	1893	866,400,922	12 98	831,030,785	12 45
Brazil.....	1890	142,404,750	10 10	174,007,545	12 42
Peru.....	1891	8,980,971	3 43	7,828,826	2 99
Paraguay.....	1891	2,418,733	5 04	1,810,400	3 80
Venezuela.....	1890	16,279,000	7 00	19,646,733	8 45

\*Incomplete. †Total imports and exports.



1032. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, but, with the exception of the Netherlands, the per capita value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 000 *ante* must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Venezuela.

The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany, the United States and France taking second, third and fourth places, and the following is the order in which the principal countries doing the largest trade stand, with the amount of the trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1893.....	\$3,318,222,046
Germany, 1893.....	1,701,581,332
United States, 1893.....	1,697,431,707
France, 1892.....	1,488,946,933
India, 1893.....	1,003,031,665
Netherlands, 1892.....	971,951,199
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	565,681,866
Italy.....	414,946,599

1033. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States; in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1894, 48·33 per cent; in the latter year 10·34 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 58·67 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 16·39 per cent from the United Kingdom for 1894, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 10·85 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860, so that the imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions into the United States have decreased 45·5 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same.

1034. The imports into British possessions during 1892 amounted to \$1,082,065,489, of which \$535,912,091 came from the United Kingdom, and \$546,153,398 from other countries; corresponding figures for 1893 were \$1,122,097,825, of which \$534,574,479 were imports from the United Kingdom and \$587,523,346 from other countries, showing a decrease from the United Kingdom of \$1,337,612, but an increase from other countries of \$41,369,948, and a total increase of \$40,032,336. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1893 was 47·64, in 1892, 49·52 per cent.

In 1891 it was slightly higher than in 1890, being 52·88 per cent as compared with 52·20 per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888, when it was 53·89 and 53·06 per cent, respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows, in the years named, viz.:—In 1884, \$72,371,510; in 1885, \$74,073,065; in 1886, \$36,833,675; in 1887, \$29,403,770; in 1888, \$63,985,639; in 1889, \$80,437,701; in 1890, \$50,379,570, and in 1891, \$65,765,913. In 1892 there was an excess of imports from other countries of \$10,241,307; in 1893, \$52,948,867.

1035. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Per cent.
1871.....	22·03
1875.....	22·57
1880.....	22·50
1884.....	24·46
1885.....	22·75
1886.....	23·40
1887.....	23·13
1888.....	22·42
1889.....	22·74
1890.....	23·77
1891.....	22·84
1892.....	23·07
1893.....	22·68

1036. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In 1891 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year. In 1892 and 1893, however, there was a slight increase.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Per cent.
1871.....	50·45
1875.....	49·47
1880.....	46·46
1884.....	43·33
1885.....	42·84
1886.....	41·54
1887.....	41·80
1888.....	43·14
1889.....	42·04
1890.....	41·26
1891.....	39·05
1892.....	41·14
1893.....	42·00

1037. In 1893 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$966,300,795, and to British possessions \$382,438,784, the proportion showing a slight increase over that of the preceding year, as the following figures show :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS FROM THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Per cent.
1871.....	19·59
1875.....	27·22
1880.....	28·46
1884.....	29·83
1885.....	31·47
1886.....	30·55
1887.....	29·22
1888.....	30·69
1889.....	28·73
1890.....	28·80
1891.....	30·20
1892.....	27·85
1893.....	28·36

1038. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871, and, as will be seen from the figures below, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the proportion in 1888 which was maintained in 1889, but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890, and still further declined in 1891. In 1892 there was an increase over 1891 of 1·68 per cent and a decrease of 2·65 per cent in 1893, as compared with the previous year.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE  
TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	Per cent.
1871.....	51·41
1875.....	52·33
1880.....	49·36
1884.....	46·72
1885.....	48·44
1886.....	45·31
1887.....	44·14
1888.....	47·76
1889.....	47·71
1890.....	46·51
1891.....	45·65
1892.....	47·33
1893.....	44·68

1039. The following table taken, with the exception of the figures for 1891, 1892 and 1893, which have been added in this office, from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the Colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM 1840-1892.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £							PERCENTAGE.						
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Colonies.....	34	89	161	170	192	179	170	30	24	24	27	26	25	25
United States.....	23	68	95	118	145	150	128	20	18	15	18	19	21	19
France.....	6	31	74	59	68	65	64	6	8	11	9	9	9	9
Germany.....	5	34	56	50	56	55	54	5	9	8	8	7	8	8
Various.....	45	153	270	245	283	266	266	39	41	41	39	39	37	39
Total.....	113	375	656	642	744	715	682	100	100	199	101	100	100	100

1040. The total value of goods not the produce of Canada, exported during 1894, was \$11,833,805, of which amount \$9,023,652 worth were exported via the St. Lawrence and \$989,407 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Of the remainder

\$464,765 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and \$81,693 from New Brunswick.

1041. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States in 1894 amounted to \$14,753,686, of foreign goods purchased in the United States markets to \$2,731,243 and of goods the produce of the United States to \$47,423,134. The value of goods imported into the two provinces via the St. Lawrence was \$31,999,508. There are no official returns giving similar information concerning the other provinces.

1042. The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable, and concerning which some particulars are now given.

1043. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1894 was 1,608,344, as compared with 3,856,955 gallons in 1893, being a decrease of 2,248,611 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,749,109 gallons, being an increase of 17,213 gallons, as compared with 1893, and was 6,483 gallons less than the average consumption of eight years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last nine years has been :—

	Proof Galls.
1886 . . . . .	2,412,818
1887 . . . . .	2,864,935
1888 . . . . .	2,326,327
1889 . . . . .	2,960,447
1890 . . . . .	3,521,194
1891 . . . . .	2,687,664
1892 . . . . .	2,545,935
1893 . . . . .	2,731,896
1894 . . . . .	2,749,109
Average for nine years . . . . .	2,755,592

The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890. In consequence of this, the quantity in stock on 1st July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In the manufacture of the above mentioned 1,608,344 proof gallons of spirits, 27,791,370 pounds of grain were used. In 1893 the 3,856,955 gallons required 64,274,731 pounds of grain.

1044. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 47,459,005 pounds and entered for consumption 51,311,206 pounds, a decrease, as compared with 1893, of 6,474,414 pounds in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of 1,228,455 pounds in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above 1,794,996 pounds of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt liquor manufactured was 18,299,636



gallons. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last nine years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886.....	37,604,708
1887.....	42,630,440
1888.....	48,640,467
1889.....	51,111,429
1890.....	54,974,013
1891.....	57,909,201
1892.....	46,425,882
1893.....	50,082,751
1894.....	51,811,206
Average for nine years.....	48,965,566

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, owing probably to the increase of duty on malt. There was, however, an increase in 1894, bringing it above the average.

1045. There was a decrease of 125,524 pounds in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1893, and the amount was also above the average of twelve years, as shown by the following figures :—

Total amount of tobacco entered for consumption in Canada, 1883-1894 :—

	Lbs.
1883.....	8,965,416
1884.....	10,072,745
1885.....	11,061,589
1886.....	8,507,216
1887.....	8,816,593
1888.....	9,248,034
1889.....	9,749,213
1890.....	9,875,337
1891.....	9,778,708
1892.....	9,992,186
1893.....	10,127,871
1894.....	10,002,347
Average for twelve years.....	116,197,255
	9,683,104

1046. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last twelve years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883.....	377,197
1884.....	326,804
1885.....	495,721
1886.....	399,691
1887.....	517,816
1888.....	676,335
1889.....	784,405
1890.....	681,613
1891.....	371,088
1892.....	473,301
1893.....	583,537
1894.....	904,835
Total.....	6,593,343
Average for twelve years.....	732,594

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1894, was 172,241 pounds above the average of twelve years.

1047. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last ten years :—

	Number.
1885.....	78,869,878
1886.....	92,046,289
1887.....	85,974,823
1888.....	90,783,558
1889.....	92,599,820
1890.....	98,976,117
1891.....	101,142,481
1892.....	104,528,791
1893.....	114,668,809
1894.....	115,440,480
Total.....	975,031,046
Average for ten years.....	97,503,105

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last seven years, and the number consumed in 1894 was 17,937,375 above the average of ten years.

1048. According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :—

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1867.....	1·62	0·10	1·97	1·81
1868.....	1·60	0·17	2·27	1·74
1869.....	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870.....	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871.....	1·58	0·26	2·49	2·05
1872.....	1·72	0·26	2·77	2·48
1873.....	1·68	0·24	3·19	2·00
1874.....	1·99	0·29	3·01	2·57
1875.....	1·39	0·15	3·09	1·91
1876.....	1·20	0·18	2·45	2·32
1877.....	0·97	0·10	2·32	2·05
1878.....	0·96	0·10	2·17	1·98
1879.....	1·13	0·10	2·21	1·95
1880.....	0·71	0·08	2·25	1·94
1881.....	0·92	0·10	2·29	2·03
1882.....	1·01	0·12	2·75	2·15
1883.....	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884.....	1·00	0·12	2·92	2·48
1885.....	1·13	0·11	2·64	2·62
1886.....	0·71	0·11	2·84	2·05
1887.....	0·75	0·09	3·08	2·06
1888.....	0·64	0·09	3·25	2·09
1889.....	0·78	0·10	3·26	2·15
1890.....	0·88	0·10	3·36	2·14
1891.....	0·74	0·11	3·79	2·29
1892.....	0·70	0·10	3·52	2·29
1893.....	0·74	0·09	3·48	2·31
1894.....	0·74	0·09	3·72	2·26
Average.....	1·09	0·14	2·83	2·15

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1894 was decidedly less than it was in 1867. The consumption of wine and tobacco in 1894 decreased, but that of beer increased.

1049. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.08, and on tobacco 45 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 12 and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

1050. The following table gives the imports and exports at each port in Canada, with the duties collected, in 1894 :—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1894.

PORTS.	1894.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
<i>Ontario.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg. . . . .	274,284	200,386	26,829
Belleville . . . . .	829,595	261,236	51,017
Berlin. . . . .	111,350	460,657	54,810
Bowmanville. . . . .	74,366	35,709	4,204
Brantford. . . . .	366,195	777,180	118,323
Brockville. . . . .	225,003	992,318	101,554
Chatham. . . . .	362,508	241,659	42,522
Cobourg. . . . .	325,584	160,012	11,800
Collingwood. . . . .	712,911	142,498	13,435
Cornwall. . . . .	14,794	464,705	22,149
Deseronto. . . . .	525,594	82,489	9,945
Fort Erie. . . . .	1,034,252	1,131,641	196,625
Galt. . . . .	87,728	316,639	41,148
Gananoque. . . . .	25,186	147,716	23,656
Goderich. . . . .	287,191	216,677	18,272
Guelph. . . . .	331,935	562,844	72,020
Hamilton. . . . .	601,738	3,951,883	644,348
Hope. . . . .	244,401	133,573	12,910
Kingston. . . . .	399,972	1,096,961	129,574
Lindsay. . . . .	159,761	76,320	12,876
London. . . . .	993,247	2,491,230	490,313
Morrisburg. . . . .	116,278	33,822	3,650
Napanee. . . . .	70,528	65,003	5,544
Niagara. . . . .	285	18,906	2,605
Niagara Falls. . . . .	1,514,803	851,779	145,105
Oshawa. . . . .	86,542	161,253	21,739
Ottawa. . . . .	3,545,918	1,969,922	362,030
Owen Sound. . . . .	765,716	103,478	21,420
Paris. . . . .	29,363	136,642	11,184
Peterboro'. . . . .	400,327	360,060	57,299
Pictou. . . . .	143,596	71,355	11,053
Port Arthur. . . . .	3,833,496	617,159	79,863
Prescott. . . . .	428,871	486,558	37,621
St. Catharines. . . . .	134,679	873,931	99,964
St. Thomas. . . . .	101,176	300,244	52,462
Sarnia. . . . .	321,735	495,193	80,625
Sault Ste. Marie. . . . .	3,094,337	329,219	50,693
Simcoe. . . . .	145,320	123,041	16,878

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1894—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1894.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Stratford .....	667,577	554,930	68,946
Toronto.....	3,421,622	18,653,657	3,922,175
Trenton.....	374,786	41,369	6,649
Wallaceburg.....	241,802	25,941	4,109
Whitby .....	70,457	46,984	4,549
Windsor .....	782,534	1,337,226	236,445
Woodstock .....	1,567,554	423,633	74,206
Total.....	29,819,796	42,025,638	7,475,142
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports ..	2,906,278		
Total.....	32,726,074	42,025,638	7,475,142
<i>Quebec.</i>			
Coaticook .....	1,292,792	161,848	18,619
Cookshire.....	246,699	34,053	3,112
Gaspé.....	268,212	24,777	759
Hemmingford.....	115,805	31,301	3,084
Montreal .....	45,438,357	51,030,999	6,653,299
New Carlisle.....	275,410	55,681	6,606
Percé.....	153,302	12,625	629
Potton .....	48,754	8,944	1,233
Quebec.....	5,204,849	3,525,586	763,461
Rimouski .....	148,279	13,586	1,156
St. Armand .....	285,832	48,938	4,871
St. Hyacinthe.....	131,687	619,929	32,277
St. Johns .....	657,601	1,757,584	92,754
Sherbrooke .....	423,047	718,100	71,758
Sorel .....	103,490	87,880	14,510
Stanstead.....	136,350	303,755	28,083
Sutton .....	257,665	153,250	3,851
Three Rivers.....	604,338	142,233	23,318
Total.....	55,792,469	58,731,069	7,723,380
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports ..	358,633		
Total.....	56,151,102	58,731,069	7,723,380
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>			
Amherst.....	276,279	131,750	33,704
Annapolis.....	93,317	50,453	7,665
Antigonish.....	21,106	39,321	7,692
Arichat.....	38,797	6,251	911
Baddeck .....	53,956	11,968	2,032
Barrington .....	8,278	6,380	1,003
Bridgetown.....	11,172	8,522	1,830
Canso.....	116,424	37,569	7,271
Digby .....	89,288	34,759	3,873
Halifax.....	6,337,331	7,180,940	839,946
Kentville.....	134,504	81,909	18,104
Liverpool.....	110,300	49,621	8,879
Lockeport.....	148,599	18,152	1,816
Lunenburg.....	911,848	186,605	13,658



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1894—*Concluded.*

PORTS.	1894.		
	Value.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Margaretsville.....	1,474	2,519	375
North Sydney.....	123,112	65,166	14,346
Parrsboro'.....	469,339	12,119	2,332
Pictou.....	125,919	301,491	54,002
Port Hawkesbury.....	100,245	15,923	1,533
Port Hood.....	17,475	3,429	669
Shelburne.....	38,614	12,228	1,784
Sydney.....	257,622	158,808	24,166
Truro.....	3,482	244,259	64,264
Weymouth.....	144,218	44,372	6,932
Windsor.....	264,210	145,466	16,750
Yarmouth.....	816,531	505,565	68,251
Total.....	10,713,440	9,355,555	1,203,789
<i>New Brunswick.</i>			
Bathurst.....	193,855	18,809	1,965
Chatham.....	981,557	83,235	11,504
Dalhousie.....	416,296	23,190	5,931
Dorchester.....	43,230	8,334	1,509
Fredericton.....	146,660	311,483	32,893
Moncton.....	409,570	313,268	42,727
Newcastle.....	442,368	37,975	9,300
Sackville.....	102,542	40,579	4,713
St. Andrew's.....	190,450	47,366	8,169
St. John.....	3,480,849	3,611,031	809,814
St. Stephen.....	143,746	516,602	63,427
Woodstock.....	84,364	74,458	20,829
Total.....	6,635,487	5,086,360	1,012,781
<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Winnipeg.....	1,864,964	2,353,768	602,466
<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Nanaimo.....	2,690,945	197,788	56,669
New Westminster.....	1,548,162	875,627	168,151
Vancouver.....	637,574	1,504,485	263,255
Victoria.....	3,265,883	2,691,717	701,339
Total.....	8,142,564	5,269,617	1,189,414
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>			
Charlottetown.....	761,807	448,261	140,369
Summerside.....	450,017	102,731	21,467
Total.....	1,211,824	550,992	161,836
<i>North-west Territories.</i>			
Fort Macleod.....		4,767	1,066
Lethbridge.....	79,494	97,174	9,946
Total.....	79,494	101,941	11,012

1051. The ports at which customs duty exceeding \$500,000 in amount was collected, were as follows:—

Montreal.....	\$ 6,653,299
Toronto.....	3,922,175
Halifax.....	839,946
St. John, N.B.....	809,814
Quebec.....	763,461
Victoria, B.C.....	701,339
Hamilton.....	644,348
Winnipeg.....	602,466
	<hr/>
	\$14,936,848

This forms about 77 per cent of the total duty collected.

1052. The following is a statement of the total values of principal articles imported and exported by Canada in 1894 to and from each of the countries named below.

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1053. Cattle, \$6,316,373 ; horses, \$400,507 ; sheep, \$163,075 ; other animals, \$5,904 ; barley, \$44,269 ; Indian corn, \$3,480,119 ; oats, \$682,453 ; pease, \$1,641,118 ; rye, \$103,854 ; wheat, \$8,898,085 ; other grain, \$23,091 ; bran, \$55,470 ; oatmeal, \$291,745 ; wheat-flour, \$812,338 ; extract of hemlock bark, \$122,950 ; phosphates, \$32,095 ; fish, \$3,555,397 ; apples, \$569,156 ; furs and skins, undressed, \$2,269,463 ; hay, \$1,700,409 ; leather, sole and upper, \$1,419,248 ; agricultural implements, \$157,801 ; other manufactures of iron and steel, \$88,442 ; asbestos, \$31,300 ; nickel, \$113,457 ; musical instruments, \$163,200 ; oil-cake, \$189,691 ; butter, \$949,319 ; cheese, \$16,218,131 ; eggs, \$503,533 ; bacon and hams, \$2,914,778 ; canned meats, \$727,105 ; meats, other and lard, \$280,791 ; clover and grass seed, \$491,820 ; pine deals, \$2,766,065 ; spruce and other deals, \$4,925,640 ; deal ends, \$470,679 ; planks and boards, \$387,162 ; all other lumber, \$165,498 ; square timber, \$2,629,204 ; sashes, doors and blinds, \$135,454 ; matches and match splints, \$182,370 ; wood pulp, \$178,255.

#### IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Ale, beer and porter, \$117,006 ; army and military stores, &c., \$465,770 ; books, periodicals, &c., \$395,109 ; buttons, \$58,411 ; carriages, all kinds, and parts of, \$242,116 ; cement, \$188,658 ; bituminous coal, \$139,440 ; coffee, green, \$160,294 ; cotton manufactures, \$3,115,840 ; curtains, \$186,630 ; drugs, dyes, &c., \$922,778 ; earthenware and china, \$484,321 ; embroideries, \$92,791 ; fancy goods, \$1,075,749 ; flax, hemp and jute manufactures, \$1,888,272 ; fruits, \$210,739 ; furs and manufactures of, \$533,175 ; glass and manufactures of, \$258,912 ; gloves and mitts, \$302,455 ; gutta-percha, India-rubber and manufactures of, \$275,008 ; hats, caps, bonnets and materials, \$891,547 ; leather and manufactures of, \$142,766 ; brass and manufactures of, \$69,101 ; copper and manufactures of, \$85,629 ; gold, silver and manufactures of, including coin and bullion, \$1,744,419 ; iron and steel manufactures of, \$5,283,245 ; lead and manufactures of,

\$66,075 ; tin and manufactures of, \$1,165,434 ; miscellaneous metals, minerals and manufactures of, \$446,125 ; nets, seines, fishing lines and twines, &c., \$197,688 ; oils, \$288,095 ; oil-cloth, \$177,888 ; paints and colours, \$291,986 ; paper and manufactures of, \$305,336 ; rags, \$88,594 ; salt, \$289,667 ; settlers' effects, \$556,195 ; silk and manufactures, \$1,983,901 ; spirits and wines, \$402,814 ; tea, \$1,008,310 ; umbrellas, parasols, &c., \$197,998 ; wool and manufactures of, \$8,426,865.

## EXPORTS TO AUSTRALASIA.

1054. Fish, \$65,078 ; agricultural implements, \$79,356 ; musical instruments, \$18,257 ; wood and manufactures of, \$136,019.

## IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALASIA.

Wool, \$72,312 ; tin in blocks, pigs and bars, \$11,291.

## EXPORTS TO BRITISH AFRICA.

1055. Agricultural implements, \$10,551 ; musical instruments, \$8,230 ; wood and manufactures of, \$22,619.

## IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AFRICA.

Wool, \$14,896.

## EXPORTS TO BRITISH EAST INDIES.

1056. Valued at \$2,846.

## IMPORTS FROM BRITISH EAST INDIES.

Rice, \$86,399 ; coffee, green, \$29,212 ; tea, \$33,231 ; castor oil, \$3,997.

## EXPORTS TO BRITISH GUIANA.

1057. Breadstuffs, \$62,212 ; coal, charcoal and cinders, \$21,442 ; fish, \$226,052 ; potatoes, \$33,591 ; planks and boards, \$16,077.

## IMPORTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

Sugar, \$442,313 ; molasses, \$2,931 ; rum, \$17,325.

## EXPORTS TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.

1058. Animals, \$45,704 ; breadstuffs, \$256,813 ; coal, &c., \$16,184 ; drugs, dyes, &c., \$16,152 ; fish, \$1,216,878 ; hay, \$9,437 ; leather and manufactures of, \$16,609 ; musical instruments, \$4,005 ; provisions, \$35,359 ; ships, \$12,900 ; sugar and molasses, \$17,449 ; potatoes, \$46,669 ; planks and boards, \$184,486 ; shingles, \$21,485 ; other manufactures of wood, \$33,325.

## IMPORTS FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Bananas, \$23,336 ; coffee, green, \$26,543 ; cocoanuts, \$6,640 ; cocoa beans, shells and nibs, \$15,621 ; molasses, \$588,738 ; oranges and lemons, \$7,205 ; salt, \$20,278 ; sugar, \$464,109 ; rum, \$9,274 ; bullion and coin, gold and silver, \$52,209.

## EXPORTS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

1059. Animals, \$134,490 ; oats, \$72,512 ; pease, \$18,979 ; wheat-flour, \$945,269 ; oatmeal, \$11,904 ; bran, \$17,685 ; coal, \$172,450 ; cotton manufactures, \$12,862 ; drugs, dyes, &c., \$23,127 ; apples, \$16,951 ; hay, \$32,202 ; sole and upper leather, \$144,067 ; boots and shoes, \$72,933 ; iron and steel-metals, minerals and manufactures of, \$145,731 ; butter, \$114,041 ; cheese, \$21,948 ; eggs, \$6,461 ; meats, \$120,205 ; sugar and molasses, \$44,515 ; tobacco, \$41,052 ; potatoes, \$28,635 ; canned vegetables, \$13,321 ; wood and manufactures of, \$276,426 ; wool manufactures, \$22,645.

## IMPORTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Fish, \$748,332 ; fish oil, \$36,309.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

## EXPORTS TO ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1060. Agricultural implements, \$126,912 ; planks and boards, \$184,144 ; joists and scantlings, \$33,632 ; other lumber, \$63,262.

## IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The value of imports amount to \$7,733.

## EXPORTS TO AUSTRIA.

1061. Exports amount to \$922.

## IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA.

Buttons, \$28,887 ; earthenware, china and graniteware, \$6,908 ; fancy goods, \$2,342 ; fruits, dried, prunes and plums, \$29,740 ; glass and manufactures of, \$19,224 ; gloves and mitts, \$5,166 ; leather gloves and other, \$6,333 ; tobacco, pipes, cigar-holders and cases, &c., \$29,603.

## EXPORTS TO BELGIUM.

1062. Cattle, \$8,000 ; buckwheat, \$9,237 ; Indian corn, \$333,906 ; oats, \$142,019 ; pease, \$95,973 ; rye, \$6,104 ; wheat, \$92,425.

## IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM.

Cement, \$60,860 ; furs and skins, dressed and undressed, \$14,298 ; glass and manufactures of, \$283,098 ; muskets, rifles and other firearms, \$19,291 ; zinc, in blocks, pigs or sheets, \$29,050 ; other iron and steel, manufactures of, \$47,982 ; paints and colours, \$18,889.

## EXPORTS TO BRAZIL.

1063. Fish, \$442,978 ; ships, \$7,500 ; joists and scantlings, \$5,800.

## IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL.

Coffee, green, \$53,264 ; sugar, \$85,641.



## EXPORTS TO CHINA.

1064. Cotton and manufactures, \$462,069 ; planks and boards, \$30,002.

## IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

Rice, \$100,245 ; crude opium, \$199,484 ; oils, \$10,195, spirits and wines, \$12,546 ; sugar, \$167,968 ; tea, \$584,276.

## IMPORTS FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

1065. Sugar, \$1,001,093.

## EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

1066. Canned lobsters, \$205,908 ; agricultural implements, \$13,950 ; spruce and other deals, \$84,122 ; other wood and manufactures of, \$28,446 ; oats, \$19,898 ; wheat, \$50,546 ; hay, \$66,359 ; clover and grass seed, \$13,442.

## IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Books, periodicals, &c., \$77,276 ; brooms and brushes, \$27,649 ; cotton manufactures, \$60,257 ; drugs, dyes, &c., \$109,630 ; earthenware and china, \$33,698 ; fancy goods, \$96,534 ; fish, \$34,639 ; fruits and nuts, \$55,510 ; glass and manufactures of, \$39,426 ; gloves and mitts, \$149,638 ; hides, raw, \$85,004 ; leather and manufactures of, \$37,573 ; musical instruments and parts of, \$19,734 ; metals, minerals and manufactures of, \$73,293 ; oils, \$16,584 ; optical instruments, &c., \$18,995 ; perfumery pomades, &c., \$39,673 ; precious stones and imitations of, \$18,389 ; seeds and bulbous roots, \$26,103 ; silk and manufactures of, \$102,584 ; spirits and wines, \$534,444 ; tobacco, pipes, &c., \$34,354 ; wool and manufactures of, \$439,496.

## EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

1067. Cattle, \$52,160 ; buckwheat, \$83,772 ; Indian corn, \$999,851 ; pease, \$157,774 ; oats, \$73,321 ; wheat, \$350,874 ; dried fruits, \$74,548 ; canned lobsters, \$18,124 ; hay, \$29,463 ; agricultural implements, \$25,644 ; metals, minerals and manufactures of, \$22,379 ; cabinet organs, \$16,042 ; clover and grass seed, \$50,079.

## IMPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Books, periodicals, &c., \$60,625 ; brooms and brushes, \$20,980 ; buttons, \$34,165 ; cotton and manufactures of, \$136,335 ; drugs, dyes, &c., \$168,135 ; earthenware and china, \$108,567 ; fancy goods, \$233,807 ; furs and manufactures of, \$386,229 ; glass and manufactures of, \$204,582 ; gloves and mitts, \$167,047 ; leather and manufactures of, \$59,312 ; gold and silver and manufactures of, including coin and bullion, \$38,269 ; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$491,966 ; metals and manufactures of, \$51,448 ; musical instruments and parts of, \$74,749 ; paints and colours, \$162,205 ; paper and manufactures of, \$15,307 ; silk and manufactures of, \$113,152 ; sugar, \$1,860,215 ; tobacco, pipes, &c., \$43,819 ; wood and manufactures of, \$37,707 ; wool and manufactures of, \$891,487.

## IMPORTS FROM GREECE.

1068. Dried currants, \$93,792 ; other fruits, \$6,418.

## EXPORTS TO HOLLAND.

1069. Buckwheat, \$19,000 ; Indian corn, \$43,127 ; oats, \$50,637 ; pease, \$38,116 ; wheat, \$56,616 ; dried fruits, \$2,908 ; asbestos, \$7,990 ; clover and grass seed, \$6,295 ; planks and boards, \$30,816.

## IMPORTS FROM HOLLAND.

Coffee, \$19,613 ; packages, \$83,448 ; plants and trees, \$8,503 ; diamonds unset, \$24,264 ; rennet, \$11,228 ; manufactured tobacco, \$41,789.

## EXPORTS TO ITALY.

1070. Fish, \$101,622 ; spruce and other deals, \$7,117.

## IMPORTS FROM ITALY.

Asphaltum or asphalt, crude, \$84,254 ; drugs, dyes and medicines, &c., \$21,286 ; fruits and nuts, dried, \$11,280 ; fruits, green, oranges and lemons, \$330,710 ; oils, \$8,922 ; spirits and wines, \$12,200 ; salt, \$13,843.

## EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

1071. Flour, \$372 ; butter, \$1,172 ; tobacco, \$11,735 ; planks and boards, \$11,293.

## IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Rice, \$24,450 ; China and porcelain, \$9,911 ; fancy goods, \$4,448 ; oranges and lemons, \$4,398 ; silk and manufactures of, \$92,635 ; tea, \$1,224,496.

## EXPORTS TO SPAIN.

1072. Spruce and other deals, \$46,124 ; deal ends, \$4,641 ; planks and boards, \$2,612.

## IMPORTS FROM SPAIN.

Raisins, \$198,319 ; and other dried fruits, \$37,796 ; wines, except sparkling, \$113,979.

## EXPORTS TO SPANISH POSSESSIONS, OTHER THAN S. W. INDIES.

1073. Planks and boards, \$10,942 ; joists and scantlings, \$1,392 ; other lumber, \$6,132.

## IMPORTS FROM SPANISH POSSESSIONS, OTHER THAN S. W. INDIES.

Sugar, \$318,286 ; tobacco, \$3,536 ; hemp, undressed, \$105,476.

## EXPORTS TO SPANISH WEST INDIES.

1074. Horses, \$2,220 ; wheat-flour, \$3,146 ; coal, \$7,641 ; fish, \$1,034,640 ; potatoes, \$86,901 ; planks and boards, \$172,673 ; shooks, \$5,283.

## IMPORTS FROM SPANISH WEST INDIES.

Coffee, \$6,589 ; sugar, \$2,069,368 ; molasses, \$134,400 ; tobacco, \$268,208.

## IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND.

1075. Curtains, \$16,924; embroideries, \$58,199; fancy goods, \$11,101; silk and manufactures of, \$76,796; watches and parts of, \$61,953.

## EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

1076. Animals, living, \$1,443,624; breadstuffs, \$1,049,033; grain products, \$46,758; coal, \$3,118,746; cottons, \$116,026; fish, \$3,317,687; flax, hemp and jute, \$230,877; fruits, \$469,500; fur and skins, undressed, \$524,851; hay, \$754,091; hides, horns, &c., \$291,439; lime, \$64,385; copper, \$53,605; gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c., \$318,258; silver ore, \$423,707; coin and bullion, \$1,839,380; iron and steel, metals, &c., and manufactures of, \$3,963,578; oil-cake, \$15,838; provisions, \$243,559; spirits and wines, \$145,750; stone and manufactures of, \$326,981; sugar and molasses, vegetables, including canned, \$301,167; bark for tanning, \$148,078; firewood, \$286,808; logs, all kinds, \$2,750,270; spruce and other deals, \$442,036; planks and boards, \$6,577,440; laths, palings and pickets, \$515,177; joists and scantlings, \$95,209; staves and headings, \$592,998; shingles, \$716,225; sleepers and railroad ties, \$131,765; stave bolts, \$86,296; shooks, box and other, \$44,908; wood for wood-pulp, \$369,010; wood pulp, \$368,875; household furniture, \$68,275; other wood and manufactures of, \$620,809; wool, \$15,662; settler's effects, \$940,709; coffee, \$236,863.

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Animals, living, \$518,631; baking powder, \$97,986; books, periodicals, &c., \$692,341; Indian corn, \$5,547,175; oats, \$245,510; rye, \$81,641; wheat, \$3,252,117; other grain, \$123,447; bran and mill feed, \$149,224; corn meal, \$247,521; buttons, \$88,909; carriages, \$269,183; clocks, clock-cases, &c., \$97,343; coal, coke, &c., \$9,784,922; cordage and twine, \$190,194; cotton and manufactures of, including cotton wool and waste, \$3,739,746; drugs, dyes, &c., \$1,226,619; electric apparatus, \$451,968; fancy goods, \$233,517; fish, \$359,164; flax, &c., and manufactures of, \$229,554; fruits, dried and green, \$1,718,379; furs and manufactures of, \$391,430; glass and manufactures of, \$364,086; gutta-percha, &c., and manufactures of, \$1,185,854; hats, caps and bonnets, \$395,354; hides, raw, \$1,664,857; hops, \$93,301; jewellery, \$179,270; leather and manufactures of, \$723,637; brass and manufactures of, \$355,897; copper and manufactures of, \$197,600; gold and silver and manufactures of, \$2,460,097; iron and steel and manufactures of, \$5,130,487; lead and manufactures of, \$121,095; other metals, minerals and manufactures of, \$565,170; musical instruments, \$203,023; oils, \$1,010,304; paints and colours, \$156,071; paper and manufactures of, \$649,102; provisions, \$1,831,867; rags, \$102,264; seeds, \$598,858; settlers' effects, \$2,665,893; silk, manufactures of, \$329,847; stone, manufactures of, \$131,673; sugar, all kinds, \$1,231,375; tobacco, unmanufactured, \$1,652,448; tobacco, manufactured, \$408,327; watches and watch cases, actions and movements, \$257,433; wood and manufactures of, \$2,606,419; wool, \$566,401; wool and manufactures of, \$181,434.

## CHAPTER XIV.

Early History of Currency.—Dominion Notes.—World's Monetary System.—Coinage of the World.—Monetary System of Canada.—Chartered Banks.—History of Banking in Canada.—Business of Banks.—Prices of Bank Stock.—Profits of Banks.—Clearing Houses.—Insolvency in Canada.—Savings Banks.—Government Savings Banks.—Building Societies and Loan Companies.

### PART. I.

1077. All sorts of coin were in the early days used in British North America.

The first step taken in Canada for a revision of currency was in 1795, when, to remedy the evils resulting from the coined money in circulation being reduced in weight, debased in value and composed of every variety of pieces peculiar to all countries trading with this continent, an Act was passed which fixed a standard of value founded upon the average intrinsic worth of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, France and the United States.

Subsequently various Acts of the Legislatures established a valuation for these pieces, at which they were accepted in market overt.

1078. Finally, in 1853, the Province of Canada adopted dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence as the only moneys of account. In 1871, the Federal Parliament passed the Act (Chap. 4, Acts of 1871) respecting the currency which gave to the provinces of the Dominion a uniform currency, the single gold standard adopted being that of the British sovereign of the weight and fineness prescribed by the laws of the United Kingdom, to pass current at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Provision was also made that, until otherwise ordered by Her Majesty's proclamation, the gold eagle of the United States, of the fixed weight of 10 pennyweights and 18 grains troy, and of a settled standard of fineness, should be legal tender in Canada. The same Act provided for a gold coinage for Canada, but special Canadian gold coinage has not been minted.

Silver coin were made legal tender to \$10, and minor coin to 25 cents. The silver coins in use are 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 cents.

1079. In addition to the coin used, the Canadian Government issue Government notes. These were first issued in the Province of Canada under the law of 1866. The authority was limited to \$5,000,000 on general account, and \$3,000,000 to replace notes of banks surrendering their power of issue. It was provided that 20 per cent of the notes issued should be covered by specie reserve and the remainder by Government debentures.

1080. On the formation of the Dominion, the permitted issue by Act of 1868 was enlarged to \$20,000,000, any amount in excess of \$5,000,000 to be covered by 25 per cent in specie, or in specie and Canadian securities



guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and for the remainder in unguaranteed bonds issued by authority of Parliament.

In 1870, the issue was fixed at \$9,000,000, with a 20 per cent specie reserve, any excess to be fully covered by specie. In 1872, the issues in excess of \$9,000,000 were required to be covered by specie to the extent of 35 per cent. In 1875, 50 per cent specie reserve was required for \$3,000,000 above and beyond the \$9,000,000, any excess over \$12,000,000 to be fully covered.

In 1880, the law authorized the issue of \$20,000,000, to be covered by, at least, 15 per cent of gold, 10 per cent addition in gold or Dominion securities guaranteed by Great Britain, and the remainder in unguaranteed Dominion bonds, any excess above \$20,000,000 to be covered fully with gold.

In 1895, an Act provided that the issue may exceed \$20,000,000, provided that in addition to any amount required to be held in gold under previous Acts, a further amount in gold equal to the excess of issued notes over 20 million shall be held.

1081. These notes are full legal tender, redeemable in specie on demand, and are of the following denominations: 25 cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; occasionally old issues called provincial notes of \$5, \$10, and \$20 are met.

\$13,000,000 of the Dominion note circulation are in notes of \$500 and \$1,000, and are principally held by the chartered banks as part of their cash reserves, because by the Banking Act 40 per cent of the reserve cash must be in Dominion notes; these are chiefly used in the settlements between banks.

On the 31st December, 1894, there were held in connection with the Dominion notes:

Specie . . . . .	\$ 9,470,919
Guaranteed sterling debentures . . . . .	1,946,667
Unguaranteed debentures . . . . .	17,250,000
	<hr/>
	\$28,667,586

This was in excess of the amount required to be held of \$4,865,125 in specie and guaranteed debentures, and of \$1,318,618 in unguaranteed debentures. Compared with 31st December, 1894, these figures show an increase of \$1,627,638 in specie, and of \$2,250,000 in unguaranteed debentures; guaranteed debentures remaining the same.

If at any time Dominion notes should be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for their redemption is required to be held to the full amount of the excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are: 1st, the Comptroller of Currency at Ottawa, and, 2nd, the Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in the following cities: Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., Charlottetown and Winnipeg.

1082. An analysis of the circulation of Dominion notes of the various denominations shows the following results :—

Total average monthly circulation :

1884.....	\$16,434,385
1890.....	15,501,360
1891.....	16,374,460
1892.....	17,407,440
1893.....	18,966,100
1894.....	20,749,200

Average monthly circulation of \$500 and \$1,000 notes :

1884.....	\$ 9,507,000
1890.....	8,211,000
1891.....	9,050,000
1892.....	9,895,000
1893.....	11,280,125
1894.....	13,297,160

Average monthly circulation of \$50 and \$100 notes :

1884.....	\$ 760,353
1890.....	350,000
1891.....	280,860
1892.....	299,988
1893.....	250,820
1894.....	227,070

Average monthly circulation of \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes :

1884.....	\$ 518,409
1890.....	434,760
1891.....	449,644
1892.....	473,290
1893.....	451,061
1894.....	403,334

Average monthly circulation of \$1 and \$2 notes :

1884.....	\$ 5,454,760
1890.....	6,331,600
1891.....	6,412,825
1892.....	6,451,283
1893.....	6,788,000
1894.....	6,615,048

Average monthly circulation of fractionals :

1884.....	\$ 183,030
1890.....	174,000
1891.....	181,130
1892.....	187,880
1893.....	196,000
1894.....	206,550

The proportion of the \$500 and \$1,000 issued to the total issue of Dominion notes, in 1884, was :

Issue of Dominion \$500 & \$1,000, 1884.....	57·8 per cent
Issue of \$2 & \$1 notes, 1884.....	33·2 do
Issue of all other notes, 1884.....	9·0 do

For 1894 the issue was :

Issue of Dominion notes \$500 & \$1,000.....	63·1 per cent
Issue of \$1 & \$2 notes.....	31·9 do
Issue of all other notes.....	5·0 do

1083. The result of the analysis is to show that in the period 1884-94 the issue of Dominion notes increased 26·2 per cent, that the issue of notes of \$500 and \$100 increased from 57·8 to 63·1 per cent, and that notes of all other denominations decreased relatively to the total issue. Notes of \$1 and \$2 show an absolute increase of \$1,160,288, or 21·5 per cent. Practically, therefore, the increase relatively to the whole issue has been confined to those denominations of notes which are held by the chartered banks.

1084. Canada belongs in the class of countries whose internal and international prices are governed by gold, paper currency being at par.

The following statement of the world's present monetary systems is taken from the *Economist*, some corrections having been made in this office.

#### THE WORLD'S PRESENT MONETARY AND CURRENCY SYSTEMS—1894.

A attached denotes that the standard substance is unfettered and unfavoured. B, that both gold and silver are unlimited legal tender. C, that there is a coinage charge. Since 1873 no country in the European world which aspires to local dual standard has had its mints open to the unlimited coinage of silver.

*Countries where internal and international prices are governed by gold, paper currency being at par.*

Australasia, C ; British Isles, A ; British West Indies, A ; British Guiana, A ; British South Africa, A ; British Basutoland, A ; Bechuanaland, A ; Bermuda, A ; Belgium, B. C. ; Bulgaria, A ; Canada, A ; Cape of Good Hope ; Channel Islands, A ; Denmark, A ; Egypt, France, B. C. ; Finland, B ; Falkland Isles, A ; Germany, C ; Gambia, A ; Haiti, B ; Isle of Man, A ; Liberia, A ; Lagos, A ; Natal, A ; Netherlands, C ; Newfoundland, A ; Niger Coast, protectionate, A ; Royal Niger Co., A ; Romania, C ; Scandinavia, C ; Switzerland, B. C ; Turkey, C ; United States, B ; Uruguay, A ; Venezuela, B. C. ; Zululand, A ; Sweden and Norway have gold as their standard of value.

*Countries where international prices are governed by silver.*

Borneo, A ; British Honduras, A ; China, A ; Cochin China, Cambodia, Hong Kong, A ; Japan, C ; Mexico, C ; Madagascar, A ; Philippines, Persia, C ; Siam, C ; Singapore, &c., A ; the Islands of the Pacific, A.

*Countries where currency consists of silver-cum-counter-charge, i. e., premium on silver by government enactment.*

Andaman Islands, British India, Burmah, Ceylon, Imperial British East Africa Co.'s (limited) Territories, Java and Dutch East Indies, Mauritius, Imperial German East Africa and Portuguese possessions in India.

*Countries where currency consists of incontrovertible paper.*

(G stands for gold, S for silver.)

Argentine, G. B. C ; Austria-Hungary, G. C. ; Bolivia, S. C. ; Brazil, G. C. ; Chili,\* G. B. C. ; Cuba, G. B. ; Colombia, S. C. ; Costa Rica, S. C. ; Ecuador, S. C. ; Greece, B. C. ; Guatemala, S. C. ; Honduras, S. C. ; Italy, B. C. ; Nicaragua, S. C. ; Peru, S. C. ; Paraguay, G. C. ; Portugal, G. C. ; Roumania, G. C. ; Russia, G. C. ; Servia, G. ; Spain, B. C. ; Salvador, S. C.

1085. The Monetary Stock of the world is given by Muhleman as under :

Europe . . . . .	\$6,024,300,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	\$3,048,000,000
		Full tender silver . . . . .	1,160,000,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	501,500,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	1,314,800,000
Asia . . . . .	2,770,500,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	691,000,000
		Full silver . . . . .	1,800,000,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	153,000,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	126,500,000
Oceanica . . . . .	229,100,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	127,000,000
		Full silver . . . . .	44,000,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	53,000,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	5,100,000
Africa . . . . .	232,000,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	178,100,000
		Full silver . . . . .	20,900,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	22,300,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	11,500,000
North America . . . . .	1,725,600,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	666,900,000
		Full silver . . . . .	605,500,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	96,700,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	356,500,000
South America . . . . .	711,400,000	Composed of—	
		Gold . . . . .	34,100,000
		Full silver . . . . .	10,200,000
		Subsidiary silver . . . . .	26,400,000
		Uncovered paper . . . . .	640,700,000

In this statement Canada is given :—(00,000 omitted).

MILLIONS.		MILLIONS.	
Gold . . . . .	\$14,0	Bank notes . . . . .	\$30,0
Subsidiary silver . . . . .	5,0	Government notes . . . . .	18,5
Total specie . . . . .	19,0	Total paper . . . . .	48,5
Specie reserves . . . . .	12,5	Effective stock . . . . .	55,0
Uncovered paper . . . . .	36,0	Minor coin . . . . .	1,0

In France more than 50 francs in silver or more than 5 francs in bronze in one payment can be refused. 5 franc pieces of silver are unlimited legal tender.

\* The following despatch from the Chilian Minister explains the position of Chili and modifies the text. Santiago, June 3rd, 1895: "It is very gratifying to me to inform you that, after 17 years of the regime of paper money, Chili has returned with satisfaction and confidence to the gold standard. The law is in force."



1086. The following table gives the Coinage of the world :—

## COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

COUNTRIES.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	29,222,005	27,518,857	34,787,223	12,641,078	56,997,020	8,802,797
Mexico.....	280,565	24,493,071	275,203	26,782,721	493,167	28,005,396
Great Britain.....	32,720,633	5,141,594	67,682,503	3,790,673	45,094,210	5,296,728
Australasia.....	26,389,044		30,784,262		32,059,354	
India.....	117,411	32,670,498		52,258,747		39,544,591
France.....	3,362,450		871,225		9,832,068	
Germany.....	14,086,800	1,139,252	8,863,874	1,237,864	26,280,188	2,093,713
Russia.....	2,110,981	2,690,902	555,909	2,920,484	2,315,493	2,499,874
Austria-Hungary.....	2,885,561	3,356,394	14,038,714	5,315,069	55,932,881	18,073,120
Italy.....	126,708		130,105	22,997	159,086	
Spain.....		12,242,000	9,381,062	8,917,860		3,290,591
Japan.....	1,083,725	8,523,904	1,319,525	12,307,062	1,306,070	12,300,705
Portugal.....	169,560	7,277,040		3,075,840		1,412,640
Netherlands.....		367,000	245	1,567,800		562,800
Norway.....		134,000		120,000		134,000
Sweden.....		22,000		78,996		26,171
Denmark.....		121,750		242,207		
Switzerland.....	386,000	144,750	386,000		386,000	
Turkey.....	3,342,000	432,400	140,672	883,464	736,989	874,628
Egypt.....		322,468		649,555	622,818	537,114
Persia.....					136,320	255,600
Hong Kong.....		1,500,000		1,100,000		1,500,000
China.....		2,854,137		3,500,000		4,249,960
Indo-China.....				57,900		939,906
Tunis.....	2,663,400	675,500	3,231,905	471,131	134,004	347
Canada.....		200,000		298,000		160,000
Costa Rica.....				138,091		155,000
Brazil.....	126,279	499,941				
Bolivia.....		1,684,500		1,435,543		1,569,229
Peru.....		3,169,799		2,614,948		
Colombia.....				2,378,272		34,530
Ecuador.....				60,000		
Venezuela.....						193,000
Chili.....						481,405
Uruguay.....						1,000,110
Guatemala.....						100,000
British West Indies.....		23,000				
German East Africa.....		81,125		364,814		45,348
South African Republic.....	75,000		24,697	49,519		
Straits Settlement.....		336,000				194,000
Monaco.....	386,000					
Morocco.....		240,000		858,808		557,750
Santa Domingo.....		183,350				
Eritrea (Italian Colony).....		189,135				
Bulgaria.....				2,509,198		
Ceylon.....				236,850		473,700
Zanzibar.....		60,000				
Siam.....				6,631,256		
Korea.....						25,000
Total.....	119,534,122	138,294,367	172,473,124	155,517,347	232,485,668	135,389,753

1087. The monetary system of Canada has attracted much attention during the past year or two among students of economic questions in the United States. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, congratulating Canada upon "successfully placing upon the London market a large 3 per cent loan at 3·076 per cent interest," says, "The United States have never placed a loan, all things considered, upon as favourable terms," and accounts for the success of Canada thus:

"1st. Because the Canadian Government followed the action of Great Britain in adopting a single standard of exchange or measure of value.

"2nd. Because the leaders of neither political party in Canada have ever pandered to the populist demand for the free coinage of silver.

"3rd. Because the leaders of both political parties have steadfastly opposed the issue and circulation of coin or paper currency of doubtful value.

"4th. Because the bank currency of Canada is payable in gold coin on demand.

"5th. Because the monetary system of Canada has never been made a political issue.

"6th. Because the electors of Canada have persistently demanded honest money, irrespective of their party affiliations."

## CHARTERED BANKS.

### PART II.

1088. In 1817 the first bank was established—the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, followed the next year by the Bank of Quebec, in Quebec. These banks were not granted a charter till 1821.

The first charter is not remarkably different from those of the present day. The three special functions of banking were performed from the first establishment, viz., receiving deposits, issuing notes and discounting bills. There was one peculiar clause in the Bank of Montreal's original charter. It was that officers of the bank guilty of secreting, embezzling or running away with bill, bond, obligation, money or effects, should, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony, the penalty attached being death as a felon without benefit of a clergy.

Between 1821 and 1836 many banks were established. Among them was the Bank of British North America, organized by Scotch and English merchants, and incorporated by Royal Charter.

In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less sum than \$5 in circulation at one time should not exceed one-fifth of the paid up capital; that no notes under the value of \$1 should be issued, and that all issues of less than \$5 might be limited or altogether suppressed by the legislature.

About 1835 the Government provided for the establishment of private, or, as they were called, licensed banks. These were authorized to issue notes, under certain limitations, upon depositing with the Government provincial debentures to the amount of the contemplated issue.

A bank fever seized the province in 1836, and in 1837 applications were made for licenses for nine banks in Upper Canada.

On May 18th, 1837, the Lower Canadian banks suspended specie payment owing to the demand for specie in the United States, in which country the banks had generally suspended on the 12th May. The suspension of the Lower Canadian banks continued till 1st June, 1838, during which period the banks paid out specie.

The legislature of Upper Canada met in extraordinary session on June 19th, 1837, to devise measures by authority of which the banks of Upper Canada might suspend specie payment, the law in their case making repudiation of notes to result in suspension of charter. Sir Francis Bond Head, the then Lieut.-Governor, opposed the motion, but the Bill became law and one or two banks availed themselves of the Act. The Bank of Upper Canada desired to suspend, Sir Francis opposed and summarily closed the discussion by refusing to allow the suspension. The bank continued to redeem till 5th March, 1838, when it was compelled to suspend. Resumption took place on 1st November, 1839.

This was the first and only time the banks of the Province of Canada suspended specie payment, one of the causes of the suspension being the purchasing of their notes by the banks of the United States at a premium, the notes being then sent to the province and gold demanded to be withdrawn from the country.

During the rebellion of 1837 the Lower Canadian banks placed their specie in the Citadel in Quebec for safe keeping, and a law was passed relieving them from loss of charter for repudiation of their notes which continued to be legal tender.

With two exceptions all the banks, prior to 1841, had the limited liability clause. In 1841, in the first session of the legislature after the Union, the Committee on Banking reported 13 resolutions on which to found a uniform system of banking. The double liability clause was then generally introduced.

The Banking Act of 1841 imposed a tax of one per cent upon the banking circulation.

In 1846 Right Honourable W. Gladstone wrote a letter to Earl Cathcart, then Governor General, containing 20 regulations, compliance with which Her Majesty's Government considered necessary to the security of the communities in which banks may be established, and more especially to the poorer classes of such communities.

In 1850 a new Act was passed prohibiting any banks other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on bank circulation was abolished, and instead thereof a deposit with the Government of provincial debentures to the extent of \$100,000 was required. According to a plan fixed by the legislature bank statistics, to be monthly forwarded to the Government, were required in that year. In the Banking Act of 1871 it was provided that banks should not issue notes of a less denomination than \$4, and that they should hold as far as practicable, one-half their cash reserve in Dominion notes, and never less than one-third. Business could not be engaged in until \$500,000 of stock had been subscribed, \$100,000 paid up in cash, and a certificate to that effect procured from the Government Treasury Board. The amount of notes in circulation was not to exceed the amount of unimpaired capital. No dividend was to be paid that impaired paid-up capital, and no division of profits greater than 8 per cent per annum could be paid, unless, after paying the

same, the bank had a reserve fund equal to one-fifth of its paid-up capital. In the Act of 1881 it was provided that banks could not issue notes of less than \$5, and that all notes of less than \$5 then outstanding should be called in and cancelled as soon as practicable. It was also provided that the notes of the banks should be a first lien upon the assets. The minimum of reserves to be held in Dominion notes was 40 per cent. The unauthorized use of the title of "bank, banking company, &c.," without the addition of "not incorporated," was made a misdemeanour. The exchange of warehouse receipts for bills of lading, and *vice versa*, was permitted, in order to facilitate the marketing of the goods.

1089. The number of chartered banks in the Dominion on 30th June, 1894, was 38. The development of banking business in Canada is seen from the following statement:—

YEAR.	Capital Paid up per head of Population.	Circulation per head.	People's Deposits per head.	People's Discounts per head.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1871.....	\$10·30	\$5·75	\$15·40	\$23·33	\$22·07	\$34·46
1881 .....	13·76	6·60	21·81	27·04	29·40	46·38
1891.....	12·56	6·54	30·70	35·40	38·75	55·72

In addition to the capital paid up in 1891, the reserve or rest fund of the banks in that year amounted to \$4.72 per head of the population.

1090. The first chartered bank to suspend business since Confederation (1867) was the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick. The Bank of Acadia (Liverpool, N.S.) suspended in 1873; the Metropolitan Bank of Montreal in 1877; the Mechanics' Bank of Montreal, the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Liverpool, N.S., and the Stadacona Bank of Quebec, in 1879; the Exchange Bank of Canada in 1883; the Maritime Bank of St. John, N.B., the Pictou Bank, the Bank of London, Ont., and the Central Bank of Canada retired from business in 1887, and the Federal Bank in 1888; the Commercial Bank of Manitoba closed its doors in 1893. In all 14 banks have suspended, representing assets of over \$22,000,000 and liabilities of over \$15,000,000. Of the suspended banks 11 have redeemed their notes in full, one paid 57½ per cent, and two are not yet reported. Eight paid their deposits in full; one (the Mechanics') paid 57½ per cent, one (the Exchange) paid 64 per cent, exclusive of final dividend, and one paid 86⅔ per cent.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba closed its doors during the first week of July, 1893. The notes of the bank in circulation increased 30 per cent over the amount given in the last previous bank statement. This increase was caused by depositors withdrawing their deposits and taking notes of the bank in payment. They did this because, under the Banking Act, claims are to be met in the following order: 1st. Redemption of notes in



circulation ; 2nd. Claims of Dominion Government ; 3rd. Claims of Provincial Government ; 4th. Depositors ; 5th. Shareholders. By July, 1895, this Bank had paid off 50 per cent of its liabilities. The Banque du Peuple suspended July 15th, 1895.

1091. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are governed by the Banking Act, 53 Vic., Chap. 31, the principal provisions of which are :—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than \$500,000, in shares of \$100 each.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed and \$250,000 paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board\* before business can be commenced.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows :—On a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000 or less, stock on which \$3,000 has been paid up ; on a paid-up capital stock of over \$1,000,000 and not over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$4,000 has been paid up ; and on a paid-up capital of over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.\*

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least 30 per cent of its paid-up capital.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each violation, hold not less than 40 per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess.

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank or circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent on the average amount of its notes in circulations, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada.†

\* The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers appointed from time to time by the Governor-General-in-Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

† Previous to this provision a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on notes of banks of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, in which latter province the banks charged discounts on the notes of all eastern banks.

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than 7 per cent can be recoverable.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.

17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.

1092. The changes in the general features of the Banking Act, consequent upon its revision by Parliament in the session of 1890, are intended to operate to the advantage of the public in two directions: (*a*) by securing to the holders, at all times and in all parts of the Dominion, the face value of all notes of all banks of Canada, whether solvent or insolvent; (*b*) by securing solidity in our banking institutions by compelling associations seeking bank charters to have, before they can obtain a charter, a capital of at least \$250,000 paid up and deposited with the Government. In the case of solvent banks, a uniform face value is secured through mutual agreement. In the case of insolvent banks, the notes are to be redeemed by means of a fund called the "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," obtained by the deposit (drawing 3 per cent interest) of 5 per cent of the average bank note circulation with the Government. From this the insolvent banks pay their notes with 6 per cent interest until notice of liquidation is published.

The amount held in trust by the Dominion Government for the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund on the 30th June, 1893, was \$1,814,572, and on 30th June, 1894, it was \$1,871,408, an increase in the twelve months of \$56,836. No payments were made from this fund during the year.

1093. Of the thirty-eight banks making returns to the Government on 1st January, 1894, ten had headquarters in Ontario, fourteen in Quebec, eight in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, two in Prince Edward Island, and one in British Columbia.

1094. The feature of banking in Canada is the branches. Mr. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in a brochure on the Canadian system of banking, remarks: "In a country where the money accumulated each year by the people's savings does not exceed the money required for new business ventures, it is plain that the system of banking

which most completely gathers up these savings and places them at the disposal of the borrowers is the best. It is to be remembered that this involves the savings of one slow-going community being applied to another community where the enterprise is out of proportion to the money at command in that locality. Now, in Canada, with its great banks with thirty and forty branches, we see the deposits of the saving classes applied directly to the country's new enterprises in a manner nearly perfect. The Bank of Montreal borrows money from depositors at Halifax and many points in the Maritime Provinces, where the savings largely exceed the new enterprises, and it lends money in Vancouver or in the North-west, where the new enterprises far exceed the people's savings. In what other country is such a splendid development of banking to be seen as that involved in transferring the idle money of the Atlantic towns and cities to the new centres of enterprise on the Pacific? My own bank,\* in the same manner, gathers deposits in the quiet, unenterprising parts of Ontario and lends the money in the enterprising localities, the whole result being that thirty-eight business centres, in no case having an exact equilibrium of deposits and loans, are able to balance the excess or deficiency of capital, economizing every dollar, the depositor obtaining a large rate of interest and the borrower obtaining money at a lower rate than borrowers in any of the other colonies of Great Britain, and at a lower rate than the United States, except in the very great cities in the east. So perfectly is this distribution of capital made that as between the highest class borrowers in Montreal or Toronto and the ordinary merchant in the North-west the difference in interest paid is not more than 2 per cent."

The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, referring to the Canadian banking system, says: "We know of no system that more closely conforms to the best and broadest economic ideals of banking; none better calculated to afford the largest possible public accommodation; none better adapted to insure a safe utilization of the surplus balances of the people, and none better qualified to supply the daily fluctuating wants of trade with a safe and convenient circulating medium." Breckenridge, in *The Canadian Banking System*—a compilation of material connected with the Banks of Canada not without a certain value—repeats the resumé of the advantages of the Canadian banking system, and says these are: 1st, the collection and distribution of loanable capital from and to different parts of the country, accomplished at the minimum of expense and with the maximum of thoroughness; 2nd, the ample facilities afforded to small towns, isolated borrowers and the country generally; 3rd, the certainty of regular profits through the risks of investment being widely distributed and varied; 4th, the greater opportunities for expanding the note circulation, and 5th, the centralization of bank management insuring more impartial administration of the lending powers of the banks.

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\* Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

1095. The following table gives the yearly average paid-up capital, assets, liabilities and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act. These averages are made up from the twelve monthly returns sent by all the banks to the Government during the year. This is thought to be better than the plan previously adopted of taking the returns for the month of June in each year :—

## PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1893.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	*Total on Deposits.	Total of Discounts to the People.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	30,507,447	9,350,646	33,653,594	52,299,050	45,144,854	79,860,976
1869.....	30,782,637	9,539,511	40,028,090	56,433,953	50,940,226	86,283,693
1870.....	33,031,249	15,149,031	48,763,205	66,276,961	65,685,870	103,197,103
1871.....	37,095,340	20,914,637	56,287,391	84,799,841	80,250,974	125,273,631
1872.....	45,190,085	25,296,454	61,481,452	106,744,665	90,864,688	148,862,445
1873.....	54,690,561	27,165,878	65,426,042	119,274,317	98,982,668	166,056,595
1874.....	60,388,340	27,904,963	77,113,754	131,680,111	116,412,392	187,921,031
1875.....	64,452,846	23,035,639	74,642,446	136,029,307	104,609,356	186,255,330
1876.....	66,804,398	21,245,935	72,852,686	127,621,577	99,614,014	183,499,801
1877.....	65,206,009	20,704,338	74,166,287	125,681,658	99,810,731	181,019,194
1878.....	63,682,863	20,475,586	70,856,253	119,682,659	95,538,831	175,450,274
1879.....	62,737,276	19,486,103	73,151,425	113,485,108	96,760,113	173,548,490
1880.....	60,052,117	22,529,623	85,303,814	102,166,115	111,838,941	184,276,190
1881.....	59,534,977	28,516,692	94,346,481	116,953,497	127,176,249	200,613,879
1882.....	59,799,644	33,582,080	110,133,124	140,077,194	149,777,214	227,426,835
1883.....	61,390,118	33,283,302	107,648,383	143,944,957	145,938,095	228,084,650
1884.....	61,579,021	30,449,410	102,398,228	130,490,053	137,493,917	219,998,642
1885.....	61,711,566	30,720,762	104,014,660	126,827,792	138,762,695	219,147,080
1886.....	61,662,093	31,080,499	111,449,365	132,833,313	146,954,260	228,661,872
1887.....	60,860,561	32,478,118	112,656,985	139,753,755	149,704,402	230,393,072
1888.....	60,345,035	32,205,259	125,136,473	141,002,373	163,990,797	243,504,164
1889.....	60,229,752	32,207,144	134,650,732	149,958,980	173,029,602	253,789,803
1890.....	59,974,902	32,834,511	135,548,704	153,301,335	173,207,587	254,546,329
1891.....	60,700,697	33,061,042	148,396,968	171,082,677	187,332,325	269,307,032
1892.....	61,626,311	33,788,679	166,668,471	193,455,883	208,062,169	291,635,251
1893.....	62,009,346	33,811,925	174,776,722	206,623,042	217,195,975	302,696,715
1894.....	62,063,371	31,166,003	181,743,890	204,124,939	221,066,724	307,520,020

\*Includes the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The capital paid up has remained practically the same for a good many years. The notes in circulation from 1884 to 1894 (11 years) have been more in 6 years and less in 4 years than in 1894. The total deposits have gone on steadily increasing and in 1894 were over 77 per cent more than in 1884. The total discounts have, in the same period, increased over 55 per cent. Comparing 1894 with 1893 it is seen that notes in circulation and total discounts have decreased, and that deposits have increased.

Paragraph 1108 gives the deposits in the chartered banks, not including the deposits of the Federal and Provincial Governments.



1096. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 :

## BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

LIABILITIES.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up .....	60,742,366	61,512,630	61,954,314	62,112,883
Circulation .....	31,379,886	32,614,699	33,483,413	30,254,159
Deposits—				
Payable on demand .....	59,383,410	65,611,678	64,975,445	65,006,011
Payable after notice or on a fixed day .....	83,249,807	95,331,100	105,841,988	109,924,925
Made by other banks .....	2,489,453	3,143,967	2,503,558	2,352,405
Balances due other banks or agencies .....	4,774,209	5,103,355	5,215,691	5,811,714
Balance due Dominion and Provincial Governments .....	6,798,357	7,070,308	7,186,841	7,619,841
Other liabilities .....	262,382	486,904	460,060	323,652
Total liabilities .....	188,337,504	209,362,011	219,666,996	221,292,707
ASSETS.				
Specie and Dominion notes .....	17,408,495	17,926,410	18,547,669	21,455,211
Deposits with Government for security of note circulation .....		998,897	1,761,259	1,831,979
Notes of and cheques on other banks .....	7,270,398	8,661,927	7,333,408	6,462,944
Due from agencies and other banks .....	20,951,986	21,031,350	18,919,048	18,965,288
Dominion debentures or stocks .....	2,482,766	3,053,549	3,191,492	3,157,413
Other government, municipal and public securities .....	6,605,086	15,492,428	14,787,248	19,100,101
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments .....	2,672,988	2,967,295	1,751,016	489,722
Call loans on bonds, stocks, &c. ....	16,309,409	15,550,797	14,880,373	14,600,915
Loans to or deposits made in other banks .....	777,192	4,006,102	3,825,210	3,377,255
Current loans .....	183,542,000	192,498,571	208,793,415	206,958,912
Debts overdue .....	2,841,073	2,185,009	2,326,010	2,811,395
Mortgages on real estate and real estate held by banks .....	1,817,247	1,916,278	1,723,746	1,551,951
Bank premises .....	4,303,362	4,549,757	4,877,593	5,365,188
Other assets .....	2,509,151	1,215,647	1,646,393	1,414,155
Total assets .....	269,491,153	292,054,017	304,363,580	307,542,429

During these years the proportion of the liabilities to the assets has remained practically the same, being about 70 per cent. The deposits with the Government for the security of the note circulation have steadily increased. Investments in Dominion debentures or stocks have been increased somewhat and investments in other government, municipal and public securities have increased from \$6,605,086 in 1891 to \$19,100,100 in 1894.

The cash reserves or quick assets increased in 1894 compared with 1890 by 25 per cent, and the liabilities increased by 17·5 per cent. The cash reserves have, therefore, increased more rapidly than the total liabilities.

1097. The amount due to Canadian banks from agencies and banks outside of Canada in the four years, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 (30th June), was :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Amount due by Canadian banks	\$ 4,774,209	\$ 5,103,355	\$ 4,962,104	\$ 5,642,918
Net amount due to Canadian banks from agencies in United Kingdom and foreign countries	16,177,777	15,927,995	13,956,944	13,094,071
Total due to Canadian banks...	20,951,986	21,031,350	18,919,048	18,736,989

It is evident from the reduction in the amount that the banks of Canada had taken measures in 1894, as in 1893, to have their assets well in hand.

1098. Taking specie and Dominion notes held by the banks, the comparison for four years is :—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Specie.....	\$ 6,673,974	\$ 6,536,818	\$ 6,412,342	\$ 7,438,513
Dominion notes .....	10,734,521	11,389,592	12,135,327	14,016,698
Total.....	\$ 17,408,495	\$ 17,926,410	\$ 18,547,669	\$ 21,455,211

1099. The financial condition of the United States during the last six months of 1893 caused greater care to be taken by the banks of Canada. The result is seen in the strengthening of their holdings, as below :—

YEAR.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Total.
1893	\$	\$	\$
July.....	6,597,642	12,607,562	19,205,204
August.....	7,706,937	12,749,809	20,456,746
September.....	7,316,292	12,898,359	20,214,651
October.....	7,279,292	13,309,643	20,588,935
November.....	7,589,418	13,041,516	20,630,934
December.....	7,691,331	13,287,292	20,978,623
1894.			
July.....	7,779,735	15,690,145	23,469,880
August.....	7,968,955	15,836,019	23,804,974
September.....	7,884,659	15,682,340	23,566,990
October.....	7,845,946	15,672,011	23,517,957
November.....	7,958,432	14,790,407	22,748,839
December.....	8,018,151	15,209,730	23,227,881
March, 1895 .....	8,058,599	15,071,091	23,129,690
March, 1894.....	7,484,284	13,644,002	21,128,286
March, 1893.....	6,162,891	11,694,584	17,857,475

1100. During the twelve months intervening between March 31st, 1894, and March 31st, 1895, the holdings of specie were increased by \$574,315, and of Dominion notes by \$1,427,089, or together, \$2,001,404.

1101. During the same period the Dominion Government strengthened its position, as the following statement shows :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$
Specie held by the Asst. Receivers General on 31st March .....	5,550,381	7,624,382	9,175,245
Guaranteed sterling debentures .....	1,946,667	1,946,667	1,946,667
Total held .....	7,497,048	9,471,049	11,121,912
Total required to be held by law .....	4,396,928	4,887,025	6,183,559
Excess of specie and guaranteed debentures beyond the requirements of the statute .....	3,100,120	4,684,024	4,938,353
Unguaranteed debentures held .....	15,000,000	15,000,000	17,250,000
Unguaranteed debentures to be held under statute .....	13,190,784	14,661,073	15,709,677

1102. By applying the test of circulation, it is seen that the year 1893 had the highest average of any year since Confederation. By five-year periods the average circulation is as follows :—

1869-73, average of 5 years .....	\$ 19,613,142
1874-78 " " .....	22,673,300
1879-83 " " .....	27,479,560
1884-88 " " .....	31,377,000
1889-93 " " .....	33,140,600
1894 .....	31,166,003

1103. The circulation of Dominion Government notes of \$20 and under, being the denominations which circulate among the people, average as under :—

1874-78, average of 5 years .....	\$ 3,712,894
1879-83 " " .....	4,928,216
1884-88 " " .....	6,358,407
1889-93 " " .....	7,097,000
1894 .....	7,224,953

1104. It is thus shown that the business of the country required in 1889-93, \$40,237,600, against \$26,386,194 in 1874-78. In 1894 the amount required was \$1,846,644 less than the average of the 5 years immediately preceding. It must be remembered that the employment of cheques in settling accounts is constantly increasing so that the increase of over 50 per cent in the note circulation does not represent the total increase which has taken place in the internal trade and traffic of the Dominion.

1105. The highest circulation of bank notes in any one day during 1894, was in November, when the returns show that \$35,640,491 were outside of the banks. This amount was exceeded in 1893, in November, when the

maximum was \$37,834,627 ; in November, 1892, when the maximum was \$39,318,218 and in October, 1892, with \$39,024,285. The highest circulation in 1891 was \$38,553,546 in November.

1106. During the year 1894, the financial difficulties in other countries affected business to some extent.

The degree of the influence exerted may be measured by the following comparative table :—

NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

MONTHS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January .....	30,879,961	31,662,099	32,705,400	32,831,747	30,571,375
February .....	30,6270,74	31,925,749	32,711,015	32,978,840	30,603,267
March .....	31,704,281	33,020,661	32,483,965	33,430,883	30,702,607
April .....	30,671,938	30,904,096	31,496,369	32,633,073	29,996,472
May .....	30,831,914	30,917,215	31,383,218	31,927,342	28,467,718
June .....	32,059,178	31,379,886	32,614,699	33,483,413	30,254,159
July .....	31,167,628	30,579,968	32,488,718	33,573,468	29,801,772
August .....	32,718,363	32,012,196	32,646,187	33,308,967	30,270,366
September .....	35,522,319	34,083,051	34,927,615	35,128,926	33,355,156
October .....	36,480,649	37,182,768	38,688,429	36,906,941	34,516,651
November .....	36,344,546	37,430,690	37,124,505	35,120,561	33,076,868
December .....	35,006,274	35,634,129	36,194,023	34,418,936	32,375,620
Total .....	394,014,125	396,732,508	405,464,143	405,743,097	373,992,031
Annual average .....	32,831,510	33,061,042	33,788,679	33,811,925	31,166,003

The downward tendency exhibited itself throughout the whole year and, judged by the annual average, the business of the country was put back to where it was in 1886.

1107. The total deposits in the chartered Savings Banks by five year periods are :—

1869-73, average of 5 years.....	\$ 54,397,236
1874-78 “ “ .....	73,926,285
1879-83 “ “ .....	94,116,645
1884-88 “ “ .....	111,131,142
1887-93 “ “ .....	152,008,320
1894.....	181,743,890

There has been a large and steady growth of deposits in the Chartered Banks.

1108. The people's deposits, made up by excluding the Federal and Provincial Government deposits, in the Chartered Banks, by five year periods, are :—

*1872-73, average of 2 years.....	\$ 53,390,993
1874-98 “ 5 “ .....	63,227,935
1879-83 “ “ .....	82,762,543
1884-88 “ “ .....	102,021,939
1889-93 “ “ .....	144,728,519
1894.....	175,406,823

\* Prior to 1872, the Government's and the people's deposits are not separated in the Bank Statements.



1109. The next table separates the people's deposits in the chartered banks into two classes : (a) those bearing interest and (b) those not bearing interest, the first representing, in the large, the money not immediately used by the depositors and the second the money immediately available in the business transactions of the day.

DEPOSITS IN CHARTERED BANKS PAYABLE ON DEMAND AND AFTER NOTICE OR ON A FIXED DAY, 1873-94.

MONTH AND YEAR.	Deposits in Chartered Banks.	
	Payable on Demand.	Payable after notice or on a fixed day.
	\$	\$
Aug. 31st, 1873.....	30,695,915	25,851,692
July 31st, 1874.....	34,006,905	29,446,777
“ 31st, 1875.....	28,900,647	28,431,855
“ 31st, 1876.....	34,081,933	22,357,036
“ 31st, 1877.....	35,801,559	30,856,287
Total for 5 years.....	163,486,959	136,943,647
Average.....	32,697,392	27,388,729
July 31st, 1878.....	35,308,382	30,705,374
“ 31st, 1879.....	32,980,747	30,202,273
“ 31st, 1880.....	40,764,612	33,970,295
“ 31st, 1881.....	42,741,922	39,155,976
“ 31st, 1882.....	48,751,531	49,247,887
Total for 5 years.....	200,547,194	183,281,805
Average.....	40,109,439	36,656,361
July 31st, 1883.....	45,950,682	53,290,643
“ 31st, 1884.....	42,530,710	51,394,039
“ 31st, 1885.....	47,351,473	51,710,549
“ 31st, 1886.....	49,691,287	50,958,274
“ 31st, 1887.....	48,994,214	57,206,247
Total for five years.....	234,518,366	264,559,752
Average.....	46,903,673	52,911,950
July 31st, 1888.....	52,087,096	63,394,796
“ 31st, 1889.....	54,164,716	69,068,495
“ 31st, 1890.....	54,630,577	76,635,177
“ 31st, 1891.....	58,996,896	84,568,962
“ 31st, 1892.....	66,489,769	93,818,676
Total for 5 years.....	286,369,054	387,486,106
Average.....	57,273,811	77,497,221
July 31st, 1893.....	64,563,263	106,458,471
“ 31st, 1894.....	64,950,318	111,633,147

Taking the average of the 5 year periods the deposits payable on demand and after notice increased as under :—

YEAR.	ON DEMAND.		AFTER NOTICE.	
	Increase over previous period.	Per cent.	Increase over previous period.	Per cent.
	\$		\$	
1878-82.. .. .	7,412,047	22.67	9,267,632	33.83
1883-87.. .. .	6,794,234	16.93	16,255,589	44.34
1888-92.. .. .	10,370,138	22.10	24,585,271	46.46
1894.. .. .	7,676,507	13.40	34,135,926	44.05

The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, was 5.54 per cent, 4.34 per cent, 4.01 per cent, 3.87 per cent, and 3.90 per cent respectively.

1110. The discounts given to the public by the chartered banks by five year periods are :—

1869-73 average of 5 years.. .. .	\$ 86,705,827
1874-78 do do .. .. .	128,139,062
1879-83 do do .. .. .	123,325,374
1884-88 do do .. .. .	134,181,457
1889-93 do do .. .. .	174,684,383
1894, one year.. .. .	204,124,939

1111. The following is a statement of the discounts to municipalities, to trading corporations, to the public and also loans on collaterals, and overdue debts, but excluding loans to Governments :—

#### DISCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE BANKS.

1868 .. .. .	56,142,071	} 91,984,372
1869 .. .. .	59,752,526	
1870 .. .. .	69,480,760	
1871 .. .. .	90,961,157	
1872 .. .. .	110,424,535	
1873 .. .. .	129,302,880	} 143,407,418
1874 .. .. .	146,411,807	
1875 .. .. .	151,027,988	
1876 .. .. .	142,423,543	
1877 .. .. .	141,454,372	
1878 .. .. .	135,719,380	} 141,987,140
1879 .. .. .	127,824,458	
1880 .. .. .	116,670,444	
1881 .. .. .	137,194,065	
1882 .. .. .	155,569,196	
1883 .. .. .	172,677,537	} 166,075,765
1884 .. .. .	161,812,707	
1885 .. .. .	159,701,089	
1886 .. .. .	162,938,582	
1887 .. .. .	170,868,031	
1888 .. .. .	175,058,414	} 205,498,218
1889 .. .. .	188,682,873	
1890 .. .. .	195,555,731	
1891 .. .. .	210,238,943	
1892 .. .. .	210,517,016	
1893 .. .. .	222,496,529	
1894 .. .. .	219,734,112	

1112. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of the liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1894 it was higher than in any previous year.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1894.

YEAR.	Per centage.	YEAR.	Per centage.
1868.....	56·55	1882.....	65·86
1869.....	59·04	1883.....	63·98
1870.....	63·65	1884.....	62·50
1871.....	64·06	1885.....	63·32
1872.....	61·04	1886.....	64·44
1873.....	56·60	1887.....	64·98
1874.....	61·95	1888.....	67·35
1875.....	56·17	1889.....	68·18
1876.....	54·29	1890.....	68·05
1877.....	55·14	1891.....	69·56
1878.....	54·45	1892.....	71·34
1879.....	55·75	1893.....	71·75
1880.....	60·69	1894.....	71·87
1881.....	63·39		

1113. The specie held by the banks and the Government in March, 1895, exceeded the amount held by the two in March, 1894, by \$2,125,178, or nearly 14 per cent more. In March, 1894, the specie held exceeded the amount in March, 1893, by \$3,395,394, or nearly 30 per cent.

1114. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1880, 1892, 1893 and 1894 is given below. The figures for 1892 are included, for comparison, with 1893 and 1894:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1880.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Liabilities.</i>	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Notes in circulation .....	18·99	18·28	15·60	15·24	13·67
Deposits .....	75·03	76·97	81·75	82·17	86·18
<i>Assets.</i>					
Specie and Dominion notes.....	11·40	9·78	6·13	6·09	6·98
Debts due to the banks .....	78·84	63·78	81·32	82·56	74·21
Notes of, and cheques on, other banks.....	2·94	1·85	2·96	2·41	2·10
Balances due from other banks.....	4·66	18·70	7·20	6·27	6·17

1115. Amount of rest or reserve fund held by the banks according to monthly bank statements since 1883, when the amendment to the Bank Act requiring them was passed :—

MONTHS.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January .....		17,512,718	18,259,129	17,795,766	17,895,141	17,798,814
February .....		17,562,718	18,264,129	17,820,141	18,047,296	17,951,215
March .....		17,567,718	18,323,100	17,830,141	18,070,296	17,966,215
April .....		17,989,129	18,373,100	17,870,141	18,120,296	18,041,215
May .....	17,718,052	18,194,129	17,374,433	18,125,141	18,610,296	18,686,215
June .....	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,512,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,736,215
July .....	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,509,433	17,690,141	17,600,296	18,741,215
August .....	17,492,718	18,379,129	17,709,433	17,690,141	17,653,814	18,765,565
September .....	17,567,718	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,690,141	17,728,814	18,790,565
October .....	17,615,724	18,479,129	17,784,433	17,815,141	17,678,814	18,890,565
November .....	17,365,724	18,529,129	17,858,766	17,865,141	17,683,814	18,940,565
December .....	17,457,718	18,339,129	17,803,766	17,930,141	17,793,814	19,050,565
Total .....	140,203,090	217,790,315	214,556,588	213,812,317	214,482,987	222,358,929
Average .....	17,525,386	18,149,193	17,879,716	17,817,693	17,873,582	18,529,911

MONTHS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January .....	19,080,565	20,436,332	22,005,904	23,728,254	25,131,057	26,580,282
February .....	19,154,898	20,559,333	22,036,322	23,947,508	25,263,960	26,655,054
March .....	19,211,999	20,565,333	22,193,026	23,964,849	25,274,165	26,655,036
April .....	19,211,999	20,570,333	22,137,459	24,025,291	25,359,982	26,712,002
May .....	19,866,999	21,034,034	22,853,789	24,599,046	25,981,362	27,127,008
June .....	19,966,999	21,094,034	23,007,678	24,662,336	26,007,668	27,157,706
July .....	19,991,999	21,134,034	23,068,184	24,756,731	26,031,245	27,160,750
August .....	20,016,332	21,499,034	23,155,988	24,772,564	26,062,576	27,166,850
September .....	20,091,332	21,524,034	23,182,546	24,826,594	26,131,999	27,260,835
October .....	20,091,332	21,573,534	23,194,784	24,832,474	26,135,348	27,261,749
November .....	20,141,332	21,603,654	23,355,509	24,938,252	26,213,861	27,287,526
December .....	20,371,332	21,940,369	23,666,827	25,086,615	26,459,815	27,470,026
Total .....	237,197,118	253,534,058	273,858,016	294,140,514	310,053,038	324,494,824
Average .....	19,766,426	21,127,838	22,821,501	24,511,709	25,837,753	27,041,235

These reserve funds which may be considered so much additional capital to be employed by the banks have increased greatly. In 1884 they amounted to \$18,149,193, and in 1894 to \$27,041,235, an increase of 49 per cent.



1116. The following table gives the overdue notes and debts in chartered banks, the proportion being to total amount borrowed from the banks :—

October 31, 1873 .....	\$2 07 per \$100	October 31, 1884 .....	\$3.57 per \$100
“ 31, 1874 .....	2.02 “ 100	“ 31, 1885 .....	2.45 “ 100
“ 31, 1875 .....	4.73 “ 100	“ 31, 1886 .....	1.63 “ 100
“ 31, 1876 .....	4.30 “ 100	“ 31, 1887 .....	1.61 “ 100
“ 31, 1877 .....	4.45 “ 100	“ 31, 1888 .....	1.54 “ 100
“ 31, 1878 .....	4.56 “ 100	“ 31, 1889 .....	1.28 “ 100
“ 31, 1879 .....	4.90 “ 100	“ 31, 1890 .....	1.26 “ 100
“ 31, 1880 .....	4.24 “ 100	“ 31, 1891 .....	1.24 “ 100
“ 31, 1881 .....	2.68 “ 100	“ 31, 1892 .....	1.14 “ 100
“ 31, 1882 .....	1.90 “ 100	“ 31, 1893 .....	1.34 “ 100
“ 31, 1883 .....	2.45 “ 100	“ 31, 1894 .....	1.55 “ 100

1117. The year 1894 was a year of much anxiety and disturbance in financial circles, so that money was scarce and dear during a portion of it. The average rate of discount was, therefore, somewhat increased, as shown in the following table :—

#### RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

YEAR.	Average rate of Discount.
1878 .....	7½ per cent.
1885 .....	7 “
1890 .....	6½ “
1891 .....	6 to 7 “
1892 .....	6 to 7 “
1893 .....	6 to 7½ “
1894 .....	5½ to 7 “

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns ; and, moreover, in cities rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of the customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional 1 per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made

1118. The rate of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to present any figures representing an exactly correct average, but the figures in the following table may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named. The same causes as those influencing the rates of discount affected the rates for sterling exchange which fluctuated greatly during the latter part of the summer ; thus 60-day bills were as high as 9½ in February, and as low as 7½ in August. Demand was 10¼ in May, and 8½ in August :—

## AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	60 Days.	YEAR.	Demand.
1878.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1878.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
1885.....	9	1885.....	9 $\frac{9}{16}$
1890.....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1890.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
1891.....	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1891.....	9 $\frac{7}{16}$
1892.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9 $\frac{5}{16}$	1892.....	9 $\frac{9}{16}$ -9 $\frac{1}{16}$
1893.....	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1893.....	9 $\frac{9}{16}$ -9 $\frac{1}{16}$
1894.....	9 $\frac{7}{16}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1894.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal.

1119. The following table, condensed from the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, gives the highest and lowest quotations for the stocks of the banks in the years mentioned :—

—	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Montreal.....	H. 195 L. 179	169 134 $\frac{1}{2}$	207 187	234 214 $\frac{1}{2}$	229 215	237 217	237 205	230 216
Ontario.....	H. 113 L. 101	103 70	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102	136 107	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ 107	147 110	125 109	118 90
Merchants.....	H. 118 L. 90	119 $\frac{3}{4}$ 84	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109	147 138	153 $\frac{1}{2}$ 140	166 $\frac{1}{2}$ 147 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 149	169 155
Molsons.....	H. 117 L. 101	108 76	125 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 152	170 154	180 160	175 150	170 160
Toronto.....	H. 199 L. 117	144 121 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 176 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 211	230 210	256 220	258 230	252 236
Commerce.....	H. 138 L. 118	143 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{4}$ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 122	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{3}{4}$	146 133	149 130	142 $\frac{3}{4}$ 127
Standard.....	H. .... L. ....	..... .....	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 145	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ 161	170 152 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{3}{4}$ 161
Du Peuple.....	H. 112 L. 92	95 85	80 40	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95	100 90	110 97 $\frac{1}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$ 113
Ville Marie.....	H. 103 L. 86	100 95	83 80	100 95	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ 90	100 50	90 80	100 70
Eastern Townships.....	H. 125 L. 100	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98	110 104	137 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130	140 134 $\frac{1}{4}$	142 123	140 133	140 135
Quebec.....	H. 116 L. 107	105 95	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ 97 $\frac{1}{4}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 118	130 116	130 122
Union of Canada.....	H. 106 L. 83	101 69	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ 40	97 90	91 85	101 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88	109 100	104 98
Hamilton.....	H. 95 L. 90	107 .....	121 121	160 151 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 150	179 161	166 152	169 156
Dominion.....	H. 120 L. 111	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ 116	204 185 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{3}{4}$ 223 $\frac{1}{2}$	249 225 $\frac{1}{2}$	273 .....	284 259	285 269
British North America.....	H. 152 L. 146	114 $\frac{3}{4}$ 97	118 118	160 150	158 150 $\frac{1}{4}$	167 140	158 148	156 142
Nationale.....	H. 115 L. 103	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72	60 50	80 80	80 80	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80	100 90	98 50
Jacques Cartier.....	H. 107 L. 15	100 59	72 55	101 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 94	125 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110	120 95
Imperial.....	H. 106 L. 100	122 95	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 147	191 150 $\frac{1}{2}$	194 181	192 170	188 173
Hochelaga.....	H. .... L. ....	..... .....	79 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 94	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101	128 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 120

1120 The following table shows the comparative position of the chartered banks of Canada in June, 1894, in percentages on their capital. The rest, circulation and deposits are calculated from the bank returns for June, 1894. The profits are taken from the latest bank statements issued by the banks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA,  
1894, IN PERCENTAGES ON CAPITAL.

NAME OF BANK.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits, Public and Government.	Profits.	Dividends.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
British Columbia.....	46	27	149	13·33	6·0
British North America..	27	21	173	4·16	7·5
Commerce.....	20	42	286	8·80	7·0
Dominion (1895).....	100	63	666	12·60	12·0
Halifax Banking Co.....	50	97	411	8·66	6·0
Hamilton (17th June, 1895).....	54	71	404	8·86	8·0
Hochelaga (31st May, 1895).....	38	89	446	11·10	6·0
Imperial.....	59	62	437	10·36	8·0
Jacques-Cartier.....	45	85	564	9·10	7·0
Merchants, Montreal.....	50	40	178	10·50	7·5
“ Halifax.....	54	85	427	14·50	7·0
“ Prince Edward Island..	20	43	59	9·80	8·0
Molsons.....	60	77	446	13·24	8·0
Montreal.....	50	38	258	10·08	10·0
Nationale.....	2	71	219	10·08	6·0
New Brunswick.....	105	93	265	14·06	12·0
Nova Scotia.....	80	77	421	*11·41	8·0
Ontario.....	23	60	349	8·00	7·0
Ottawa.....	57	55	284	12·63	8·0
People's, Halifax.....	23	63	183	10·00	6·0
“ New Brunswick.....	61	61	116	12·08	8·0
†du Peuple (1st March, 1895).....	50	66	561	9·52	6·0
Quebec.....	22	26	276	3·49	7·0
St. Hyacinthe.....	12	81	304	13·00	6·0
St. Jean.....	.....	13	19	5·00	4·0
St. Stephen's.....	22	45	101	7·00	6·0
Standard (31st May, 1895).....	60	59	494	10·15	8·0
Summerside.....	15	76	106	11·13	6·0
Toronto (1894).....	90	62	429	12·36	10·0
Townships.....	46	54	195	10·22	7·0
Traders.....	14	93	574	6·10	6·0
Union (Quebec).....	23	78	368	6·50	6·0
“ Halifax.....	28	66	234	10·24	6·0
Ville-Marie.....	.....	60	168	7·50	6·0
Western.....	25	59	313	9·75	7·0
Windsor (Commercial).....	35	30	141	7·56	6·0
Yarmouth.....	20	29	191	6·07	6·0
“ Exchange.....	12	20	57	6·50	6·0

\*Taking in an old debt recovered, the profits were 14·60 per cent.

†This bank suspended payment on 15th July, 1895.

The Bank of New Brunswick has the largest rest in proportion to capital ; the Halifax Banking Company has the largest circulation in proportion to capital ; the Dominion Bank the largest amount of deposits in proportion to capital, and the Merchants Bank of Halifax had the largest per cent of profits.

The six principal banks of London, England, earned in net profits as under:—

1894.....	£ 819,000
1893.....	947,000
1892.....	929,000
1891.....	1,086,000
1890.....	1,283,000

The dividends of the principal banks of London, England, in 1894, were:—

London and Westminster.....	10 p.c.
Union.....	9½ “
London Joint Stock.....	9½ “
City.....	8½ “
London and S. Westminster.....	10 “
Consolidated.....	8½ “
National discount.....	11 “
Union “.....	9 “

The profits of thirty-three banks in Canada making returns to the Year-Book, in 1893, amounted to \$6,715,500, and in 1894 to \$5,700,000, showing a decrease of 15·1 per cent.

In the case of the six principal banks of London the decrease in profits in 1894, compared with 1893, was 13·5 per cent.

1121. Clearing houses were established in Halifax in 1887; in Montreal in 1889; in Toronto in 1891; in Hamilton in 1891, and in Winnipeg in 1893.

The transactions recorded are:—

CITIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Montreal.....	\$473,985,131	\$516,042,400	\$590,043,000	\$568,739,064	\$546,606,148
Halifax.....	62,281,748	64,601,856	59,136,983	60,104,338	58,778,698
*Toronto.....			326,047,404	309,494,818	279,267,751
Hamilton.....			38,303,289	37,825,076	34,301,856
Winnipeg.....					50,602,644

\*Not including the bank of Toronto, which does not avail itself of the clearing house.

1122. The two cities which have a five years record show the following: 1890, \$536,266,879; 1891, \$580,644,256; 1892, \$649,179,983; 1893, \$628,843,402; 1894, \$605,384,846.

Thus 1894 shows a decrease of 3·7 per cent compared with 1893, and 1893 shows a decrease of 3·13 per cent compared with 1892, and an increase of 4·2 per cent compared with 1891.

The four cities of Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and Hamilton show for 1894 a decrease of 5·9 per cent compared with the figures of 1893, and 1893 show a decrease of 3·7 per cent compared with 1892.

Going back two years so as to take in the full force of the financial cyclone which devastated the United States and affected Canada, we find that the decline of business as measured by the bank clearings was in 1894, as compared with 1892, equal to 27 per cent in the United States, and to



9·3 per cent in Canada. If the retardation of business had been as great in Canada as in the United States in the two years 1893 and 1894, the reduction of the bank clearings would have been \$273,653,282, instead of \$94,576,223.

These percentages seem the measure of the effects produced upon Canada during 1893 and 1894 by the financial cyclone which prostrated the United States.

1123. Comparison of bank clearings in twelve cities during five years gives the following results :—

CITIES.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
New York...	24,387,807,020	31,261,037,730	36,662,469,201	33,749,322,211	37,458,607,608
Chicago .....	4,315,440,476	4,675,960,000	5,135,771,186	4,753,840,087	5,130,878,745
Boston .....	4,148,000,182	4,577,920,564	5,105,389,710	4,456,885,230	4,093,145,904
Philadelphia..	3,060,421,147	3,403,489,055	3,810,293,293	3,296,852,835	3,710,248,015
St. Louis .....	1,127,707,373	1,138,240,213	1,231,641,451	1,139,599,575	1,118,573,210
Baltimore ....	673,443,512	705,826,367	815,368,724	892,426,712	851,066,172
San Francisco	658,526,806	699,285,777	771,850,964	735,714,347	786,694,231
Pittsburg .....	652,896,135	665,209,318	759,533,034	679,062,255	753,093,193
Cincinnati....	638,440,807	642,369,600	750,789,400	668,216,750	640,579,450
Montreal ....	546,606,148	568,739,064	590,043,000	516,042,400	473,985,131
New Orleans..	433,997,458	500,901,032	511,624,497	514,807,407	528,883,431
Kansas City..	480,507,015	474,724,593	508,199,283	492,207,771	492,207,771

1124. Montreal ranks tenth among the cities, which position she has held for three years; in 1890 she was twelfth. The reverses of the year 1894 told severely upon the business of the United States. Of 69 cities with returns only 13 show increases, the only large city being Kansas city with a gain of 1·2 per cent over the figures of 1893. Compared with 1893, New York's bank clearings for 1894 show a decrease of 22·1 per cent; Chicago, 7·7 per cent; Boston, 9·4 per cent; Philadelphia, 10·0 per cent; Lowell, 35·2 per cent; Spokane, 49·0 per cent; Seattle, 35·2 per cent; Baltimore, 4·5 per cent; San Francisco, 5·8 per cent; Buffalo, 10·5 per cent; Cleveland, 8·6 per cent; Providence, 14·9 per cent; Milwaukee, 34·8 per cent; Detroit, 10·5 per cent. Montreal shows a decrease of 3·9 per cent; Toronto, 9·8 per cent; Hamilton, 9·3 per cent, and Halifax 2·2 per cent.

The clearings of Montreal for 1894, compared with 1890, show an increase of \$72,621,017. For the same years New York's clearings show a decrease of \$13,070,800,000; Chicago a decrease of \$815,439,000; Philadelphia a decrease of \$649,827,000, and Boston an increase of \$54,854,000.

1125. The English Clearing Houses had a mixed experience. The Manchester clearings have been £160,220,700 in 1894, against £153,106,100 in 1893, an increase of 4·70 per cent; and the London clearings £6,337,220,000 in 1894, against £6,478,013,000 in 1893, a decrease of 2·20 per cent.

1126. The following is a full statement, week by week, of the clearing-house returns of the several cities of Canada having clearing-houses :—

WEEK ENDING	Montreal.	Toronto.*	Halifax.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.
1894.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 4.....	9,325,343	5,743,939	1,081,106	781,944	1,205,594
" 11.....	10,661,603	7,278,077	1,454,162	813,786	1,115,806
" 18.....	9,392,684	5,919,744	859,794	633,989	962,967
" 25.....	9,777,180	5,460,717	1,182,117	613,557	800,208
Feb. 1.....	8,730,144	5,858,149	870,870	612,391	795,530
" 8.....	9,374,601	5,202,152	1,125,348	841,847	1,001,840
" 15.....	8,914,545	4,672,019	984,523	596,056	684,650
" 21.....	8,487,636	4,750,749	1,023,629	596,243	732,381
Mar. 1.....	9,093,515	4,659,007	919,554	580,716	654,673
" 8.....	10,164,765	5,676,463	1,138,760	836,847	905,898
" 15.....	10,615,981	5,317,540	1,136,518	579,916	832,872
" 22.....	10,116,996	5,018,178	1,040,758	584,855	824,174
" 29.....	9,449,163	3,829,536	882,553	472,944	607,555
April 5.....	11,277,340	6,162,993	1,174,215	1,216,921	781,226
" 12.....	9,816,175	5,285,264	993,240	643,972	797,699
" 19.....	10,751,143	4,884,982	989,342	619,299	760,130
" 26.....	8,769,624	4,977,544	1,010,551	547,617	581,343
May 3.....	9,286,959	5,570,571	1,227,930	687,517	632,077
" 10.....	11,397,609	5,933,622	1,254,561	703,374	837,572
" 17.....	11,373,590	5,730,330	1,184,412	667,124	778,042
" 23.....	7,863,377	4,114,776	815,222	489,719	707,591
" 31.....	9,372,788	5,187,600	1,014,523	659,006	765,532
June 7.....	11,344,544	5,570,825	1,146,738	726,750	817,178
" 14.....	10,792,621	5,226,485	1,008,668	682,137	727,899
" 21.....	10,012,990	4,964,892	863,028	599,635	791,097
" 28.....	9,195,501	4,615,471	1,126,687	575,870	662,428
July 5.....	9,511,494	4,810,674	1,124,377	673,532	863,545
" 12.....	10,797,436	6,543,262	1,649,731	663,245	869,692
" 19.....	12,252,665	6,120,531	1,281,815	632,029	779,047
" 26.....	15,028,446	4,851,884	1,129,687	542,956	892,033
Aug. 2.....	9,594,647	4,804,455	1,100,316	605,662	760,623
" 9.....	10,110,153	4,864,292	1,240,723	593,921	985,321
" 16.....	9,373,868	4,112,562	1,298,980	535,869	845,289
" 23.....	10,634,092	5,837,514	1,165,908	529,501	634,670
" 30.....	9,235,449	4,388,346	1,083,590	516,613	856,587
Sept. 6.....	8,459,284	3,496,267	1,030,617	672,403	769,426
" 13.....	12,095,508	5,332,726	1,512,728	650,147	741,296
" 20.....	12,097,597	4,743,964	1,023,995	743,326	929,753
" 27.....	12,006,890	4,944,346	1,174,374	546,477	1,272,022
Oct. 4.....	13,321,508	5,863,376	1,405,056	658,189	1,489,922
" 11.....	11,958,157	6,353,354	1,253,087	744,726	1,588,452
" 18.....	12,269,585	5,650,008	1,201,500	729,368	1,421,324
" 25.....	12,966,646	5,488,647	1,206,572	688,575	1,477,891
Nov. 1.....	10,180,286	5,117,886	1,043,426	630,639	1,483,156
" 8.....	14,196,293	6,149,440	1,295,422	903,396	1,650,810
" 15.....	12,726,527	6,322,050	1,316,467	770,044	1,492,242
" 22.....	10,649,246	4,683,815	915,412	546,218	1,365,553
" 29.....	11,549,487	6,167,151	1,163,795	664,798	1,595,210
Dec. 6.....	11,861,338	6,818,185	1,240,619	738,207	1,349,685
" 13.....	12,099,892	6,091,529	1,242,629	663,609	1,285,102
" 20.....	11,873,088	6,336,085	1,133,492	644,261	1,844,329
" 27.....	8,158,847	4,767,866	936,347	588,163	961,594

\*Not including the Bank of Toronto, which does not belong to the system.

1127. The bank clearings for the month of June, 1895, compared with the clearings for June, 1894, are as under :—

CITIES.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	
	\$	\$	\$	Per cent.
Montreal.....	52,355,161	44,704,941	7,650,220	17·1
Toronto.....	26,772,221	21,964,623	4,807,598	21·9
Halifax.....	5,090,894	4,471,084	619,810	13·8
Hamilton.....	2,913,704	2,753,625	160,079	5·8
Winnipeg.....	3,865,184	3,329,427	535,757	16·1
	90,997,164	77,223,700	13,773,464	17·8

1128. The bank clearings for the six months ending June, 1895, compared with the clearings for the corresponding six months of 1894, are :—

CITIES.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	
	\$	\$	\$	Per cent.
Montreal.....	274,863,393	255,223,235	19,640,158	7·7
Toronto.....	145,217,472	136,981,089	8,236,383	6·0
Halifax.....	27,760,030	27,467,921	292,109	1·1
Hamilton.....	18,881,338	17,308,200	1,573,138	9·1
Winnipeg.....	20,831,124	20,767,242	63,882	0·3
	487,553,357	457,747,687	29,805,670	6·5

The increase in the six months was 6·5 per cent and the increase in June was 17·8 per cent.

The evidence is of a growing improvement in business.

### PART III.

#### INSOLVENCY ACT.

1129. The Dominion was not provided with an Insolvency Act until 1875, the provinces supplying, in part, the needed machinery. In 1875 an Act was passed applying to the whole country. It remained in force till 1880, in the session of which year it was repealed. Since that date there has been no general statute. A bill dealing with the subject was introduced in the Senate in the session of 1894, and passed by that body and sent to the House of Commons.

1130. According to returns for the year 1876 (the first year after the passing of the first general Act), there were 1,588 insolvents, with liabilities of \$31,346,154, and assets, \$4,980,658.

These were distributed by provinces as follows :—

PROVINCES.	No. of Insol- vents.	Liabilities.	Assets.
		\$	\$
Ontario.....	797	9,936,971	1,927,229
Quebec.....	581	16,399,199	2,480,451
New Brunswick.....	59	3,317,478	214,876
Nova Scotia.....	141	1,613,987	339,470
Manitoba.....	7	71,466	17,649
British Columbia.....	3	7,053	983
Prince Edward Island.....			
Total. ....	1,588	31,346,154	4,980,658

1131. No. official returns of insolvency having been provided since 1880, the only sources of information are the mercantile agencies of Bradstreet's and Dun & Co.

For the year 1894 these give the following :—

#### BRADSTREET'S.

PROVINCES.	No. of Insol- vents.	Liabilities.	Assets.
		\$	\$
Ontario.....	794	6,584,304	2,922,631
Quebec.....	706	7,130,066	2,563,262
New Brunswick.....	90	1,637,803	931,977
Nova Scotia.....	111	561,417	300,338
Manitoba.....	68	773,367	423,104
British Columbia.....	63	920,993	590,751
Prince Edward Island.....	7	49,250	31,050
The Territories.....	12	67,433	37,190
Totals.....	1,851	17,724,633	7,800,303

#### DUN & Co.

Ontario.....	826	6,288,442	5,159,776
Quebec.....	664	7,671,421	5,546,657
New Brunswick.....	80	1,451,712	684,224
Nova Scotia.....	117	599,580	393,127
Manitoba.....	82	604,984	637,060
British Columbia.....	78	925,106	1,047,073
Prince Edward Island.....	7	63,013	39,816
The Territories.....			
Totals.....	1,854	17,607,258	13,507,733



1132. Comparison shows that in 1876, the liabilities per insolvent averaged \$19,740, against \$9,575 per insolvent in 1894, and that the assets in 1876 were 15·9 per cent of the liabilities, and in 1894, 44 per cent according to Bradstreet's, and 71 per cent according to Dun & Co.

In the year 1894 the commercial failures in the United States numbered 12,721, with liabilities of \$149,595,434, and assets of \$79,755,067. The assets were 53 per cent of the liabilities.

In Canada, in 1894, the increase over 1893 in the number of insolvents was 70, or 3·9 per cent, and in liabilities \$2,962,058, or 20 per cent.

1133. The following table gives the amount of failures in the United States and Canada (including Newfoundland) to 1891, and the proportion Canada's failures (in amount) bear to those of the United States :—

## FAILURES.

YEAR.	In Canada.	In United States.	Proportion Canada to United States.
	\$	\$	
1873	12,334,000	228,499,000	5·40
1874	7,696,000	153,239,000	5·00
1875	28,843,000	201,060,000	14·30
1876	25,517,000	191,117,000	13·40
1877	25,523,000	190,669,000	13·40
1878	23,908,000	238,383,132	10·20
1879	29,347,000	98,149,053	30·00
1880	7,988,000	65,752,000	12·20
1881	5,751,000	81,155,932	7·07
1882	8,578,000	102,000,000	8·40
1883	15,872,000	172,874,172	9·20
1884	18,939,000	226,343,472	8·40
1885	9,210,334	124,220,321	7·41
1886	11,240,025	114,644,119	9·80
1887	17,054,000	167,560,944	10·10
1888	15,498,242	123,829,973	12·50
1889	13,147,910	140,359,490	9·40
1890	12,482,000	175,032,836	7·10
1891	14,884,000	193,178,000	7·70
1892*	11,560,210	108,595,233	10·60
1893*	14,762,575	402,427,818	3·60
1894*	17,724,633	149,595,434	11·90

\*Not including Newfoundland.

The above returns are taken from Bradstreet's. It will be noticed that the returns for 1876 differ from that prepared for the Depression Committee of the House of Commons of Canada, already quoted. They also differ from the returns published in the Sessional Paper, No. 113, of 1880. But these latter are admittedly incomplete.

The returns provided by Dun & Co. differ from those of Bradstreet's, probably caused by different modes of collecting particulars and of deciding what are failures.

1134. The following gives the two sets of figures, both including Newfoundland, excepting in 1894, when both agencies separated Newfoundland from Canada :—

YEAR.	BRADSTREET'S.		DUN & Co.	
	No.	Value of Liabilities.	No.	Value of Liabilities.
		\$		\$
1885 .....	1,280	9,210,334	1,247	8,743,000
1886 .....	1,186	11,240,025	1,233	10,171,000
1887 .....	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888 .....	1,730	15,498,242	1,667	13,974,787
1889 .....	1,616	13,147,910	1,747	14,528,884
1890 .....	1,626	12,482,000	1,847	18,000,000
1891 .....	1,846	14,884,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892 .....	1,682	11,603,210	1,680	13,703,000
1893 .....	1,781	15,690,404	1,344	12,689,794
1894 .....	1,851	17,724,633	1,854	17,607,258

The totals of Dun & Co. for the period 1885-94 are \$142,212,257, and those of Bradstreet's are \$138,534,758.

1135. According to Dun & Co., 26·6 per cent of the failures in Canada, in 1894, were manufacturing firms, 72·4 trading, and 1·0 "other," the assets of the manufacturing class being 33·5 per cent of these liabilities, and those of the trading class being 51·2 per cent, "others" being 15·3 per cent.

1136. According to Bradstreet's, from data collected during three years, the causes of failures are as under :—

CAUSES.		Canada.	United States.
		p. c.	p. c.
Due to incompetence	3 years' average .....	13·2	17·9
" inexperience	" .....	2·7	5·2
" lack of capital	" .....	62·5	36·5
" unwise credits	" .....	1·9	4·3
" speculation (outside)	" .....	1·6	3·4
" neglect of business	" .....	2·1	3·2
" extravagance	" .....	0·4	1·8
" fraudulent disposition	" .....	3·7	7·1
" disasters*	" .....	8·3	16·1
" failures of others	" .....	2·1	2·2
" undue competition	" .....	1·2	1·9

\* Flood, fire, crop failure and commercial crisis.

1137. Lack of capital is responsible for a greater portion of failures in Canada than in the United States. In every other particular the failures in Canada bear a smaller proportion to the whole than in the United States.

1138. The returns published by Bradstreet's for the first six months of the calander year 1895, give the following information :—

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

FAILURES FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1895, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1894.

PROVINCES.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	431	427	1,362,302	1,605,293	3,212,079	3,601,849
Quebec.....	322	347	801,200	1,364,512	2,044,678	3,969,304
New Brunswick....	31	43	130,780	302,437	231,419	595,250
Nova Scotia.....	54	58	163,650	170,993	370,940	316,002
Prince Edward Isl'd	7	5	37,300	17,850	65,200	29,150
Manitoba.....	27	39	108,629	169,647	219,171	320,602
N. W. Territories..	8	5	43,800	9,000	91,900	28,133
British Columbia...	54	30	221,725	440,450	393,859	640,352
Total.....	934	954	2,869,386	4,080,182	6,629,246	9,500,642

The number of failures in the first six months of 1895 was 20 less than in the corresponding period of 1894.

The total assets were less than the total liabilities in 1895 by .....	\$3,759,860
The total assets were less than the total liabilities in 1894 by .....	5,420,460
Loss by failures less in 6 months of 1895 than 6 months of 1894.....	1,660,600
The liabilities in 1895 (6 months) per failure were	7,100
“ 1894 “ “	10,000
The assets in 1895 (6 months) per failure were..	3,072
“ 1894 “ “	4,277
Deficiency—Assets less than liabilities per failure 1895.....	4,028
Deficiency—Assets less than liabilities per failure 1894.....	5,723

## PART IV.

## POST OFFICE ACT AND SAVINGS BANKS.

1139. The Post Office Act, which provides for the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300, in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are now distributed in the several provinces as follows:—Ontario, 430; Quebec, 122; Nova Scotia, 45; New Brunswick, 32; Manitoba, 23; British Columbia, 20; Prince Edward Island, 7, and the Territories, 20; making a total of 699.

1140. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia. In these deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 36, viz.: 23 in Nova Scotia, 8 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in British Columbia. On the 30th June, 1894, there were 55,825 depositors with \$17,778,144 on deposit. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant. Two transfers were made during 1894—one in New Brunswick and one Nova Scotia.

1141. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent, but is now  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on the 1st of October, 1889.

The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened. At the close of the three months ended June 30th, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1893, there were 699 offices open, 117,020 depositors, and the total amount on deposit was \$25,257,868. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last fifteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1870, having been only \$3,105,190. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$215.84.

1142. In addition to the above there are special savings banks, chiefly the Caisse d'Economie of Quebec and the Montreal City and District Savings Banks. The chartered banks also have savings branches, but the amounts on deposit in these branches are not separated from the general business and other deposits in the returns to the Government.

1143. The following table gives the deposits with the Government in the two branches under Government control, and the deposits in the special



savings banks, but does not include deposits in the chartered banks and in the loan companies and building societies :—

## DEPOSITS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED SAVINGS BANKS.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Post Office Savings Banks	Other Government Savings Banks	Special Savings Banks	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	204,589	1,483,219	3,369,799	5,057,607
1869.....	856,814	1,594,525	3,960,818	6,412,157
1870.....	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522
1871.....	2,497,260	2,072,037	5,766,712	10,336,009
1872.....	3,096,500	2,154,233	5,557,126	10,807,859
1873.....	3,207,052	2,958,170	6,768,662	12,933,884
1874.....	3,204,965	4,005,296	6,811,009	14,021,270
1875.....	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597
1876.....	2,740,952	4,303,166	6,519,229	13,563,347
1877.....	2,639,937	4,830,694	6,054,456	13,525,087
1878.....	2,754,484	5,742,529	5,631,172	14,128,185
1879.....	3,105,191	6,102,492	5,494,164	14,701,847
1880.....	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981
1881.....	6,208,227	9,628,445	7,685,888	23,522,560
1882.....	9,473,661	12,295,001	8,658,435	30,427,096
1883.....	11,976,237	14,242,870	8,791,045	35,010,152
1884.....	13,245,553	15,971,983	8,851,142	38,068,679
1885.....	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971
1886.....	17,159,372	20,014,442	9,177,132	46,350,946
1887.....	19,497,750	21,334,525	10,092,143	50,924,418
1888.....	20,689,033	20,682,025	10,475,292	51,846,350
1889.....	23,011,423	19,944,934	10,761,061	53,717,419
1890*.....	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,908,987	51,921,452
1891.....	21,738,648	17,661,378	10,982,232	50,382,258
1892.....	22,298,402	17,231,146	12,236,100	51,765,648
1893.....	24,153,194	17,696,464	12,823,836	54,673,494
1894.....	25,257,868	17,778,144	12,919,578	55,955,590

\* Rate of interest on deposits in post office and other Government savings banks, reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

The amount per head of the population was in 1871, \$2.96; in 1881, \$5.44; in 1891, \$10.42; in 1893, \$11.02; and in 1894, it was \$11.14 per head.

The development of the savings of the people may fairly enough be assumed from the above figures. They do not show the extent of the development as very large sums of money are held in the savings branches of the chartered banks of the country and in other institutions. Taking the figures given above, it appears that in 20 years, from 1875 to 1894, the savings of the people have increased till they are now four times what they were at the beginning of the period, per head of the population.

The special savings banks, which are Province of Quebec institutions, one being in Montreal and the other in Quebec city, and the two kinds of savings banks which are in charge of the Federal Government, show development even during the past two years, when the pressure of depressed trade affected the earning capacity of the people. The increase in 1894 over 1890 is over \$2,000,000.

1144. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of the population on 30th June, 1894 :—

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1894.

PROVINCES.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to Each De- positor.	Average Amount per head of population
			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario . . . . .	430	87,369	18,028,601	206 33	8 27
Quebec . . . . .	122	17,324	4,343,223	250 70	2 83
Nova Scotia . . . . .	45	5,344	1,226,950	229 59	2 75
New Brunswick . . . . .	32	3,696	1,070,854	289 73	3 33
Manitoba . . . . .	23	862	111,552	129 41	0 58
British Columbia . . . . .	20	1,758	374,461	213 00	3 05
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	7	76	10,107	142 99	0 09
The Territories . . . . .	20	591	92,120	155 87	0 82
Totals 1894 . . . . .	699	117,020	25,257,868	215 84	5 03
“ 1893 . . . . .	673	114,275	24,153,194	211 36	4 87
“ 1892 . . . . .	642	110,805	22,298,401	201 24	4 55
“ 1891 . . . . .	634	111,230	21,738,648	194 44	4 48
“ 1890 . . . . .	494	112,321	21,990,653	195 78	4 59
“ 1889 . . . . .	463	113,123	23,011,422	203 41	4 85
“ 1888 . . . . .	433	101,693	20,689,032	203 44	4 41

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1894.

Ontario . . . . .	1	1,526	553,246	362 55	0 25
Nova Scotia . . . . .	23	23,713	7,160,187	301 95	15 78
New Brunswick . . . . .	8	16,868	6,360,306	377 06	19 80
Manitoba . . . . .	1	3,853	701,240	182 00	3 69
British Columbia . . . . .	1	3,220	719,065	223 31	5 86
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	2	6,635	2,282,717	344 04	20 92
*Totals 1894 . . . . .	36	55,815	† 17,778,144	318 52	3 54
“ 1893 . . . . .	39	55,039	17,696,464	321 53	3 56
“ 1892 . . . . .	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	3 51
“ 1891 . . . . .	40	56,149	17,661,378	314 54	3 64
“ 1890 . . . . .	41	57,297	19,021,812	331 99	3 97
“ 1889 . . . . .	44	58,114	19,944,934	343 20	4 21
“ 1888 . . . . .	50	57,367	20,682,025	360 52	4 41
Grand total Post Office and Govern- ment Savings Banks combined :—					
1894 . . . . .	735	172,835	† 42,436,012	245 53	8 45
1893 . . . . .	712	169,314	41,849,658	247 17	8 43
1892 . . . . .	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 06
1891 . . . . .	674	167,379	39,400,026	235 40	8 13
1890 . . . . .	535	169,618	41,012,465	241 80	8 56
1889 . . . . .	507	171,237	42,956,356	250 86	9 06
1888 . . . . .	480	158,060	41,371,057	260 10	8 82

\* The total population of Canada is used in working out the amounts per head.

† Including \$1,383, transferred to 1894-5.

1145. The increase in the number of Post Office Savings Banks, during the year, was 26, distributed as follows :—Ontario, 10 ; Quebec, 7 ; Nova Scotia, 1 ; New Brunswick, 2 ; Manitoba, 1 ; British Columbia, 5. There was no increase in Prince Edward Island and the Territories.

The number of depositors in the post office savings banks increased by 2,745, and the amount on deposit by \$1,104,674. The average amount for each depositor increased by \$4.48, and the average amount per head of the population by 16 cents. The number of depositors in 1894 is the largest of any year in the history of these savings banks.

1146. The other savings banks under Government management had an increase in number of depositors of 776 ; in the amount on deposit of \$81,680, and a decrease in the average amount to each depositor of \$301, but was higher than any year since 1887, with the exception of 1893. There were decreases in the number of depositors in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and increases in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

New Brunswick has the largest average amount to each depositor of any province, both in the Post Office and the other Government savings banks.

1147. As compared with 1893, the year 1894 shows, for both kinds of Government savings banks, an increase of \$26.14 per depositor in the Province of Ontario ; \$7.88 in the Province of Quebec ; of \$4.48 in the Province of New Brunswick ; of \$21.11 in Prince Edward Island ; of \$22.13 in the Territories ; of \$2.65 in Nova Scotia, and of \$7.99 in Manitoba. British Columbia has a decrease of \$9.53 in the average amount to each depositor. The general average of the whole Dominion shows a decrease of \$1.67 per depositor.

1148. The amount on deposit in the Government savings banks (postal and other) in 1894, 1893 and 1892 per head of the population, by provinces, is given in the next table :—

PROVINCES.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	8 53	8 38	7 78
*Quebec.....	2 83	2 70	2 52
Nova Scotia.....	18 49	18 41	18 19
New Brunswick.....	23 13	22 32	21 22
Manitoba.....	4 27	4 32	4 58
British Columbia.....	8 91	9 15	10 61
Prince Edward Island.....	21 01	20 67	19 61
*The Territories.....	0 82	0 59	0 65

\*Post Office Savings Banks only.

The balance of deposits is not now required (as it was formerly) to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, necessarily fluctuates.

1149. The following table gives particulars of savings banks in Australasia and Canada, and particulars of savings banks in some of the principal countries :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIA AND CANADA, 1893.

COLONIES.	No. of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
New South Wales.....	179,727	31,807,355	176 95	25 99
Victoria.....	324,389	32,681,822	100 74	27 94
Queensland.....	47,885	9,127,993	190 60	21 11
South Australia.....	81,798	11,282,437	137 92	32 52
Western Australia.....	4,745	370,285	78 04	5 70
Tasmania.....	28,190	2,824,798	100 21	18 29
New Zealand.....	147,199	19,305,332	131 15	28 71
Australasia.....	813,933	107,400,022	131 95	26 40
*Canada.....	169,314	41,849,658	247 17	8 43

SAVINGS BANKS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	No. of deposits.	Amount on deposit.	Average Amount.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
United Kingdom.....	7,219,385	597,827,406	82 81	15 55
Sweden.....	1,360,961	80,567,959	59 19	16 76
Norway.....	432,126	47,435,984	109 78	23 71
Holland.....	630,705	35,033,673	55 54	7 50
Austria (exclusive of Hungary).....	3,348,545	567,071,300	169 33	23 73
Belgium.....	731,057	63,347,453	86 64	10 22
Italy.....	4,152,778	354,236,622	85 30	11 60
France.....	8,268,676	730,241,873	88 31	19 04
Denmark.....	886,291	137,876,560	155 56	63 09
United States.....	4,830,599	1,785,395,553	369 59	26 75

The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger than in Canada, and the amount on deposit is more than as much again, but the rates of interest allowed are generally higher, only two colonies, Tasmania and Victoria, paying as low as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while in four colonies as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.

\*These figures only refer to the Postal and Government Savings Banks and do not include the Special Savings Banks, the Building and Loan Companies Savings Branches nor the Savings Branches of the Chartered Banks—the difficulty in procuring the latter owing to the absence of any requirement of them in the Banking Act of 1890 preventing a complete presentation of the savings of the people as represented by deposits. The Special Savings Banks have 64,635 depositors.



1150. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the Post Office and Government savings banks in Canada for the four years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 :—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

BANKS.	Year.	Balance, 1st July.	BUSINESS DONE.		Balances, 30th June.	Increase or decrease.
			Deposits.	With- drawals.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Post Office Savings Banks	1890	23,011,422	7,554,273	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769
	1891	21,990,653	7,623,972	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005
	1892	21,738,648	7,790,593	7,230,839	22,298,401	+ 559,753
	1893	22,298,402	8,486,371	6,631,579	24,153,194	+ 1,854,793
	1894	24,153,194	8,578,260	7,473,586	25,257,868	+ 1,104,674
Government Savings Banks						
Nova Scotia .....	1890	8,411,511	1,470,514	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562
	1891	7,988,949	1,327,078	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600
	1892	7,394,349	1,459,099	1,744,880	7,108,567	— 285,782
	1893	7,108,567	1,519,073	1,420,642	7,206,998	+ 98,431
	1894	7,206,998	1,489,539	1,536,351	7,160,187	— 46,811
New Brunswick .....	1890	6,045,346	1,009,825	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600
	1891	6,012,746	999,928	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854
	1892	5,941,892	1,086,804	1,026,001	6,002,694	+ 60,802
	1893	6,002,694	1,273,727	976,116	6,300,304	+ 297,610
	1894	6,300,305	1,280,075	1,220,073	6,360,306	+ 60,002
Toronto .....	1890	752,705	170,435	263,788	659,352	— 93,353
	1891	659,352	138,125	230,701	566,776	— 92,576
	1892	566,776	143,265	177,803	532,238	— 34,538
	1893	532,238	148,401	126,325	554,314	+ 22,076
	1894	554,314	132,975	134,043	553,246	— 1,068
Winnipeg .....	1890	892,037	262,326	339,489	814,874	— 77,163
	1891	814,874	260,817	321,692	753,999	— 60,875
	1892	753,999	274,851	299,180	729,671	— 24,328
	1893	729,671	261,555	299,586	691,639	— 38,032
	1894	691,639	287,504	277,903	701,240	+ 9,601
British Columbia.....	1890	1,598,946	456,430	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671
	1891	1,398,275	315,701	829,744	884,232	— *514,043
	1892	884,232	278,891	439,844	723,280	— 160,952
	1893	723,280	235,716	262,904	696,092	— 27,188
	1894	696,092	298,998	276,026	719,065	+ 22,973
Prince Edward Island...	1890	2,244,390	405,823	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774
	1891	2,147,616	430,978	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487
	1892	2,120,129	498,423	483,857	2,134,696	+ 14,567
	1893	2,134,696	559,941	447,521	2,247,117	+ 112,421
	1894	2,247,116	511,400	475,800	2,282,716	+ 35,599
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined .....	1890	42,956,358	11,329,625	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892
	1891	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439
	1892	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548	+ 129,522
	1893	39,529,548	12,484,783	10,164,673	41,849,658	+ 2,320,110
	1894	41,849,658	12,580,136	11,393,782	43,036,012	+ 1,186,354

\* \$227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank. † Including \$1,384 Suspense.

The withdrawals during the last five years averaged \$11,788,683 and the deposits \$11,804,616. The withdrawals in 1864 were \$394,900 less than the five years' average, and the deposits were \$775,520 more than the average for the five years.

## PART V.

1151. The first Canadian Act referring to building societies was passed in 1846, and was to encourage the establishment of building societies in Upper Canada. It was speedily followed by a similar Act for Lower Canada. In 1847, the Legislature of New Brunswick, and in 1849, that of Nova Scotia, passed Acts for the regulation of benefit societies. Since then there have been forty or more Acts passed by the several legislative authorities of what is now the Dominion of Canada.

1152. The Act of 1874, passed by the Dominion Parliament, seems to have given these institutions a fresh start, as the statistics show that of the now existing ones, eight were established before 1860, eight between 1860 and 1869, thirty-nine between 1870 and 1879, fourteen between 1880 and 1889, and one since 1889. More than one-half of all in operation were established between 1874 and 1880.

The largest number in operation in any one year was 91, in 1882. Since that date these institutions have been decreasing. In 1886 there were 77, and in 1893 there were 82, or nine fewer than in 1882.

The oldest established is the Lambton Loan and Investment Company, which was started in 1844.

1153. A process of consolidation appears to have been in operation during the past ten years. In 1882 the average amount of real estate under mortgage for each of the 91 then existing building and loan and investment companies was \$1,626,706, and in 1893 it was for each of the 82 companies \$2,778,657.

1154. The Act of 1874 permitted building societies to issue debentures and to take deposits, the latter privilege, however, being extended only to such institutions as had a paid up capital of \$200,000, subsequently, in 1877, reduced to \$100,000.

1155. In 1874 the debentures issued amounted to under \$20,000. In 1882 the debentures payable in Canada amounted to \$2,968,880, and those payable in Great Britain and elsewhere to \$23,701,481, a total of \$26,670,361. This total had increased in 1893 to \$59,436,500, of which payable in Great Britain and elsewhere was \$49,408,398, and in Canada \$10,028,102.

In 1874 the current loans on real estate were \$15,041,858; in 1882, \$68,025,897, and in 1893, \$110,916,560.

The deposits with these companies were, in 1874, \$4,614,812; in 1882, \$14,241,782, and in 1893, \$18,531,573.

The reserve fund, which in 1874 was somewhat over 16 per cent of the paid-up capital, was in 1893 over 30 per cent of the paid-up capital.

1156. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874, and a detailed statement for 1893, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns to the Federal Government in 1874, and 82 in 1893, 72 of which were in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, and 2 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1874 and 1893 the companies increased in number by 49, their paid-up capital increased \$27,403,094, their deposits \$13,916,761, and their total loans \$99,876,963.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1893.

## LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	8,042,158	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875.....	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876.....	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877.....	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878.....	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879.....	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880.....	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881.....	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882.....	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883.....	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884.....	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885.....	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886.....	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887.....	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888.....	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976
1889.....	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,757,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509
1890.....	34,659,312	9,801,174	17,893,567	53,424,241	5,951,293	121,729,587
1891.....	34,658,749	10,190,670	18,482,959	54,898,094	5,685,232	123,915,704
1892.....	35,097,101	10,658,575	19,392,165	57,837,230	6,051,125	129,036,196
1893.....	35,445,252	10,930,856	18,531,573	59,436,500	8,066,256	132,410,437

## ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875.....	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,005	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876.....	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877.....	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880.....	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881.....	61,948,053	64,493,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883.....	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
1885.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888.....	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	.....	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889.....	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	.....	14,284,911	116,376,818
1890.....	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	.....	14,060,705	122,886,516
1891.....	106,404,856	110,082,219	4,044,638	.....	14,958,928	125,041,146
1892.....	109,807,356	113,659,640	3,577,255	.....	16,466,760	130,126,400
1893.....	110,916,560	115,346,786	2,729,756	.....	17,903,499	133,250,285

1157. The following is a summary statement of the affairs of the loan companies and building societies in 1893 :—

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1893.

## LIABILITIES.

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Share- holders.	Deposits.	Deben- tures pay- able in Canada.	Deben- tures pay- able in Britain or elsewhere	Total Liabilities to the Public.	GRAND TOTAL LIABILITIES	
									1893.	1892.
Ontario.....	\$ 87,345,402	\$ 32,965,912	\$ 10,397,000	\$ 46,039,363	\$ 17,932,089	\$ 9,555,629	\$ 42,942,963	\$ 74,658,114	\$ 120,697,477	\$ 117,851,129
Quebec.....	6,220,249	2,378,840	523,856	3,274,322	477,230	270,373	6,465,435	7,375,322	10,649,644	10,110,863
Nova Scotia.....	201,000	100,500	10,000	734,207	122,254	202,100	.....	329,108	1,063,316	1,074,204
Total.....	93,766,651	35,445,252	10,930,856	50,047,892	18,531,573	10,028,102	49,408,398	82,362,544	132,410,437	129,036,196

## ASSETS.

PROVINCES.	Current Loans secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Share- holders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY OWNED.			Total Property Owned.	TOTAL ASSETS.	
				Office Furniture and Fixtures	Cash on hand.	Cash in Banks.		1893.	1892.
Ontario.....	\$ 100,782,389	\$ 671,215	\$ 105,030,857	\$ 41,835	\$ 84,078	\$ 2,024,004	\$ 16,506,469	\$ 121,537,325	\$ 118,941,333
Quebec.....	9,152,713	82,034	9,327,079	915	2,983	616,209	1,322,565	10,649,644	10,110,863
Nova Scotia.....	981,458	.....	988,850	410	75	2,407	74,465	1,063,316	1,074,204
Total.....	110,916,560	754,149	115,346,786	43,160	87,136	2,642,620	17,903,499	133,250,285	130,126,400



## MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVINCES.	Dividend declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount received from Borrowers during Year.	Amount received from Depositors during Year.	Amount repaid to Depositors during Year.	Amount Invested and secured by Mortgage.	Total amount of interest Paid and Credit- ed during Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount overdue and in default of Mortgages.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario .....	2,346,039	18,709,198	24,721,574	22,929,621	24,424,044	103,754,963	3,405,385	207,712,263	2,579,823
Quebec .....	160,414	1,874,044	1,534,666	434,985	390,217	8,162,483	338,335	18,573,809	160,399
Nova Scotia .....	5,025	282,629	55,823	73,180	149,569	230,858	16,715	1,563,800	6,226
Total .....	2,511,478	20,865,871	26,312,063	23,437,786	24,963,830	112,148,304	3,760,435	227,849,872	2,746,648

## 1158. STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1893.

## CAPITAL STOCK.

Capital subscribed.....	\$93,766,651 31
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## LIABILITIES.

1. Capital stock fully paid up.....	\$ 19,941,188
2. Capital stock subscribed, upon which has been paid.....	15,504,064
3. Accumulating stock.....	1,393,338
4. Reserve fund.....	10,930,856
5. Dividends declared and unpaid.....	1,039,266
6. Profits on accumulating stock.....	66,025
7. Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	1,173,155
Liabilities to stockholders.....	\$ 50,047,893
8. Deposits.....	18,531,573
9. Debentures payable in Canada.....	10,028,102
10. Debentures payable elsewhere.....	49,408,398
11. Debenture stock.....	2,613,395
12. Interest on debentures and debenture stock.....	812,562
13. Owing to banks.....	162,765
14. Other liabilities (description specified) in each return.....	805,749
Liabilities to the public.....	82,362,544
Total liabilities.....	132,410,437

## ASSETS.

## A. Current loans secured on—

1. Real estate.....	110,916,560
2. Dominion securities.....	
3. Provincial securities.....	
4. County or city securities.....	276,479
5. Township, town or village securities.....	233,163
6. School section securities.....	8,494
7. Loan companies debentures.....	17,175
8. Loans to shareholders on their stock.....	754,149
9. Otherwise secured (description specified) in each return.....	3,140,766

Total.....	115,346,786
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## B. Property owned—

10. Dominion securities—present cash value.....	354,911
11. Provincial do do.....	271,382
12. County or city securities do.....	1,016,161
13. Township, town or village securities—present cash value.....	694,212
14. School section securities—present cash value.....	197,877
15. Loan companies debentures.....	236,012
16. Office furniture and fixtures.....	43,160
17. Cash on hand.....	87,136
18. Cash in bank.....	2,642,620
19. Office premises.....	1,517,759
20. Loans secured on real estate held for sale.....	3,298,424
21. Other property (description specified) in each return—present cash value.....	7,543,845

Total property owned.....	17,903,499
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Total assets.....	133,250,285
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NOTE.—Liabilities of the Scottish American Investment Company (Limited) not included.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

Date of the establishment of the oldest company or society from which returns have been received.....1844.	
Amount of dividends declared during the year.....	\$ 2,511,478
“ loaned during the year.....	20,865,872
“ received from borrowers during the year.....	26,312,063
“ received from depositors during the year.....	23,437,786
“ repaid to depositors during the year.....	24,963,830
“ borrowed for purpose of investment.....	65,463,335
Debentures issued during the year.....	9,712,758
“ repaid during the year.....	8,253,047
“ which will mature within one year.....	11,982,951
Rate of interest borne by outstanding debentures.....	
Total amount of interest paid and accrued during the year.....	3,760,435
Expenses during the year, including commission agency and all other expenses at head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers.....	980,380
Estimated value of real estate under mortgage.....	227,849,872
Amount overdue and in default on mortgages.....	2,746,648
“ of mortgages payable by instalments.....	38,625,321
“ invested and secured by mortgage deeds.....	112,148,304
Number of mortgages upon which compulsory proceedings have been taken during the past year.....	1,111
Aggregate of mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken during the past year.....	2,370,030
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	5,191,251
Amount chargeable against such property.....	4,963,946
Present cash value of investments on mortgages and other securities.....	131,276,355

1159. The following table shows the value of real estate under mortgage to the loan societies, the amount of the mortgages and the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default on mortgages:—

YEAR.	Value of Real Estate Mortgaged.	Loans Secured by Mortgage.	Per cent of Loans to Value.	Overdue Mortgages.	Per cent of Overdue Loans to Mortgages.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	35,357,682	15,041,858	42·5	337,341	2·24
1875.....	42,963,676	18,360,715	42·7	433,559	2·36
1876.....	51,601,012	22,827,325	44·2	679,746	2·97
1877.....	61,672,236	28,282,712	45·8	709,308	2·51
1878.....	78,317,689	33,998,174	43·4	1,306,668	3·84
1879.....	77,419,501	34,781,494	45·0	1,880,348	5·40
1880.....	116,368,289	56,612,200	48·6	4,130,557	7·30
1881.....	132,986,695	61,948,053	46·6	3,044,091	4·91
1882.....	148,030,256	68,025,897	45·9	1,991,705	2·92
1883.....	147,758,031	69,922,344	47·3	1,900,035	2·72
1884.....	163,424,068	74,115,136	45·3	2,274,177	3·06
1885.....	166,651,537	78,775,243	47·2	3,084,114	3·91
1886.....	178,625,700	84,573,384	47·3	3,683,914	4·35
1887.....	185,121,682	86,901,364	47·0	3,292,417	3·79
1888.....	183,974,726	93,468,943	50·8	2,516,875	2·69
1889.....	205,780,434	98,726,041	48·0	2,358,274	2·38
1890.....	216,769,604	105,535,649	48·2	2,055,428	1·95
1891.....	223,021,899	106,404,856	47·7	2,138,500	2·03
1892.....	261,589,230	109,807,356	41·9	2,519,452	2·39
1893.....	227,849,872	110,916,560	48·7	2,746,648	2·48

In the last ten years the value of the real estate under mortgage has increased 39 per cent, the mortgages have increased in amount 50 per cent, and the overdue mortgages have increased 21 per cent.

1160. Chattel mortgages in the Province of Ontario numbered 19,722 for \$9,333,385, according to returns published by the Ontario Government. The average amount was \$473.25, against \$518.30 in 1892, \$490 in 1891, \$502 in 1890 and \$462 in 1889.

Of the total chattel mortgages, farmers gave :—

In 1893	54	per cent in number and	32·8	per cent in amount.
1892	57	“	33·8	“
1891	58	“	36·0	“
1890	61	“	39·6	“
1889	57	“	38·0	“

1161. The larger proportion of the total number of chattel mortgages was given by farmers, but the proportion of the total amount given by farmers was small, and was smaller in 1893 than in any of the previous years.

1162. In addition to the loan and investment companies making returns to the Federal Government, there are similar companies doing business wholly within a province, and, therefore, working under provincial charter. The following statement has been compiled from returns to the Ontario Government :—

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS DONE IN 1893 BY SIXTEEN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES IN ONTARIO WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN RETURNS FURNISHED TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
3,057,243	401,231	38,842	6,121,186	5,514,344	15,132,846

ASSETS.

Current Loans secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
12,254,604	12,471,296	1,023,047	306,970	2,661,550	15,132,846



## CHAPTER XV.

Railways of Canada.—Distribution by Provinces.—Capital Invested in Railways.—Railway Statistics.—Earnings and Expenditures.—Rolling Stock.—Freight Carried.—Accidents.—Government Railways.—Their Financial Position.—Principal Articles Carried.—Analysis of Business Done.—Canals.—Chronological Statement.—History of Canal Building in Canada.—Traffic on Canals of Canada.—Cost of Canals.—Revenue of Canals.—Transit and Intransit Trade.

1163. Chapter VII. contains special references to the early history of railways in Canada and deals with general questions connected with our railways.

Canada is fairly well supplied with railways. These, in connection with the canal and river system of the country, afford exceptional facilities for internal communication.

There were 15,627 miles of railways in operation in the whole Dominion on the 30th June, 1894, and 15,768 miles of track laid.

1164. The distribution by provinces is as follows :—

MILEAGE OF TRACK LAID AND SQUARE MILES OF AREA TO EACH  
MILE OF RAILWAY.

PROVINCES.	Miles of track laid.	Square miles of area to each mile of track laid.
Ontario.....	6,267	35
Quebec.....	3,024	75
New Brunswick.....	1,396	20
Nova Scotia.....	825	25
Prince Edward Island.....	210	9½
Manitoba.....	1,471	44
The four North-west Territories.....	1,772	225
British Columbia.....	800	478

In the older Provinces of Quebec and Ontario the southern portions are covered with a net-work of lines. Several railway centres have been established. Thus, six lines of railway centre at Quebec city, seven at Montreal, seven at Toronto and six at Ottawa. Nine railways centre at Winnipeg.

Of the older provinces New Brunswick is better supplied with railways in proportion to area than any of the others.

## 1165. Taken according to population :

Ontario	has population,	43·7	per cent ;	railway miles,	39·6	per cent.
Quebec	"	30·8	"	"	19·1	"
Nova Scotia	"	9·3	"	"	5·2	"
New Brunswick	"	6·6	"	"	8·8	"
P. E. Island	"	2·3	"	"	1·3	"
Manitoba	"	3·2	"	"	9·3	"
Four N.W. Ter.	"	1·4	"	"	11·2	"
B. Columbia	"	2·0	"	"	5·5	"

1166. The immense aid railways are to the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories is seen in the above statement. The country has provided those parts of the Dominion with railway facilities far in advance of population, it having been felt that if the great fertile plains are to become the habitation of millions of people, railway communication should precede population.

The statement is made that during the harvest of 1895 wheat to the value, at 50 cents per bushel, of one million dollars was cut every day. As but a small portion would be required for use within the province, the exportable surplus would be very large. In dealing with the export the advantage of having a railway like the Canadian Pacific is incalculable. The one year's crop has demonstrated the necessity of having railway communication, even though it seems in excess of the wants of the population judged by ordinary standards.

1167. In 1850 there were sixty-six miles of railway in operation in all Canada, which increased to 2,065 miles in 1860, and to 2,278 miles in 1867, when the provinces were united. In the next ten years there was an increase of 3,304 in the mileage. In 1888 there were 12,184 miles in operation, and in 1894 the miles of railway in operation had increased to 15,627. Thus, since Confederation (1867) there has been an increase of 13,349 miles of railway in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1894 to \$887,975,020.

Canada has 130 railways. Twenty-four of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk railway system. The consolidation of 24 others has produced the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The remaining 82 have more or less consolidated, so that in all there are 74 separate organizations. Two of these are bridge companies, with  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles of rails ; one is a tunnel with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles of rails, and one is an electric railway nearly 14 miles long, the Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Railway, leaving 69 railways besides the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial.

The mileage (track laid) of these several organizations is :—

Canadian Pacific.....	6,127 20
Grand Trunk.....	3,158 00
Intercolonial .....	1,383 60
Other railways.....	5,079 04
Electric railway (one).....	13 67
Bridges and tunnel.....	6 08
Total.....	15,767 60

As a rule, the railways of Canada are built with a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The exceptions to the rule are the Carillon & Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the Montford Colonization and the Alberta Coal Railways, each with a gauge of 3 feet.

1168. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, shows to what a large extent the railways of this country have been assisted by state and municipal aid. The Dominion Government has contributed at the rate of \$9,462 per mile constructed, and the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of \$1,862 per total mileage constructed. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile were much larger:—

## PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL.	AMOUNT			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital .....	238,769,386	244,844,382	253,029,728	255,991,540
Preference " .....	101,000,400	99,555,900	118,847,559	105,768,967
Bonded debt .....	292,291,654	305,120,200	307,225,888	327,003,803
Aid from Dominion Government .....	142,934,781	144,214,384	147,212,610	149,192,089
“ Ontario Government .....	6,032,585	6,171,181	6,391,933	6,486,039
“ Quebec “ .....	10,879,134	12,033,013	12,630,410	13,711,771
“ New Brunswick Government .....	4,297,501	4,365,356	4,425,282	4,432,482
“ Nova Scotia Government .....	2,007,996	1,999,696	2,121,944	2,075,344
“ Manitoba Government .....	2,477,250	2,390,690	2,623,287	2,625,562
“ British Columbia Govt. ....	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
“ Municipalities .....	13,817,509	13,981,248	14,017,957	14,178,611
Capital from other sources .....	2,102,062	10,278,200	3,592,378	6,471,312
Total .....	816,647,758	844,991,750	872,156,476	887,975,020

1169. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows:—

—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ordinary share capital .....	31·0	30·0	29·2	28·9	29·01	28·83
Bonded debt .....	33·0	34·0	35·8	36·1	35·23	36·83
Dominion Government aid .....	18·0	18·0	17·5	17·1	16·88	16·80
Preference share capital .....	12·0	12·0	12·3	11·7	13·63	11·91
Provincial Government aid .....	3·0	3·0	3·2	3·2	3·23	3·31
Municipal aid .....	2·0	2·0	1·7	1·7	1·61	1·60
Other sources .....	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·2	0·41	0·72

It will be seen that 21·7 per cent of the total capita has been contributed by federal, provincial and municipal aid.

1170. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, incomplete; only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditures of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

## RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Miles in Opera- tion.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.
					\$	\$	
1875.....	4,856½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81·
1876.....	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,085	15,802,721	82·
1877.....	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82·
1878.....	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78·
1879.....	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81·
1880.....	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,540,705	71·
1881.....	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72·
1882.....	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77·
1883.....	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74·
1884.....	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77·
1885.....	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75·
1886.....	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	24,177,582	72·
1887.....	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71·
1888.....	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,159,153	30,652,048	73·
1889.....	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74·
1890.....	13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70·
1891.....	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73·
1892.....	14,588	44,448,468	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	70·
1893.....	15,020	44,385,953	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033	70·
1894.....	15,627	43,770,029	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,528	35,218,433	71·

During the period covered by the table the train mileage increased 148 per cent; the number of passengers carried, 178 per cent, and the tons of freight transported, 265 per cent. The earnings increased in the same period 154 per cent, and the working expenses, instead of keeping pace with the earnings, increased only 124 per cent. The last column in the table shows the proportion of expenses to receipts year by year. Taking 1894 there were only three years in which the proportion of earnings consumed in expenses was less.



1171. There was a decrease in the total receipts in 1894 of \$2,489,869, as compared with the preceding year, while the working expenses showed a decrease of \$1,397,600, and the proportion of expenses to receipts was 71 per cent, being 1 per cent higher than in 1893. The earnings and expenses per mile are as follows, in the years named. The increase or decrease shown in the table is, in each case, with the year immediately preceding :—

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Increase or Decrease.	YEAR.	Working Expenses.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1875.....	4,033	—	1875.....	3,268	—
1880.....	3,418	615	1880.....	2,444	824
1885.....	3,175	243	1885.....	2,366	78
1886.....	3,106	69	1886.....	2,260	106
1887.....	3,332	226	1887.....	2,363	197
1888.....	3,465	133	1888.....	2,520	157
1889.....	3,338	127	1889.....	2,458	62
1890.....	3,534	196	1890.....	2,483	25
1891.....	3,440	94	1891.....	2,495	12
1892.....	3,543	103	1892.....	2,501	6
1893.....	3,465	78	1893.....	2,438	63
1894.....	3,171	294	1894.....	2,254	184

1172. The proportion of net earnings to capital paid in 1894 was 1·61 per cent ; in 1893, 1·77 per cent ; in 1892, 1·80 per cent ; 1891, 1·62 per cent ; 1890, 1·77 per cent ; 1889, 1·47 per cent ; 1888, 1·58 per cent ; 1887, 1·64 per cent, and 1886, 1·41 per cent. There was a decrease of 1,282,483 tons in the quantity of freight carried, as compared with 1893, and an increase of 15,050,280 tons, as compared with 1875 ; and while in the last named year the quantity carried was 1,174 tons per mile, in 1894 it was 1,326 tons per mile. There was a decrease in the train mileage of 715,924 miles, and an increase of 844,471 persons in the number of passengers carried.

1173. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1893 and 1894, particulars of the principal lines being given separately :—

## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1893 AND 1894.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
			\$	\$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	159	159	7,187,355	7,187,355	144,523	153,424	561,675	490,759
Canada Southern.....	379	381	35,128,159	35,044,066	633,851	586,195	3,027,548	2,645,405
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,785	6,127	297,797,111	306,750,154	3,335,598	3,153,840	4,266,348	4,014,915
Central Ontario.....	104	104	3,170,000	3,170,000	54,150	46,157	58,894	48,633
Grand Trunk system.....	3,168	3,158	334,073,611	313,756,591	5,705,364	6,195,597	7,351,342	7,185,489
Manitoba & North-western.....	250	250	10,910,274	11,078,174	26,825	21,777	71,936	58,552
Quebec Central.....	154	154	8,603,556	8,775,349	117,801	103,508	158,873	150,045
South-eastern system.....	201	201	6,120,672	6,748,579	195,263	187,885	518,885	560,459
Windsor & Annapolis.....	133	133	44,359,225	4,300,030	160,966	160,092	120,449	161,648
Other lines.....	3,335	3,608	106,137,260	132,061,416	1,818,697	2,429,734	4,423,091	4,008,923
Total.....	13,668	14,275	813,487,223	828,871,714	12,193,038	13,037,709	20,558,801	19,324,829
Government railways.....	1,352	1,352	*58,669,252	59,103,306	1,424,989	1,424,789	1,444,798	1,396,287
Total for Canada.....	15,020	15,627	872,156,475	887,975,020	13,618,027	14,462,498	22,003,599	20,721,116

RAILWAYS.	Train mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to receipts.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Canada Atlantic.....	469,230	462,714	\$ 571,372	\$ 586,170	\$ 370,050	\$ 401,126	\$ 65.00	\$ 68.00
Canada Southern.....	3,572,667	3,186,670	4,896,636	4,494,151	3,705,237	3,022,662	75.00	67.00
Canadian Pacific system .....	13,835,862	13,212,764	20,795,305	19,357,098	12,665,587	12,447,808	61.00	64.00
Central Ontario.....	107,732	88,201	76,791	79,186	79,186	70,125	90.00	91.00
Grand Trunk system.....	17,288,493	17,581,239	17,865,052	17,319,736	12,786,445	12,121,667	72.00	70.00
Manitoba & North-western.....	129,920	99,641	219,185	179,440	190,892	188,211	87.00	105.00
Quebec Central.....	261,724	239,626	303,294	278,438	204,011	193,721	67.00	70.00
South-eastern system .....	450,374	383,320	496,496	467,398	447,529	354,899	90.00	76.00
Windsor & Annapolis.....	314,724	297,560	331,416	312,066	218,362	211,948	66.00	67.00
Other lines.....	3,329,586	3,773,007	3,247,250	3,343,187	2,676,994	2,997,704	82.00	90.00
Total.....	35,758,312	39,344,873	48,814,207	46,414,484	33,344,293	32,009,871	68.00	69.00
Government railways.....	4,627,641	4,425,156	3,226,190	3,146,041	3,271,740	3,208,562	101.00	102.00
Total for Canada.....	44,385,953	43,770,029	52,042,397	49,552,528	36,616,033	35,218,433	70.00	71.00

\*Including Windsor branch. †Windsor branch included in Government railways.

As compared with 1893 there was an increase in 1894 of \$1 per \$100, both with and without Government railways, in the proportion of expenses to receipts.

1174. The Canadian Pacific system has the greater number of miles in operation, but the Grand Trunk system has considerably the larger traffic, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being in 1894 at the rate of 6,943 tons per mile. There was a decrease of 1,045 tons per mile, compared with 1893, which latter year showed a decrease of 388 tons, as compared with 1892. That on the Grand Trunk system was 2,275 tons, a decrease of 45 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 655 tons, a decrease of 82 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: On the Grand Trunk 1,961, an increase of 160; on the Canada Southern 1,538, a decrease of 134; and on the Canadian Pacific 514, a decrease of 63. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: On the Canada Southern, 9,427 miles in 1893 and 8,364 in 1894; on the Grand Trunk, 5,457 miles in 1893 and 5,567 in 1894, and on the Canadian Pacific, 2,392 miles in 1893 and 2,156 in 1894.

1175. The following table shows the percentage of gross receipts expended in working the railways of Canada during the period 1875-94:—

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS RECEIPTS EXPENDED IN WORKING THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

1875.....	81·02	1885.....	74·51
1876.....	81·68	1886.....	74·29
1877.....	81·58	1887.....	71·12
1878.....	78·46	1888.....	72·70
1879.....	81·24	1889.....	71·26
1880.....	71·47	1890.....	70·26
1881.....	71·89	1891.....	72·56
1882.....	77·13	1892.....	70·60
1883.....	74·27	1893.....	70·36
1884.....	76·58	1894.....	71·07

Divided into five-year periods, the average is as under:—

1875-79.....	80·80 per cent.
1880-84.....	74·27 “
1885-89.....	72·78 “
1890-94 (four years).....	70·97 “

It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of receipts required to be expended in working the railways.

Comparing Canada with similar regions of the United States, it is seen that the proportion is not quite so high in Canada, notwithstanding the occasional greater difficulties in winter. In the New England States the proportion is 72·70 per cent, in the Middle States, 70·74 per cent, and in the Central Northern States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin it is 71·5 per cent.



1176. The following table is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile :—

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1894.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	130,287	365,030	90,853	586,170	3,686
Canada Southern.....	1,513,087	2,814,481	166,583	4,494,151	11,796
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,303,629	11,707,626	2,346,843	19,357,098	3,159
Grand Trunk system.....	5,940,773	10,466,542	912,421	17,319,736	5,484
Intercolonial.....	958,915	1,834,126	194,469	2,987,510	2,618
Quebec Central.....	102,144	163,714	12,580	278,438	1,808
Manitoba & North-western.....	45,599	116,231	17,619	79,449	718
South-eastern system.....	123,138	320,481	23,779	467,398	2,325
Other lines.....	1,334,849	2,194,251	355,478	3,882,578	957
Total.....	15,452,421	29,982,482	4,117,625	49,552,528	3,171

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1894.

RAILWAY.	Main-tenance of Line Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	69,478	183,305	148,343	401,126	2,522
Canada Southern.....	478,998	1,103,200	1,440,464	3,022,662	7,933
Canadian Pacific system.....	2,733,886	4,682,280	5,031,642	12,447,808	2,032
Grand Trunk system.....	2,100,614	5,500,120	4,520,933	12,121,667	3,838
Intercolonial.....	656,758	1,503,619	821,295	2,981,672	2,613
Quebec Central.....	50,665	65,810	77,246	193,721	1,258
Manitoba & North-western.....	55,040	69,061	164,110	188,211	753
South-eastern system.....	76,406	167,327	111,166	354,899	1,766
Other lines.....	1,090,750	1,232,939	1,180,978	3,506,667	865
Total.....	7,314,595	14,507,661	13,396,177	35,218,433	2,254

The receipts from freight traffic formed 60·5 per cent, and from passenger traffic 31·2 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 41·2 per cent were for working and repairs, 38·0 per cent for general working expenses, and 20·8 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per

mile on the Canada Southern were three times as much as those of any other of the large roads, excepting the Grand Trunk, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The receipts on the Intercolonial Railway were \$5 per mile in excess of the expenses, as compared with an excess of expenditure of \$433 per mile in 1892, and of \$600 per mile in 1891. The receipts from freight traffic in 1893 formed 63·3 per cent and from passenger traffic 29 per cent of the total. 42·4 per cent of the working expenses were for working and repairs, 36·8 per cent for general working expenses and 20·8 per cent for maintenance of line. The percentage of receipts from freight was less in 1894, and percentage from passengers more. Working and repairs were less, general working expenses less, and maintenance of line, etc., exactly the same in 1894 as in 1893.

1177. The receipts per train mile in Canada were \$1.13 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the Australasian colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table:—

#### GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.

New Zealand.....	\$1 80	Austria-Hungary ....	\$1 24
New South Wales.....	1 78	Russia.....	1 11
South Australia .....	1 57	Italy (State lines).....	1 01
United Kingdom .....	1 32	Germany ".....	0 85
Victoria .....	1 33	France .....	1 03
Canada.....	1 17	Belgium.....	0 67
Queensland .....	1 15	Tasmania .....	0 91
Western Australia .....	0 97		

The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was \$1.45, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy, France and Austria-Hungary, but higher than in the other countries named below.

#### AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Queensland.....	\$2 98	Canada .....	\$1 45
South Australia .....	2 88	Austria-Hungary .....	1 48
Russia.....	2 90	Denmark.....	1 11
New South Wales .....	2 03	Switzerland... ..	1 11
Roumania.....	1 99	Norway .....	0 85
Italy.....	1 82	Germany .....	0 79
Victoria .....	1 92	Holland.....	0 75
New Zealand.....	1 66	United Kingdom .....	0 68
France .....	1 52	Belgium.....	0 65
Tasmania .....	1 34		

The greater distances to be travelled, no doubt, account for the average amount being higher in the Colonies than in the United Kingdom and European countries.

1178. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, \$56,313, which is lower than in European countries and the United States, but higher than in most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table, taken partly from the Victorian Year-Book, 1893, the conversions having been made in this office:—

## CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.
	\$		\$
England and Wales.....	269,851	Victoria .....	62,537
United Kingdom.....	228,960	Canada.....	56,313
Scotland .....	199,638	United States.....	61,409
France .....	133,833	Australia .....	48,618
Belgium .....	108,921	India.....	43,785
British Dominions .....	100,988	Tasmania .....	39,926
Germany .....	98,705	Cape Colony.....	39,040
Austria.....	96,520	New Zealand .....	38,165
Switzerland.....	95,011	Norway.....	35,483
Holland .....	90,355	Queensland .....	33,483
Italy.....	82,217	South Australia.....	33,298
New South Wales.....	70,854	Sweden .....	29,603
Ireland.....	63,064	Western Australia .....	21,720

The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very small, and, with two exceptions, is lower than that of any country or colony named in the following table, which is taken partly from the Victorian Year-Book, 1893. The proportion in Canada would be slightly higher if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, but, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 141 completed miles not yet in operation, and of 358 miles at present under construction.

## PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Per cent.	COUNTRIES.	Per cent.
Cape Colony.....	5·75	Ireland.....	3·80
Germany.....	5·40	Scotland.....	3·35
India .....	4·96	Australasia .....	*3·12
Belgium .....	4·55	Sweden.....	3·24
Argentine Confederation .....	4·35	New South Wales.....	*3·17
England and Wales.....	3·63	Holland.....	3·18
Switzerland.....	4·21	New Zealand .....	*2·66
United Kingdom.....	3·60	Italy.....	2·62
Victoria.....	*3·95	Queensland .....	*1·83
Austria-Hungary.....	4·10	Canada.....	1·61
France .....	3·99	Norway .....	1·78
South Australia.....	*4·00	Tasmania .....	*0·54
British Dominion.....	3·93	Western Australia .....	+1·12

\*Average of five years, 86-90.

†Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

1179. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10

per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found very far to exceed the limit, as in 1894 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·59 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$495,525,280, and the actual cost \$887,975,020. In the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Germany, Russia and the United States it is below it.

The following table shows the total cost and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1894 :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1894.

RAILWAYS.	Number of Miles.	THEORETICAL COST.		ACTUAL COST.	
		Total.	Per mile	Total.	Per mile
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta Railway & Coal Co.....	174	1,273,480	7,319	5,480,092	31,494
Canada Atlantic.....	159	5,861,700	38,866	7,187,355	45,203
Canada Southern.....	381	44,941,510	117,956	35,044,066	91,979
Canadian Pacific system.....	6,127	193,570,980	31,593	306,750,154	50,065
Central Ontario.....	104	767,910	7,384	3,170,000	30,481
Erie & Huron.....	77	1,112,550	14,449	3,122,738	40,555
Esquimault & Nanaimo.....	78	1,291,420	16,557	3,074,718	39,419
Grand Trunk system.....	3,158	173,197,360	54,844	313,756,591	99,352
‡Intercolonial.....	1,143	29,875,100	26,183	55,352,741	47,189
Kingston & Pembroke.....	113	1,426,970	12,628	5,994,613	53,050
*Manitoba & North-Western....	250	1,794,490	7,177	11,078,174	44,312
North Pacific & Manitoba.....	264	2,156,250	8,168	7,542,250	28,569
Pontiac & Pacific Junction.....	61	393,370	6,448	1,000,828	16,407
Prince Edward Island.....	211	1,585,330	7,513	3,750,565	17,775
Quebec Central.....	154	1,784,380	18,080	8,775,349	56,982
Quebec & Lake St. John.....	242	1,643,120	6,790	11,567,250	47,798
Shore Line.....	82	315,790	3,851	1,317,000	16,061
South Eastern system.....	201	5,673,980	23,253	6,748,379	33,575
†Windsor & Annapolis.....	133	3,120,660	23,463	\$4,400,030	43,564
Total.....	13,110	471,786,350	35,987	795,113,093	60,649

\*Saskatchewan and Western included.

†Windsor Branch and Cornwallis Valley included.

‡Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included, but not P.E.I. Ry.

§Windsor Branch included with Intercolonial.

There is, it will be seen, only one railway in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than that on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been \$6,790 per mile, its actual cost was no less than \$47,798 per mile.



1180. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions and some foreign countries :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Annual Re- ceipts per Mile Open.	COUNTRIES.	Annual Re- ceipts per Mile Open.
	\$		\$
England and Wales.....	23,003	New South Wales.....	6,920
United Kingdom.....	19,006	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4,957
Belgium.....	12,420	Cape Colony .....	4,798
France.....	11,042	Jamaica.....	4,078
Russia.....	7,314	Australia .....	4,675
Germany.....	11,451	Australasia.....	4,302
Austria-Hungary.....	7,616	Canada.....	3,171
Natal.....	7,265	New Zealand.....	2,925
India.....	6,648	Barbados.....	2,380
Ceylon.....	6,575	South Australia.....	3,309
United States.....	7,050	Newfoundland.....	2,088
Italy.....	6,390	Queensland.....	2,209
Victoria.....	5,188	Tasmania.....	2,229
Mauritius.....	5,856	Western Australia.....	1,625

The receipts per mile are less in Canada than in most of the countries named, but are higher than in the Australasian colonies, with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the more correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

1181. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1891 and 1894 will be found in the next table :—

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1891.....	1,850	142	849	624	560	34,365	14,614	3,559
1892.....	1,961	155	909	634	591	35,668	15,403	3,584
1893.....	1,954	161	977	664	610	35,741	15,719	3,455
1894.....	2,002	199	992	670	636	35,852	14,904	4,699
Increase or De- crease, 1894 and 1893.....	+ 48	+ 38	+ 15	+ 6	+ 26	+111	—815	+ 1,244

The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following number of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emi- grant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.
1891 .....	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289
1892 .....	39	7	39	2	16	2,992	195
1893 .....	17	6	28	2	9	1,946	174
1894 .....	37	45	31	5	10	3,094	*329

\* Including coal and dump cars.

Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

Rolling Stock.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	C.P.R. System.	G.T.R. System.	C.P.R. System.	G.T.R. System.	C.P.R. System.	G.T.R. System.	C.P.R. System.	G.T.R. System.
Engines.....	506	717	589	722	583	722	592	722
Sleeping & parlour cars.....	104	*11	118	16	122	11	121	45
First class cars....	167	380	183	390	220	390	217	390
Second class and emigrant cars....	156	225	159	225	175	225	168	225
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	157	214	177	214	187	214	193	214
Cattle and box cars	11,058	15,529	11,903	16,014	11,742	16,014	11,785	16,014
Platform cars.....	3,156	6,098	3,331	6,568	3,513	6,568	3,543	5,344
Coal and dump cars	475	.....	471	.....	361	.....	361	1,225

\* Sleeping cars only.

1182. In the railway report for 1876, the number of miles of railway laid with steel rails is given at 2,273 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles. This included mileage owned by Canadian companies in the United States. But it may be said that about 45 per cent of the main tracks in Canada were laid with steel rails. In 1886 the number of miles of steel rails was 10,303, and of iron, 1,220. In 1894 the number of miles of steel rails laid was 15,368, there being only 400 miles with iron rails.

During the period of 1876-94, practically all the railways have been supplied with steel rails.

In 1876 the range of the weight of the steel rail then laid was from 56 to 60 pounds per yard.

In 1894 the range was from 56 to 80 pounds, the St. Clair tunnel being laid with rails weighing 100 pounds per yard.

1183. The Canada Southern has  $95\frac{1}{4}$  miles of double track ; the Intercolonial has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles ; the Canadian Pacific, 13 1-5 miles, and the Grand Trunk,  $404\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The number of ties per mile on Canadian Railways is, as a general rule, 2,640. The Canada Southern, the Canadian Coal & Railway Co., the Montreal & Vermont Junction, and Montreal, Portland & Boston, have each 3,000. Parts of the Canadian Pacific have 3,168. The Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway has 2,992.

1184. There were 59 grain elevators reported in 1894. The number of level crossings was 1,604, of which 135 were guarded. There were 406 overhead bridges reported, with heights above rail level varying from 14 to 32 feet. The number of junctions between different railways was 313, and between main and branch lines 215.

1185. Of the 15,627 miles of completed railway, all but 298 miles are laid on a 4 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  gauge.

1186. Of the 43,770,029 train miles run in 1894, 16,542,860 miles were with passenger trains, 21,423,496 miles with freight trains, and 5,803,673 miles with mixed, freight and passenger trains. The engine mileages was 57,401,514 miles.

1187. The average rate of speed of passenger trains on all Canadian lines was 23 miles per hour. The Canada Southern averaged 45 miles ; the Canada Atlantic, Lake Erie and Detroit, 35 miles each ; the Montreal & Sorel (South Shore), the St Lawrence & Adirondack, the South Eastern and the Grand Trunk, 30 miles each ; the Canadian Pacific, 28 miles ; the Yarmouth & Annapolis, the Manitoba & North-Western, 27 miles each, and the Intercolonial, 25 miles.

The average rate of speed of freight trains was 17 miles an hour. 24 systems made over 17 miles ; 4 made 17, and 28 made under 17 miles.

1188. There were in addition to the 15,627 miles of railway (track laid) 63 miles of railway belonging to coal companies, all in Nova Scotia, and 527 miles of double track.

The coal roads are all of the standard gauge, excepting 2 (13 miles) of 3 feet gauge ; 1 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles) of 3 feet 6 inches gauge, and 1 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles) of 3 feet 8 in. gauge. The coal railways had, in 1894, 21 engines and 1,397 waggons.

1189. The progress made in Canada since Confederation has been very great. The total miles in operation in 1867, was 2,258 miles ; in 1894, including double tracks and coal companies, it was 16,215 miles.

The following table shows the condition in 1867 :—

## RAILWAYS IN CANADA—1867.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Cars, all kinds.	Passengers.	Freight.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$
Grand Trunk .....	298	4,339	1,415,723	1,013,512	6,617,867	4,925,776
Great Western .....	94	1,566	715,721	581,772	3,732,938	1,833,238
Nova Scotia .....	22	297	105,879	58,412	155,098	132,399
Northern .....	18	422	129,141	200,668	561,370	422,443
London and Port Stanley...	2	47	43,923	25,493	42,686	30,834
New Brunswick and Canada.	6	74	15,550	55,206	79,781	53,506
Brockville and Ottawa.....	7	145	52,740	53,566	138,660	70,152
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..	7	106	54,332	30,358	128,625	107,038
Welland .....	5	161	46,442	.....	73,734	76,097
Midland .....	11	394	46,027	197,324	242,157	128,930
Cobourg and Peterboro'....	4	152	.....	.....	94,673	58,500
St. Lawrence and Industry..	3	11	.....	.....	7,850	.....
European and North American .....	14	190	159,119	55,998	154,370	114,296
Total, 1867.....	491	7,924	2,784,596	2,272,309	12,029,809	7,953,209
“ 1893.....	1,954	57,267	13,618,027	22,003,599	52,042,397	36,616,033
“ 1894.....	2,002	57,952	14,462,498	20,721,116	49,552,528	35,218,433

1190. Taking the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Nova Scotian, the Northern and the Midland, which railways carried 87 per cent of the passengers and 90 per cent of the freight, their passengers, in 1867, numbered 2,412,496, and their revenue from this source was \$3,987,467; and their freight amounted to 2,051,688 tons, the carrying of which gave a revenue of \$6,545,932. The average charge per passenger was \$1.63, and per ton of freight, \$3.19.

In 1894 the receipts from passengers carried amounted to \$15,452,421 and from freights, including mail and express freight, \$32,165,425. If the rates of 1867 are applied to the freight and passenger business of 1894, the result is receipts from passengers \$23,573,871 and from freights \$66,100,350.

The cost to the average passenger for railway transport in 1894 was \$1.07 and the cost of transporting one ton of freight averaged \$1.55. The difference is the gain to the country in its transport bill for goods carried by railways. The average passenger is carried for 34 per cent less than the charges of 1867, and the average cost of freight is 51 per cent less.

The Dominion Government has granted aid to railways (including the construction of the Intercolonial) to the amount of 154 million dollars. At 4 per cent the interest on this would be 6 million dollars a year. The saving effected by the public in the one year, 1894, caused by the reduced rates, and taking 1867 as the standard, would pay the interest charges for 14 years.

Mr. Mulhall, in a paper entitled “Our Colonial Empire,” published in the *Contemporary Review* for May 1895, and dealing with recent years only, says “the average cost of construction per mile in Canada was £11,900. The net earnings were £211 per mile. The net profit in 1893 on every £100 invested in railways was £1.15.6 in Canada. The annual loss



on Canadian railways, that is the difference between the net profits and the interest on capital, appears to be £4,000,000. The saving in freight, meantime, at 10 per cent on imports and exports would be £5,000,000 per annum, which more than covers the loss."

Whichever mode of estimating the beneficial effects of railways is adopted it is clear that the result of the expenditure on account of railways by the Dominion Government, the several Provincial Governments and the Municipalities is a great saving to the people.

1191. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1894 :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON  
CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1894.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live stock.	Lumber of all kinds except Firewood.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic. ....	8,293	12,360	3,160	256,037
Canada Southern. ....	150,335	375,399	106,387	228,442
Canadian Pacific system. ....	236,022	567,104	99,286	807,539
Grand Trunk system. ....	437,291	1,016,081	383,947	1,012,055
Intercolonial. ....	94,496	28,681	12,404	250,635
Quebec Central. ....	10,001	842	1,655	74,317
Manitoba North-western. ....	3,745	37,878	3,283	3,322
South-eastern system. ....	23,492	100,885	2,151	103,807
Other lines. ....	149,210	433,364	227,853	873,165
Total. ....	1,112,885	2,567,594	840,126	3,609,319

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manufac- tured goods	All other articles.	Total weight carried.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic. ....	50,246	10,107	150,556	440,759
Canada Southern. ....	40,428	377,360	1,367,055	2,645,406
Canadian Pacific system. ....	304,804	1,070,371	934,789	4,014,915
Grand Trunk system. ....	269,420	688,689	3,378,006	7,185,489
Intercolonial. ....	24,720	331,635	600,139	1,342,710
Quebec Central. ....	1,913	2,758	58,559	150,045
Manitoba North-western. ....	1,005	6,732	2,587	58,552
South-eastern system. ....	25,346	117,314	187,464	560,459
Other lines. ....	292,819	316,407	1,979,963	4,272,781
Total. ....	1,010,701	2,921,373	8,659,118	20,721,116

1192. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz. : 34 per cent of the total freight, as compared with 33 per cent in 1893. The Canadian Pacific carried 19 per cent, being the same as in 1893 ; the Canada Southern carried 13 per cent, as compared with 12 per cent in

1893. The total tons carried show a decrease of 1,282,483 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

1193. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 20 years :—

YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.	YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.
1875.....	92	289	1885.....	157	684
1876.....	109	304	1886.....	144	571
1877.....	111	317	1887.....	178	633
1878.....	97	361	1888.....	231	775
1879.....	107	66	1889.....	210	875
1880.....	87	102	1890.....	218	838
1881.....	99	147	1891.....	196	818
1882.....	147	397	1892.....	233	879
1883.....	169	550	1893.....	216	708
1884.....	227	796	1894.....	211	694

There was a decrease of 5 in the number of persons killed, and 14 in the number of persons injured. Four employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 521 injured, no less than 243 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 46.6 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last four years :—

	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.....	13	105	14	40	11	55	12	64
Employees.....	65	583	110	700	72	533	67	521
Others.....	118	130	109	139	133	120	132	109
	196	818	233	879	216	708	211	694

The number of passengers killed was 1 more, and the number injured 19 more than in 1893. Six of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 6 deaths. Twelve employees were killed by being on the track and 25 by falling from trains. Ninety "other" persons, out of 132 were killed by being on the track, and 83 out of 113 were injured from a similar cause.

The following is an analysis of railway accidents in Canada during the years 1893 and 1894 :—

1893.

CAUSES.	Employees.		Passengers.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling off trains.....	21	60	2	10	2	11	23	81
Jumping off trains.....	6	35	5	24	15	21	26	80
At work on track.....	1	14			2		3	14
Head out of window.....		3						3
Coupling cars.....	9	276				1	9	277
Collisions.....	8	40	3	16	3	11	14	67
Walking on track.....	12	30			87	56	99	86
Explosions.....		5						5
Striking bridges.....		2						2
Other causes.....	13	68	1	5	23	20	37	93
Totals.....	70	522	11	55	135	120	216	708

1894.

Falling off trains.....	25	83	1	12	8	6	34	101
Jumping off trains.....	3	37	6	12	14	12	23	61
At work on track.....	4	10					4	10
Head out of window.....		1						1
Coupling cars.....	4	243					4	243
Collisions, derailment.....	10	38	2	26		3	13	67
Walking on track.....	12	25	1		90	73	103	98
Explosions.....								
Striking bridges.....					1			1
Other causes.....	9	84	2	13	19	16	30	113
Totals.....	67	521	12	63	132	110	211	694

In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands only fairly well as regards safe travelling :—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-94.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875.....	2.11	1885.....	0.82
1876.....	0.90	1886.....	0.61
1877.....	0.82	1887.....	1.03
1878.....	1.40	1888.....	1.75
1879.....	1.38	1889.....	3.05
1880.....	1.55	1890.....	0.86
1881.....	0.72	1891.....	0.98
1882.....	1.07	1892.....	1.03
1883.....	0.52	1893.....	0.81
1884.....	4.60	1894.....	0.83

Average for the whole period..... 1.34

The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1893, which show that only 1 passenger in 8,237,519 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 715,132 injured, and season ticket-holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1893 were 1 passenger killed in 1,238,002, and 1 in 247,600 injured. In 1894 the figures for Canada were 1 passenger killed in every 1,205,208, and 1 injured in 225,976. In the United States, in 1893, 299 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,985,152, and 3,229 injured, or 1 in every 183,821.

1194. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling in Canada is not quite as safe as in the countries named. In fact Canada has more killed per million than any of the countries in the list. Taking the period since 1875, the yearly average of passengers killed in Canada has been 1·34. The past two years, 1893 and 1894, show a great improvement on that average, but compared with the figures of other countries there is room still for greater improvement. The figures are principally for 1892 :—

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	PASSENGERS.			
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed per Million carried.	Injured per Million carried.
Austria-Hungary .....	13	131	0·11	1·11
Belgium .....	9	134	0·10	1·52
France .....	67	333	0·23	1·16
German Empire .....	46	153	0·10	0·33
Bavaria .....	2	13	0·06	1·35
Baden .....	7	2	0·34	0·09
Wurtemberg .....	3	10	0·17	0·56
Holland .....	4	4	0·21	0·21
Italy .....	7	141	0·14	2·77
Norway .....	2	.....	0·45	.....
Portugal .....	2	16	0·45	3·62
Russia in Europe .....	19	88	0·52	2·39
Spain .....	10	72	0·40	2·91
Sweden .....	.....	1	.....	0·08
Switzerland .....	8	22	0·21	0·59
New South Wales .....	7	47	0·35	2·36
Victoria .....	.....	134	.....	2·42
South Australia .....	1	.....	0·17	0·76
New Zealand .....	3	9	0·52	1·56
Canada (1894) .....	12	64	0·83	4·42



1195. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried, relatively to population and length of line in each year from 1875.—

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1893.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,175
1876	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,228
1877	1·51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878	1·58	1,049	1·93	1,283
1879	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880	1·53	938	2·36	1,422
1881	1·60	956	2·78	1,662
1882	1·13	1,242	3·10	1,802
1883	2·16	1,098	2·99	1,520
1884	2·23	1,043	3·06	1,432
1885	2·13	953	3·23	1,444
1886	2·15	922	3·42	1,465
1887	2·31	914	3·53	1,401
1888	2·44	938	3·67	1,412
1889	2·57	962	3·79	1,417
1890	2·68	967	4·34	1,568
1891	2·73	944	4·49	1,553
1892	2·76	928	4·53	1,521
1893	2·74	907	4·43	1,465
1894	2·88	925	4·12	1,326

1196. Canada has 2,348 miles of railway more than all the Australian colonies combined, and 4,400 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that basis, there are only 630,720 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities, not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.

The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 72,944, which, on the estimated area of 9,233,008\* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 130 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole Empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

### GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

1197. The railways belonging to the Government of Canada are included in what is known as the Canadian Government Railway system. They include, 1st, the Intercolonial Railway and its branches; 2nd, the Prince Edward Island Railway.

\*Protectorates of Africa not included.

The Intercolonial Railway was part of the original pact between the provinces, the Union Act, 1867, Sec. 145, reading: "Inasmuch as the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada; therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed."

For memo. of principal events connected with the Intercolonial, see paragraph 356.

The total mileage of the Intercolonial system, on 30th June, 1894, was 1,174½ miles of operated road, including the Windsor branch (32 miles.)

The Intercolonial touches six Atlantic ports, viz., Pointe du Chene, Pictou, Halifax, Sydney and North Sydney.

The following are the through distances:—

	Miles.
Lévis (opposite Quebec) via St. Joseph and St. Charles Junction (14 miles) to Halifax . . . . .	675
Lévis to St. John. . . . .	578
Lévis via Truro to Sydney . . . . .	827
"                    "                    North Sydney . . . . .	820

The Prince Edward Island Railway was first opened for traffic on the 12th May, 1875.

1198. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1894:—

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1894.

—	Capital Paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p. c.
Intercolonial ....	55,352,741	2,987,510	2,981,672	5,838	.....	99·8
*Windsor Branch . . . . .		32,975	17,645	15,330	.....	53·5
P. E. Island.....	3,750,565	158,534	226,891	.....	68,357	143·1
Total.....	59,103,306	3,179,019	3,226,208	21,168	47,189	101·4

\*Maintained only.

The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$47,189, being \$21,065 more than the excess of expenditure in 1893.

The efforts of the present Minister of Railways (Hon. Mr. Haggart) to reduce expenditures have been successful. The loss of \$586,079 was reduced to a net loss of \$47,189 in 1894.

The Intercolonial Railway, instead of showing a loss of \$479,940 (Windsor Branch included), as in 1892, showed in 1893 a gain of \$37,608, and in 1894 a gain of \$21,065.

On the Prince Edward Island Railway the expenditure in 1892 was greater than the receipts by \$132,263. In 1894 the excess of expenditure was \$68,357, showing a net gain of \$63,906, as compared with 1892. This gain was caused by increase in earnings and decrease in expenditure, the increase in earnings being \$1,091, and the decrease in expenditure \$62,815.

1199. The following table gives the amount expended on Government railways for construction and rolling stock, the working expenses and the revenue received, the first item being amount expended prior to Confederation :—

YEAR.	Construction, Rolling Stock.	Working Expenses.	Revenue Received.	Excess. — E.—Expendi- ture ; R.—Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confederation.....	13,881,461			
1868.....	483,854	359,961	420,753	R. 60,792
1869.....	282,615	387,548	455,023	R. 67,475
1870.....	1,729,381	445,209	471,245	R. 26,036
1871.....	2,946,930	442,993	565,714	R. 122,721
1872.....	5,620,570	595,076	622,901	R. 27,825
1873.....	5,763,269	1,011,893	703,458	E. 308,435
1874.....	3,925,124	1,847,925	893,430	E. 954,495
1875.....	5,018,428	1,581,934	886,087	E. 695,847
1876.....	4,497,435	1,374,073	996,138	E. 377,935
1877.....	3,209,502	1,890,269	1,285,110	E. 605,159
1878.....	2,643,742	2,032,873	1,514,846	E. 518,027
1879.....	2,507,054	2,233,496	1,419,956	E. 813,540
1880.....	6,109,077	1,851,489	1,739,137	E. 112,352
1881.....	5,577,237	2,220,421	2,200,486	E. 19,935
1882.....	5,175,047	2,311,017	2,237,583	E. 73,434
1883.....	11,707,619	2,651,306	2,541,205	E. 110,101
1884.....	14,013,075	2,636,003	2,551,938	E. 84,065
1885.....	11,224,245	2,749,711	2,624,243	E. 125,468
1886.....	4,443,220	2,819,973	2,629,336	E. 190,637
1887.....	1,846,887	3,152,650	2,840,748	E. 311,902
1888.....	1,765,582	3,621,077	3,166,253	E. 454,824
1889.....	2,709,857	3,513,064	3,167,543	E. 345,521
1890.....	2,392,768	3,846,044	3,203,874	E. 642,170
1891.....	1,184,317	3,949,264	3,181,888	E. 767,376
1892.....	417,425	3,748,598	3,136,394	E. 612,204
1893.....	712,917	3,288,630	3,262,506	E. 26,124
1894.....	585,749	3,226,208	3,179,020	E. 47,188
Total.....	122,373,887	59,788,705	51,896,815	E. 8,196,739 R. 304,849
Net excess of expenses.....				7,891,890

1200. The following table gives the sources of the earnings of the Government railways since Confederation :—

EARNINGS ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-94.

YEAR.	Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*1876.....	837	435,525	501,056	59,420	138	996,138
*1877.....	912·5	520,725	670,779	93,123	483	1,285,110
*1878.....	912·5	540,267	863,866	110,049	664	1,514,847
*1879.....	912·5	510,361	810,351	98,796	448	1,419,956
†1880.....	1,038·5	546,866	977,733	109,098	464	†1,634,161
†1881.....	1,038·5	609,368	1,192,389	110,431	553	1,912,741
1882.....	1,038·5	723,111	1,380,499	127,430	6,543	2,237,584
1883.....	1,038·5	813,333	1,573,775	144,279	9,820	2,541,206
1884.....	1,045·5	846,836	1,546,025	147,604	11,473	2,551,938
1885.....	1,151·6	821,510	1,631,886	170,397	449	2,624,243
1886.....	1,156·6	836,085	1,614,170	178,185	896	2,629,336
1887.....	1,170·6	902,630	1,765,334	171,844	941	2,840,748
1888.....	1,184·1	958,967	2,029,100	177,434	752	3,166,252
1889.....	1,181·6	990,456	2,006,333	170,036	716	3,167,542
1890.....	1,181·6	974,863	2,056,952	171,378	681	3,203,874
1891.....	1,352·6	1,045,355	1,954,627	181,518	388	3,181,888
1892.....	1,351·6	1,044,575	1,893,677	197,716	425	3,136,394
1893.....	1,351·6	1,081,877	1,966,816	213,412	400	3,262,505
1894.....	1,351·6	1,035,559	1,928,409	214,570	482	3,179,020

\*Earnings of Windsor Branch not included.

†Includes \$3,754 over-credit in 1880, on Windsor Branch.

‡Earnings C.P.R. not included; the road during part of these two years was operated by the Government.

The receipts from passengers form nearly one-third of the earnings, those from freights over three-fifths, and the remainder comes from various sources. This division has been maintained, practically, from the year 1876, the trend being to a reduction of the proportion received from passengers and a corresponding increase in the proportion received from freights. Compared with the average of all the railways of Canada, the Government railways have a somewhat larger proportion of all their earnings from passenger traffic and a somewhat less from freight. The earnings per train mile on the Government railways average \$71.17. For purposes of comparison, the following figures are given showing the earnings per train mile of various railways in Canada: Canada Atlantic, \$126.68; Canada Southern, \$141.03; Canadian Pacific, \$146.50; Grand Trunk, \$98.51; Montreal, Portland and Boston, \$70.81; Central Ontario, \$71.28. The average for all the railways is \$1.13½. Of the seventy railways giving in returns of earnings per train mile in 1894, there were thirty-eight with higher earnings, thirty with lower, and two with about the same as the Intercolonial.



1201. An analysis of the expenditure is as under, from 1876 to 1894 :—

## EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1876-94.

YEAR.	Miles.	EXPENSES.				
		Mainten- ance, &c.	Working & Repairing		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*1876.....	837	566,963	322,019	128,477	356,616	1,374,073
*1877.....	912·5	673,721	498,862	234,885	482,801	1,890,269
*1878.....	912·5	731,507	589,493	225,634	501,034	2,047,667
*1879.....	512·5	879,619	610,203	251,747	513,824	\$2,255,397
**1880.....	1,038·5	439,416	608,155	234,071	492,944	†1,774,587
**1881.....	1,038·5	497,776	632,025	261,814	574,616	†1,983,476
*1882.....	1,038·5	576,295	751,187	303,213	680,322	2,311,017
1883.....	1,038·5	689,387	853,573	273,300	835,046	2,651,306
1884.....	1,045·5	669,117	830,531	288,944	847,411	2,636,003
1885.....	1,151·6	769,741	806,671	313,596	859,703	2,749,711
1886.....	1,156·6	744,947	887,725	434,771	752,531	2,819,973
1887.....	1,170·6	934,296	959,094	465,614	793,646	3,152,649
1888.....	1,184·1	970,764	1,219,072	541,095	882,189	†3,621,077
1889.....	1,181·6	961,451	1,187,872	472,625	891,115	3,513,063
1890.....	1,181·6	1,167,076	1,226,439	542,822	875,175	†3,846,044
1891.....	1,352·6	1,098,481	1,345,959	590,417	914,406	3,949,264
1892.....	1,351·6	1,173,270	1,214,972	471,051	889,304	3,748,597
1893.....	1,351·6	876,351	1,113,683	442,141	856,455	3,288,630
1894.....	1,351·6	774,183	1,139,246	454,828	857,951	3,226,208

\*Expenditure on Windsor Branch not included.

†Including \$17,245 car mileage in 1881.

‡Expenditure \$1,990, Windsor Branch, 1880.

\$ " 21,900 " 1879.

|| " 34,531 " 1890.

¶ " 7,958 " 1888.

\*\*Expenses of C. P. R. not included.

1202. By five year periods the yearly averages and per cent of each class of earnings to total receipts on the Government railways are as under :—

## RECEIPTS—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Passengers.	Per cent.	Freight.	Per cent.	Other sources.	Per cent.
	\$		\$		\$	
1876-80.....	510,750	37·3	764,757	55·8	94,536	6·9
1881-85.....	762,832	32·1	1,464,915	61·6	145,796	6·3
1886-90.....	932,600	31·1	1,894,378	63·1	174,572	5·8
1891.....	1,045,355	32·8	1,954,627	61·4	181,906	5·8
1892.....	1,044,575	33·3	1,893,677	60·3	198,141	6·4
1893.....	1,081,877	33·1	1,966,816	60·3	213,812	6·6
1894.....	1,035,559	32·6	1,928,409	60·6	215,052	6·8

1203. The following table gives the expenditures by subdivisions and the proportion of each class to the total expenditure:—

## EXPENSES—AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Maintenance.		Working and Repairs.		Operating Expenses.	
	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
	\$		\$		\$	
1876-80. . . . .	658,245	35·0	740,709	39·6	469,444	25·4
1881-85. . . . .	642,463	25·9	1,062,970	43·1	759,420	31·0
1886-90. . . . .	955,707	28·3	1,587,426	47·0	838,931	24·7
1891. . . . .	1,098,481	27·8	1,936,376	49·0	914,406	23·2
1892. . . . .	1,173,270	31·3	1,686,023	45·0	889,304	23·7
1893. . . . .	876,351	26·6	1,555,824	47·3	856,455	26·1
1894. . . . .	774,183	24·0	1,594,074	49·4	857,951	26·6

1204. Taking the Intercolonial Railway by itself, analysis supplies the following tables:—

## EARNINGS ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1868-1894.

(Windsor Branch included.)

YEAR.	**Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868. . . . .						420,753
1869. . . . .						455,023
1870. . . . .						471,245
1871. . . . .						565,713
1872. . . . .						622,901
1873. . . . .						703,458
1874. . . . .	339					893,430
1875. . . . .	454					861,593
†1876. . . . .	638½	370,520	456,751	51,807		878,078
1877. . . . .	714	460,368	607,565	86,512		1,154,445
1878. . . . .	714	475,257	801,705	101,985		1,378,947
1879. . . . .	714	451,894	753,490	88,715		1,294,099
1880. . . . .	840	495,186	924,090	101,034		1,520,310
1881. . . . .	840	552,180	1,127,063	102,367		*1,781,610
1882. . . . .	840	659,162	1,315,723	118,888	6,543	2,100,316
1883. . . . .	840	750,013	1,502,736	132,902	9,384	2,395,035
1884. . . . .	847	768,171	1,465,473	132,014	11,008	2,376,666
1885. . . . .	861	717,796	1,532,150	142,659		2,392,605
1886. . . . .	866	737,052	1,515,651	154,155		2,406,858
1887. . . . .	880	800,645	1,673,905	146,787		2,621,337
1888. . . . .	\$894	853,618	1,924,664	159,055		2,937,337
1889. . . . .	\$894	876,749	1,900,006	146,981		2,923,736
1890. . . . .	\$894	865,163	1,945,568	147,512		2,958,243
1891. . . . .	†1,154	973,063	1,872,967	161,600		3,007,630
1892. . . . .	†1,154	973,616	1,823,695	181,640		2,978,951
1893. . . . .	†1,154	1,014,432	1,890,469	194,914		3,099,815
1894. . . . .	†1,154	971,399	1,853,466	195,621		3,020,486

\* Includes \$3,754 over credit in 1880 on Windsor Branch. † Including Northern Division. ‡ Including 13 miles sidings. § Including 3 miles sidings. \*\* Windsor Branch (32) miles not included in mileage, but included in other columns.

## EXPENDITURE ON INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1868-1894.

(Windsor Branch included.)

YEAR.	Buildings and Maintenance.	EXPENDITURE.			Total.
		Working and repairing Engines.	Working and repairing Cars.	General operating Expenses.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....					359,961
1869.....					387,548
1870.....					445,209
1871.....					442,993
1872.....					595,076
1873.....					1,011,893
1874.....					1,847,175
1875.....					1,532,589
1876.....	439,676	260,660	116,175	292,632	†1,159,143
1877.....	584,281	442,895	207,819	426,679	1,661,674
1878.....	641,114	537,815	199,325	447,813	1,826,067
1879.....	778,527	558,344	233,800	461,412	¶2,032,083
1880.....	390,084	550,574	218,949	450,339	*1,609,946
1881.....	400,815	586,999	247,243	528,051	†1,780,353
1882.....	483,904	684,191	282,980	629,517	2,080,592
1883.....	603,140	767,063	254,251	759,023	2,383,477
1884.....	579,128	757,162	263,436	766,993	2,366,719
1885.....	672,164	732,267	278,516	777,283	2,460,230
1886.....	624,331	819,604	391,689	672,849	2,508,473
1887.....	808,094	887,626	442,352	716,086	2,854,158
1888.....	835,265	1,135,325	518,889	803,045	\$3,300,481
1889.....	810,534	1,107,338	448,694	808,218	3,174,784
1890.....	1,017,596	1,144,373	516,155	787,801	‡3,500,456
1891.....	984,236	1,281,800	571,980	853,268	3,691,274
1892.....	1,027,450	1,148,199	452,683	830,559	3,458,891
1893.....	780,038	1,054,488	423,686	803,996	3,062,208
1894.....	674,403	1,081,788	421,831	821,295	2,999,317

\*Including car mileage, 1,990 in 1880. † Including Northern Division. ‡ Including car mileage, \$34,531 in 1890. § Including car mileage, \$7,957 in 1888. || Including car mileage, \$17,245 in 1881. ¶ Including car mileage, \$21,900 in 1879.

Comparing these figures with the general average of all the railways of Canada, the result is:—

	Per cent.
General average, buildings and maintenance .....	20·8
Intercolonial “ .....	22·5
General average, working and repairing engines .....	32·4
Intercolonial “ .....	36·0
General average “ “ cars .....	8·8
Intercolonial “ “ .....	14·1
General average, general operating expenses .....	38·0
Intercolonial “ “ .....	27·4

The general operating expenses of the Intercolonial are therefore nearly one-third less than those of the average of all the railways of Canada; maintenance of lines and buildings on the Intercolonial calls for a larger proportion than the average of all the railways; the working and repairing of engines and cars require more on the Intercolonial than the average expenditure on that account. The proportions of the Canada Southern are: Maintenance of line and buildings, 15·8 per cent; working and repairing of

engines, 28·4 per cent; of cars, 8·0 per cent; and general operating expenses, 47·8 per cent. The proportions of the Canadian Pacific are: 22 per cent, 30·9 per cent, 6·7 per cent, and 40·4 per cent; and of the Grand Trunk: 17·3, 34·9, 10·5 and 37·3 per cent respectively.

The following table presents these facts in a form easy of comparison:—

1894.	General Average.	Canada Southern.	Canadian Pacific.	Grand Trunk.	Inter-colonial.
Buildings and maintenance.....	20·8	15·8	22·0	17·3	22·5
Working and repairing engines....	32·4	28·4	30·9	34·9	36·0
“ “ cars.....	8·8	8·0	6·7	10·5	14·1
General operating expenses.....	38·0	47·8	40·4	37·3	27·4

1205. The following table relates to the Intercolonial Railway:—

YEAR.	Gross earnings per mile of line.	Operating expenses per mile of line.	Locomotives per 100 miles of line.	EARNINGS.	
				Per cent of Passenger to total earnings.	Per cent of Freight to total earnings.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
1877.....	1,757 00	1,505 00	14	39·9	52·8
1878.....	1,931 30	1,659 60	15	34·4	58·1
1879.....	1,812 45	1,755 68	16	34·9	58·2
1880.....	1,819 90	1,452 22	13	32·6	60·7
1881.....	2,113 80	1,641 12	14	31·0	63·2
1882.....	2,500 00	1,900 80	15	31·4	62·6
1883.....	2,851 23	2,120 00	16	31·3	62·7
1884.....	2,806 00	2,122 43	18	32·3	61·7
1885.....	2,781 20	2,076 73	18	30·0	64·0
1886.....	2,779 28	2,175 68	18	30·6	62·9
1887.....	2,978 80	2,325 07	18	30·6	63·8
1888.....	3,296 67	2,766 80	18	28·7	64·7
1889.....	3,281 41	2,653 48	19	30·0	64·9
1890.....	3,320 12	2,786 50	19	29·2	65·7
1891.....	2,635 90	2,372 51	18	30·3	62·3
1892.....	2,610 82	2,131 00	18	32·7	61·2
1893.....	2,716 70	2,000 15	18	32·7	61·0
1894.....	2,617 40	2,014 66	18	32·1	61·3

In 1879 there were 2,928 railway employees on the 714 miles of the Intercolonial Railway, and in 1893 there were 3,724 (including 124 employees in the general offices) employees on the 1,122 miles of the railway operated by the Government. In 1879 the staff required was equal to 410 employees for every 100 miles of line; in 1894 it was 332 employees for every 100 miles of line. In the United States the average number is 479 employees for each 100 miles of line. In the group of States comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the number of employees is 716 per 100 miles of line. These figures show that the Intercolonial is now at the minimum cost for operating force. The average number of locomotives required for each 100 miles of the Intercolonial is 18. In the United States it is 19, while in the eastern group mentioned above it is 28.



1206. The following table gives the passenger revenue of the Intercolonial Railway :—

PASSENGER REVENUE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Miles.	PASSENGERS CARRIED.		REVENUE.	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			\$	Cents.	\$ cts.
1877.....	714	613,428	460,368	76·67	644 76
1878.....	714	618,957	475,257	76·78	665 58
1879.....	714	640,101	451,893	70·60	632 90
1880.....	840	581,483	490,338	84·32	583 73
1881.....	840	621,245	545,114	86·35	649 00
1882.....	840	779,994	651,297	83·50	775 33
1883.....	840	878,600	741,993	84·45	859 51
1884.....	847	920,870	760,045	82·53	900 00
1885.....	861	914,785	709,927	77·60	824 54
1886.....	866	889,864	728,948	81·91	841 74
1887.....	880	940,144	792,678	84·31	900 08
1888.....	891	996,194	845,042	84·92	948 42
1889.....	891	1,091,189	867,171	79·47	973 32
1890.....	891	1,170,249	854,794	73·04	959 36
1891.....	1141	1,298,304	962,317	74·12	843 44
1892.....	1141	1,297,732	961,428	74·08	842 67
1893.....	1141	1,292,878	1,002,913	77·57	880 00
1894.....	1141	1,301,062	958,915	73·70	840 41

1207. The figures following are for the Eastern Extension, the accounts of which were kept separate from those of the Intercolonial Railway till June, 1890 :—

YEAR.	Miles.	PASSENGERS CARRIED.		REVENUE.	
		Number.	Revenue.	Per Passenger.	Per Mile.
			\$	Cents.	\$ cts.
1884.....	80	47,532	42,218	88·82	527 72
1885.....	80	42,443	37,658	88 72	470 72
1886.....	80	43,016	36,952	85·90	461 90
1887.....	80	42,640	35,650	83·60	445 62
1888.....	80	43,970	38,406	87·34	480 00
1889.....	80	45,083	39,076	86·67	488 45
1890.....	80	48,984	40,300	82·27	504 00

1208. The freight carried by the Intercolonial consists of coal, grain, lumber, live stock, flour, fish and manufactured articles.

Taking the principal articles carried, the quantities and percentage to total freight carried are as under :—

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES CARRIED, THE QUANTITIES AND PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL FREIGHT CARRIED.

YEAR.	Coal.	Grain.	Per cent.	Flour.	Per cent.	Lumber.	Per cent.	Live Stock.	Per cent.	Manu- factures.	Per cent.	All others.	Per cent.	Totals.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1877	103,420	5,109	24.5	25,471	6.0	72,620	17.2	6,371	1.5	43,308	10.2	165,028	39.4	421,327
1878	97,043	5,988	18.5	63,777	12.2	70,758	13.5	7,162	1.4	140,858	26.9	137,124	26.4	522,710
1879	112,532	5,492	1.6	63,033	12.3	69,533	13.5	8,454	1.5	132,727	25.8	119,090	23.3	510,861
1880	136,466	5,920	1.1	52,515	9.3	69,328	12.5	11,896	2.1	158,383	28.1	127,407	22.6	561,924
1881	184,007	11,202	1.5	67,231	9.3	91,052	12.5	11,738	1.6	168,910	23.3	190,837	26.3	723,577
1882	248,158	10,572	1.2	69,209	8.2	98,749	11.8	12,865	1.5	238,769	28.5	160,634	19.2	838,956
1883	262,423	24,212	2.5	98,381	10.2	130,792	13.4	12,958	1.3	278,842	28.7	163,352	16.8	970,961
1884	293,462	13,200	1.3	81,564	8.2	163,901	16.3	12,375	1.3	233,592	23.3	202,769	20.3	1,001,163
1885	349,001	15,610	1.6	90,710	9.3	171,734	17.7	13,980	1.4	212,868	21.9	116,163	12.2	970,969
1886	407,552	17,877	1.8	73,909	7.3	145,316	14.4	12,123	1.2	225,588	22.3	126,180	12.6	1,008,545
1887	453,585	21,993	1.9	75,348	6.7	201,460	17.8	12,233	1.1	240,567	21.2	126,148	11.2	1,131,334
1888	520,659	23,045	1.8	84,575	6.6	245,551	19.2	12,757	1.0	278,893	21.9	100,845	8.0	1,273,905
1889	526,487	38,636	3.2	92,701	7.7	246,932	20.5	11,508	0.9	252,398	20.9	36,108	3.1	1,204,790
1890	556,546	53,580	4.0	109,419	8.1	262,380	19.4	10,999	0.8	319,601	23.6	40,892	3.0	1,353,417
1891	498,038	61,048	4.7	101,312	7.7	230,172	17.6	12,278	0.9	303,197	23.3	98,479	7.7	1,304,534
1892	433,806	79,040	6.2	95,401	7.5	219,343	17.3	12,156	0.9	309,328	24.5	115,501	9.3	1,264,575
1893	543,256	31,934	2.3	85,691	6.2	226,514	16.3	12,757	0.9	342,400	24.7	145,488	10.5	1,388,080
1894	478,691	28,681	2.1	94,496	7.0	250,635	18.6	12,404	0.9	331,635	24.7	146,168	11.0	1,342,710
<i>* Eastern Extension.</i>														
1884	.....	77	.....	2,996	.....	2,468	.....	786	.....	2,925	.....	6,897	.....	16,149
1885	.....	88	.....	2,888	.....	1,662	.....	815	.....	3,082	.....	11,332	.....	19,807
1886	.....	128	.....	2,201	.....	1,558	.....	875	.....	2,536	.....	7,943	.....	15,243
1887	.....	37	.....	1,042	.....	932	.....	1,216	.....	3,553	.....	4,906	.....	11,686
1888	.....	332	.....	2,609	.....	2,649	.....	1,663	.....	1,974	.....	3,381	.....	12,828
1889	.....	143	.....	2,149	.....	2,453	.....	1,260	.....	2,709	.....	5,373	.....	14,087
1890	.....	341	.....	2,186	.....	1,938	.....	1,462	.....	1,350	.....	8,125	.....	15,402

\* After 1890 the Eastern Extension was amalgamated with the Intercolonial Railway.

1209. The following table gives the number of tons of ocean borne goods to and from Europe via the port of Halifax, carried over the Intercolonial Railway:—

YEAR.	Tons.	YEAR.	Tons.
1878 .....	18,354	1887 .....	26,734
1879 .....	24,271	1888 .....	50,742
1880 .....	26,025	1889 .....	28,821
1881 .....	18,788	1890 .....	21,625
1882 .....	25,775	1891 .....	20,687
1883 .....	32,786	1892 .....	33,571
1884 .....	26,229	1893 .....	19,714
1885 .....	21,192	1894 .....	16,682
1886 .....	21,680		

1210. These tables show, 1st, that the earnings of the Intercolonial in 1894 were \$26,812 more than the average of the five preceding years; that the earnings from passenger traffic in 1894 were \$30,795 more than the average of the five preceding years and from mails and express, \$29,092, while earnings from freight were \$33,075 less in 1894 than the 5 years' average.

2nd. That the expenditure was \$371,299 less in 1894 than the average of the preceding five years, maintenance of buildings showing \$249,568 less, working and repair of engines \$65,451 less, and working and repair of cars \$60,808 less, while general operating expenses are more by \$4,527.

3rd. That the gross earnings per mile of the railway in 1894 were lower than they were in 1893, higher than in 1892, but not so high as they were in 1890, 1889 and 1888, before the Eastern Extension and other branches were added.

4th. That the operating expenses per mile in 1894 were somewhat higher than in 1893, but lower than in any previous year to 1883.

5th. That the percentage of passengers earnings to total earnings in 1894 were slightly less than in 1893 and 1892, but higher than in previous years.

6th. That the earnings from passengers carried in 1894 were less per mile than in any previous year back to 1886.

7th. That the freight rates in 1894, being slightly over \$1.38 per ton carried, were 2 cents more than 1893, but were less than those of previous years.

8th. That the Intercolonial, during the period of 1877-93, has carried a total of 4,211,865 tons of manufactured articles, or a yearly average of 234,000 tons, and that in 1894 carried 331,635 tons, or 42 per cent over the average of eighteen years; that the ocean borne manufactured goods, to and from Europe have averaged 21,685 tons a year, which average is 30 per cent more than the tons carried in 1894, and that the average of 212,315 tons of manufactured articles carried by the Intercolonial, over and above the 21,685 tons of ocean freight carried, represents the distribution of manufactured goods within the Dominion affected through the

agency of the Intercolonial, suggesting the development of interprovincial trade in manufactures.

9th. That the coal carried by the railway constitutes, in bulk, nearly 40 per cent of the total tonnage carried by the Intercolonial.

1211. The passengers and tons of freight carried per mile on the Intercolonial Railway are as under :—

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT PER MILE—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Tons carried.	Passengers.	YEAR.	Tons carried.	Passengers.
1877.....	590·09	859·1	1886.....	1,164·60	1,027·5
1878.....	732·08	866·9	1887.....	1,285·60	1,068·3
1879.....	715·50	900·0	1888.....	1,432·00	1,118·0
1880.....	669·00	692·2	1889.....	1,352·45	1,224·6
1881.....	863·78	751·3	1890.....	1,519·00	1,313·4
1882.....	998·80	928·5	1891.....	1,143·32	1,146·6
1883.....	1,155·90	1,046·0	1892.....	1,107·33	1,137·4
1884.....	1,182·01	1,087·2	1893.....	1,216·54	1,113·1
1885.....	1,126·67	1,062·5	1894.....	1,176·78	1,140·3

1212. The tons of freight carried on the Intercolonial Railway and the revenue per ton and per mile of the railway are given in the following table :—

FREIGHT REVENUE PER TON AND MILE.

YEAR.	Tons carried.	Revenue.	Revenue per ton.	Revenue per mile.
		\$	\$	\$ cts.
1877.....	421,327	607,565	1,441	850 93
1878.....	522,710	801,705	1,534	1,122 83
1879.....	510,861	753,490	1,473	1,055 30
1880.....	561,924	924,090	1,644	1,100 00
1881.....	725,577	1,127,063	1,553	1,341 72
1882.....	838,956	1,315,723	1,568	1,566 33
1883.....	970,961	1,502,736	1,547	1,789 00
1884.....	1,009,237	1,465,473	1,464	1,730 20
1885.....	989,936	1,532,150	1,580	1,779 50
1886.....	1,023,788	1,515,651	1,503	1,750 20
1887.....	1,143,020	1,673,905	1,480	1,902 16
1888.....	1,288,823	1,924,664	1,509	2,151 75
1889.....	1,218,877	1,900,006	1,577	2,125 28
1890.....	1,368,819	1,945,568	1,438	2,176 25
1891.....	1,304,534	1,872,967	1,436	1,641 51
1892.....	1,264,575	1,823,695	1,442	1,600 00
1893.....	1,388,080	1,890,469	1,362	1,657 00
1894.....	1,342,710	1,853,466	1,380	1,624 42



1213. The following table gives the Revenue and Expenditure of the Eastern Extension Railway, from 1885 to 1890 :—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EASTERN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

## RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885 .....	80	6,318	67,188	893	.....	74,399
1886 .....	80	36,952	22,237	7,234	468	66,893
1887 .....	80	35,650	20,276	7,644	537	64,107
1888 .....	80	38,406	24,036	7,748	362	70,552
1889 .....	80	39,076	26,733	6,627	.....	72,437
1890 .....	80	40,300	37,720	6,290	349	84,659

## EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	Main- tenance and Buildings.	WORKING AND REPAIRS.		General Operating Expenses.	Total.
			Engines.	Cars.		
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885 .....	80	25,086	18,622	4,182	30,384	78,274
1886 .....	80	48,312	16,795	3,470	26,179	94,756
1887 .....	80	51,312	14,933	4,325	23,684	94,254
1888 .....	80	43,845	17,356	6,037	23,716	90,955
1889 .....	80	38,281	20,176	6,323	25,939	90,719
1890 .....	80	23,165	21,158	6,336	28,444	79,103

1214. The Windsor branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross-earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1894 the profits amounted to \$15,330. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the Windsor Branch Railway, from 1880 to 1894 :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—WINDSOR BRANCH.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1880 .....	14,012	4,527
1881 .....	21,217	20,502
1882 .....	21,053	10,935
1883 .....	24,114	23,104
1884 .....	23,019	22,141
1885 .....	24,451	18,752
1886 .....	23,658	19,229
1887 .....	25,328	26,042
1888 .....	24,553	24,040
1889 .....	28,372	20,856
1890 .....	30,162	18,983
1891* .....	30,235	28,932
1892 .....	33,509	19,514
1893 .....	34,316	16,890
1894 .....	32,975	17,645

\* During the fiscal year 1891, by special Act, 54 Vic., Chap. 50, the Eastern Extension Railway was embodied in the Intercolonial system.

1215. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of  $154\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The number of passengers carried in 1894 was 8,384 less than in 1893, and the tons of freight 3,141. There was a decrease of \$4,156 in the receipts, and an increase in working expenses of \$6,469. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure. The following are traffic figures for the last seven years :—

TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-94.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Excess of Expenses.	Freight Carried.	Passengers Carried.
	\$	\$	\$	Tons.	No.
1888 .....	158,364	229,640	71,276	59,603	131,246
1889 .....	171,370	247,559	76,190	55,682	152,780
1890 .....	160,972	266,486	105,514	51,604	133,099
1891 .....	174,258	257,990	83,732	59,511	145,508
1892 .....	157,443	289,706	132,264	51,065	139,389
1893 .....	162,690	226,422	63,732	56,718	132,111
1894 .....	158,534	226,891	68,357	53,577	123,727

The annual receipts during the seven years have averaged \$774 per mile, and the expenses \$1,181, being an average annual excess of expenditure of \$407 per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 262 tons per mile, and the average number of passengers 648 per mile.

1216. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of the Prince Edward Island Railway from 1877 to 1894, separating the sources of revenue and the heads of expenditures :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
RAILWAY, 1877-1894.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Miles.	EARNINGS.				
		Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mail and Express.	Other Sources.	Total.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877.....	199	60,357	63,213	6,611	483	130,665
1878.....	199	65,010	62,161	8,064	664	135,900
1879.....	199	58,468	56,860	10,080	448	125,856
1880.....	199	51,680	53,642	8,064	464	113,851
1881.....	199	57,188	65,326	8,064	553	131,131
1882.....	199	63,949	64,776	8,542	.....	137,267
1883.....	199	63,319	71,039	11,376	436	146,170
1884.....	199	62,926	70,702	10,410	466	144,504
1885.....	211	66,054	74,214	17,871	449	158,588
1886.....	211	62,080	76,281	16,796	427	155,588
1887.....	211	66,334	71,152	17,412	404	155,303
1888.....	211	66,943	80,400	10,630	390	158,364
1889.....	211	74,631	79,594	16,755	389	171,370
1890.....	211	69,400	73,663	17,577	332	160,972
1891.....	211	72,292	81,661	20,305	.....	174,258
1892.....	211	70,959	69,983	16,500	.....	157,443
1893.....	211	67,445	76,347	18,897	.....	162,690
1894.....	211	64,160	74,943	18,949	482	158,534

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Miles.	EXPENSES.				Total.
		Maintenance and Buildings.	WORKING AND REPAIRS.		General Operating Expenses.	
	No.	\$	Engines.	Cars.	\$	\$
1877.....	199	89,440	55,967	27,066	56,122	228,595
1878.....	199	90,393	51,678	26,308	53,221	221,600
1879.....	199	101,092	51,858	17,946	52,416	223,314
1880.....	199	49,332	57,581	15,122	42,605	164,640
1881.....	199	96,961	45,026	14,571	46,564	203,123
1882.....	199	90,226	66,996	20,233	50,805	228,260
1883.....	199	86,297	86,510	19,049	76,023	267,879
1884.....	199	80,223	65,403	24,170	66,632	236,428
1885.....	211	72,491	55,782	30,898	52,036	211,207
1886.....	211	72,303	51,326	39,612	53,503	216,744
1887.....	211	74,889	56,534	18,938	53,876	204,237
1888.....	211	91,653	66,391	16,169	55,427	229,640
1889.....	211	112,635	60,358	17,608	56,958	247,559
1890.....	211	126,316	60,908	20,331	58,930	266,486
1891.....	211	115,195	64,159	37,696	40,939	257,990
1892.....	211	147,461	66,773	35,205	40,267	289,706
1893.....	211	97,085	59,195	34,822	35,320	226,422
1894.....	211	99,780	57,458	32,997	36,656	226,891

1217. The following statement shows the amount of Government expenditure on construction, staff and maintenance of railways in Canada, for the last six years :—

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.					
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific.....	87,134	41,376	37,307	66,211	413,836	146,540
Surveys.....	15,992	36,372	14,889	16,841	4,314	4,453
Statistics.....	561	1,904	1,426	2,221		176
Intercolonial.....	3,810,267	3,846,719	3,742,271	3,610,914	3,274,302	3,148,034
Windsor Branch.....	20,856	18,983	28,932	19,514	16,890	17,645
Prince Edward Island..	247,559	266,486	257,990	298,007	226,422	226,891
Eastern Extension.....	124,955	79,103	3,225			
Subsidies, general.....	846,722	1,678,196	1,079,106	1,061,616	624,794	1,043,585
Annapolis & Digby.....	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130	2,191	1,675
Cape Breton.....	1,083,277	1,170,523	521,442	99,937	59,983	
Albert Railway.....	177					
Fredericton & St. Mary's						
Railway Bridge Co. . .	25,053					
Oxford & New Glasgow..	841,943	434,529	220,886	48,745	7,923	112,383
Special car for His Excellency the Governor General.....		12,634				
Montreal and European Short Line.....			124,568			18
Miscellaneous, gratuity.					280	
Reporting evidence before Railway Committee Privy Council.....						226
Total.....	7,114,343	7,968,768	6,229,001	5,250,136	4,630,935	4,701,626

1218. Mention has been made of one electric railway in Canada, as included in the list of railways published by the Department of Railways. Electricity has been adopted as a motive power by thirty railway companies doing business in Canada.

Returns from 21 show that there were 354 miles of railway on which electricity is used as the motive power.

Every province of Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island has adopted the electric system.

The following particulars have been collected :

Miles of track.....	354½	Miles run during year 1894....	15,587,226
Motor cars.....	658	Passengers carried.....	55,348,612
Trailers.....	341	Emploves.....	2,614
Snow sweepers.....	39	Paid up capital.....	\$ 13,035,263
Motors.....	891		

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Railway Co. make returns to the Railway Department. These returns show that the Company has 13½ miles of railway ; that it had last year a train mileage of 196,192 miles ; carried 478,879 passengers ; earned \$64,563 ; expended \$52,231, and has a paid up capital of \$1,134,366.



## CANALS.

## CHRONOLOGY.

1219. *The St. Lawrence River Canal System.*

(a)	Lachine Canal, begun in 1821, opened August, 1825.
(b)	Beauharnois " 1842 " " 1845.
(c)	Cornwall " 1834 " April, 1843.
(d)	Williamsburg
	Farran's Point " 1844 " June, 1847.
	Rapid Plat " 1844 " Sept., 1847.
	Galops " 1844 " Nov., 1846.
(e)	Welland " 1824 " 1829.

(First enlargement, begun in 1841, and completed in 1850. Second enlargement, begun in 1873, completed in 1883 to 12 feet, and in 1887 to 14 feet.)

(f) Sault St. Marie Canal, begun in 1887, opened 1895.

## Connections :—

Burlington Bay Canal, begun in 1825, completed in 1832.
St. Clair Channel " 1885 " 1871.
Murray Bay Canal " 1882 " 1889.
Trent River Navigation " 1837

*Ottawa River Canal System.*

- (a) St. Anne's Lock, begun in 1840, completed in 1843.
  - (b) Carillon Canal " 1826 " 1833,  
enlarged in 1871-82.
  - (c) Chute a Blondeau, begun in 1826, completed in 1832.
- (The construction of the Carillon Dam has rendered this unnecessary.)
- (d) Grenville Canal, begun in 1819, completed in 1833,  
enlarged in 1871-82.
  - (e) Culbute Locks and Dam, begun in 1873, completed 1876.

*Rideau River Canal System.*

This system might be called more properly the Rideau and Cataraqui Navigation, for it consists in the conversion of the two rivers into one continuous navigable channel. The work was begun September, 1826, and on the 29th May, 1832, the works being completed, the Steamer "Plumper" passed through from Bytown to Kingston.

*Richelieu and Lake Champlain System.*

St. Ours Lock, begun in 1844, opened in 1849.
Chambly Canal " 1831 " 1843.
St. Peter's Canal " 1854, completed in 1869, enlarged 1875-81.

1220. The history of canal building in Canada dates back beyond the present century. The early canals were miniature toy-like affairs compared with those now in use. The first canals were constructed to overcome the

Cedar cascades and Coteau rapids. The locks were of cut stone and had a breadth of 6 feet and a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet on the sills and were designed for the passage of boats carrying thirty barrels of flour. These canals were begun in 1779, and finished in 1781. They were enlarged in 1804 and in 1817, and were abandoned in 1845. A canal to overcome the Sault St. Marie rapids was begun in 1797 and was used by the North-west Company to take up loaded canoes. It had locks.

The Dominion is well supplied with national means of intercommunication. But in many cases, owing to the formation, there are rapids rendering navigation difficult for any size vessels and impossible for good sized ones. The early inhabitants suffered severely from the cost of transport, which was so great that a barrel of salt transported from Montreal to Port Talbot on Lake Erie was worth 18 bushels of wheat, and a yard of cotton and a bushel of wheat were of equal value. The British Government found great inconvenience and expense attending the transport of supplies. Sir J. Murray stated in the House of Commons, September, 1828, that when the Imperial Government some years before sent out two vessels in frames, one of them a brig, cost in carriage from Montreal to Kingston a sum of money nearly equal to \$150,000.

The first impulse to the construction on a large scale of Canadian canals came from the Imperial military authorities. From the early reports it is plain that they thought more of military than of commercial requirements. Thus among the reasons given for having the Rideau Canal only 5 feet deep was the one that the canal was to be used chiefly for military purposes and that a canal larger than would be necessary to transport with convenience all descriptions of naval and military stores would afford no additional security by being of larger dimensions.

The original locks of the Lachine Canal were the same as those of the Rideau, viz., 108 x 20, with a depth of 5 feet.

As the commercial needs have become more pressing the scope of the original plans have been enlarged, both as to the number and the depth of the canals, until at the present time the system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most complete in the world.

The River St. Lawrence, with the system of canals established on its course above Montreal, and the Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with connecting canals, afford a course of water communication extending from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2,260 statute miles.

When this system of canals was designed it was in contemplation to afford a depth, at all stages of the St. Lawrence waters, of nine feet, a depth, seemingly from the data then possessed, secured by means of the works proposed. The River St. Lawrence is, however, from various causes, subject to fluctuations, the extent of which it was impossible, at the time these canals were originally constructed, to arrive at with precision, and the continued observations and experience of subsequent years have shown that while the intermediate river reaches at all times afford ample depth for vessels, in the canals themselves, at certain periods of low water, a depth of nine feet on the sill cannot be maintained.

In the year 1871 it was decided to enlarge the canals on the St. Lawrence route in order to afford a navigable depth of 12 feet throughout. Subsequently it was decided that the depth should ultimately be increased to

accommodate vessels of 14 feet draught, and accordingly, in the present scheme of enlargement, while a channel way in the canals is only provided for vessels drawing 12 feet, the permanent structures, locks, bridges, &c., are built of such proportions as to accommodate vessels of 14 feet draught, the locks being 270 feet long between the gates, 45 feet in width, and with a clear depth of 14 feet of water on the sills.

1221. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tide-water is 602 feet. Between these two points Canada has built 8 canals, which are as under; the length, number of locks, rise in feet and depth of water on the sills being also given. :—

## ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

NAME.	Length in Miles.	LOCKS.			
		Number	Dimensions.	Rise.	Depth on Sill.
			Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lachine.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	270 by 45	45	{ * At 2 locks, 18 † 3 " 16
Beauharnois.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	200 by 45	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Cornwall.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	{ 200 by 55 (3) 270 by 45 (2) }	48	{ At 2 locks, 14 4 " 9
Farran's Point.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	200 by 45	4	9
Rapide Plat.....	4	2	200 by 45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Gallops.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	200 by 45	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Welland.....	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	270 by 45	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Welland Branches—					
*Welland River Branch...	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	150 by 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 10 in.
*Grand River Feeder....	21	2	{ 150 by 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ 200 by 45 (1) }	7 to 8	9
*Port Maitland Branch...	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	185 by 45	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	900 by 60	18	22
Total.....	71	52			

\* These are branches of the Welland, but for the purposes of direct navigation their length and number of locks are not to be taken in.

† At present the depth of the canal between locks is only adapted to vessels of 12 feet draught.

‡ From the canal at Welland down to the Welland River.

The Soulanges Canal, in course of construction on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, will take, when finished, the place of the Beauharnois Canal. It will be 14 miles long; will have 5 locks, with a depth on the sills of 14 feet. The dimensions of the locks will be those of the enlarged system, 270 x 45 feet.

Of the total distance between Port Arthur and the Straits of Belle Isle (2,260 miles) 71 miles are artificial, and 2,189 miles open navigation. In addition to the 61 miles, there are the St. Clair flats channel and the sub-merged canal between Montreal and Quebec. The former, though partly in Canadian waters and partly in the waters under control of the United States government, is maintained by the latter government, the free use to

both countries being given by Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871. The submerged canal between Montreal and Quebec is rendered necessary because it was resolved to make of Montreal a fresh water port to be frequented by the largest craft, that that city is nearly 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic, 250 miles above salt water, and nearly 100 miles above tidal water. To effect this purpose the shoal places between the two cities, aggregating  $39\frac{1}{4}$  miles, the largest ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles) being in Lake St. Peter, were dredged by steam power. By 1869 the increase of depth effected was 9 feet, giving a 20 foot channel to Montreal. The increase in trade and in the size of ocean steamers necessitated a further deepening of the channel. By 1878 the depth was 22 feet; by 1882 it was 25 feet, and by the end of the season of 1885 it was  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet. In the straight part of the channel the dredging is from 300 to 325 feet wide, but in other parts it is 450 feet wide, and in the worst place the sides of this submerged canal are over 16 feet high. The total cost of this work to 31st December, 1885, was \$3,503,870, and the total quantity of dredged matter amounted to 15,230,736 cubic feet. The dredged matter removed consisted of gravel, sand, clay, boulders and shale rock.

1222. The Government of Canada in pursuance of its general policy, decided to construct a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1889 the first contract was made. This canal with its approaches is about 18,100 feet in length. The Chief Engineer in his report for 1894 says, "this work has been visited from time to time during its progress by eminent foreign and Canadian engineers, all of whom, so far as I have heard, speak in the highest terms of the character of the work, more especially of the works of construction of the lock, and I believe it is to be one of the finest works of its kind on this continent. Electricity is used as the motive power."

1223. Connected with the St. Lawrence system are the Murray Canal, the Burlington Bay and the Trent River Navigation. The first extends through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection between the head waters of the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario, thus enabling vessels to avoid the open lake navigation. The works on this canal comprise a cut through the isthmus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and improvements in the way of dredging and other work to the entrance channels at either end, covering a total distance of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. There are no locks. The first official notice of this work occurs in 1796, when a resolution was adopted by the Governor-in-Council to reserve 3,000 acres of land as a grant in favour of its construction. Various surveys were made at different times down to 1867. The work was begun and completed since Confederation, the date of completion being August, 1889. The canal is 80 feet wide at the bottom, and has a depth of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet at low water.

The Burlington Bay Canal is a cutting through a piece of low land which partly separates Lake Ontario from a large sheet of deep water called Burlington Bay. It enables vessels to reach the city of Hamilton. Its length is one-half mile, and it is navigable for vessels drawing 11 feet of water.

The name "Trent River Navigation" is applied to a series of water stretches, composed of a chain of lakes and rivers, extending from Trenton, at the mouth of the River Trent, on the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, to



Lake Huron. Balsam Lake, which is the summit, has an elevation of  $589\frac{1}{2}$  feet above Lake Ontario, and the total rise and fall between Lakes Ontario and Huron is about  $832\frac{3}{4}$  feet. At present 160 miles of direct and lateral navigation have been opened up. There are 13 locks, with a depth of water on the mitre sills varying from 7 feet to 14 feet. The navigable reaches amount to  $132\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and the unnavigable to  $60\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Tenders were let for this work in November, 1894.

1224. In connection with the St. Lawrence system of canals the following tables are given. Table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool :—

	Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie.....	273
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia.....	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg.....	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne.....	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie.....	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston.....	170
Kingston to Montreal.....	178
Montreal to Three Rivers (tidewater).....	86
Three Rivers to Quebec.....	74
Quebec to Saguenay.....	126
Saguenay to Father Point.....	57
Father Point to West End, Anticosti.....	202
Anticosti to Belle Isle.....	441
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland).....	2,013
Malin Head to Liverpool.....	221
	<u>4,494</u>

## THE GREAT LAKES.

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	390	160	31,420	602 $\frac{3}{4}$
Huron—with Georgian Bay.....	400	160	24,000	576 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Clair.....	25	25	360	570 $\frac{3}{4}$
Erie.....	250	60	10,000	566 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ontario.....	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan.....	345	58	25,590	578 $\frac{3}{4}$

Lake Michigan is wholly within the United States, and is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

## THE OTTAWA AND RIDEAU RIVERS CANAL SYSTEM.

1225. This system has for its object to connect Montreal with Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, by means of the waters of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers. These canals were constructed primarily with a view to the defence of the Province of Ontario. The necessity of the Rideau Canal for defensive purposes was suggested by the war of 1812, when the difficulty of communication by way of the St. Lawrence River, in the face of an enemy, was often great. The highest point is the Rideau Lake, which is 292 feet above the level of the Ottawa River, at the foot of Parliament

Hill. The following table gives the distances and lengths, &c., of the canal from Montreal to Kingston :—

NAME.	LOCKS.				
	Length in	Number.	Dimensions.	Rise in	Depth on Sill.
	Miles.		Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
The St. Anne's Lock....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	200 by 45	3	9
Carillon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	200 by 45	16	9
Chute à Blondeau.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville.....	$5\frac{3}{4}$	5	200 by 45	$43\frac{3}{4}$	9
Rideau.....	$16\frac{1}{2}$	49	134 by 33	$282\frac{1}{2}$	5
Perth Branch.....	6	2	134 by 32	26	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	$29\frac{1}{4}$	59			

The Lachine Canal,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is common to this system and the St. Lawrence.

The total length of navigation waters is  $126\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The total distance from Montreal to Kingston by this route is  $245\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The lockage is  $646\frac{1}{4}$  feet,  $282\frac{1}{4}$  being rise and 164 fall. Thirty-five ascending and 14 descending.

On the Upper Ottawa are the Culbute works, situated at L'Islet rapids on the northern branch of the Ottawa River. The works comprise two locks and three continuous dams.

#### 1226. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system.

This third line of improvements was designed with a view of placing the St. Lawrence in communication with Lake Champlain and the State of New York system of canals, which leads to the Hudson River and the port of New York. Boats leaving Canadian waters for New York enter the mouth of the Richelieu River at Sorel on the St. Lawrence, 46 miles below Montreal and 114 above Quebec. From the mouth of the Richelieu vessels ascend 14 miles to St. Ours, where they are lifted 5 feet. Proceeding up the Richelieu 32 miles further they enter the Chambly Canal, which in a space of 12 miles raises them by lockage 74 feet more, and after traversing 23 miles more of the Richelieu the vessels reach the Canadian frontier. The total length of canal navigation between Montreal and New York by this route is 85 miles, and the total lockage ascending and descending is 283 feet; the total distance is 457 miles. The distance from Sorel to the boundary line is 81 miles, and from the boundary to New York city 330 miles. The St. Ours lock is one-eighth of a mile in length. Its dimensions are 200 feet by 45 feet, and the depth of water on the sills is 7 feet at low water.

The Chambly Canal has nine locks, and the depth of water on the sills is 7 feet. The dimensions of the lock vary from 118 feet to 125 feet in length and from  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet to 24 feet in width.

This completes the general view of the canal systems connected with the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries.

1227. In the other provinces few attempts have been made in the direction of canal building.

Governor Wentworth, in 1794, proposed to connect Halifax Harbour with Cobequid Bay and Basin of Minas by the Shubenacadie Canal. Directors

were appointed in 1798 after surveys had been made. The project hung fire till 1826, when it was decided to have an 8 foot canal. Ground was broken by Earl of Dalhousie. It was opened many years after, but eventually it was abandoned. In the Isle of Cape Breton a canal has been constructed connecting St. Peter's Bay with the Bras d'Or Lakes. It crosses an isthmus about half a mile wide and gives access from the Bras d'Or Lakes to the Atlantic. It has one (tidal) lock whose dimensions are 200 feet by  $49\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The depth of water on the sills is 18 feet at lowest water. It was begun in 1854 and finished in 1869. It was enlarged between 1875 and 1881.

1228. The State of Michigan built a canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron at the St. Mary's Falls. This canal was transferred to the Federal Government of the United States in 1881. It is somewhat more than a mile in length and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide with a rise of 18 feet. A larger lock 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is in course of construction.

During the season of 1894 the freight carried through the canal on the United States side of the line amounted to 13,195,860 tons valued at \$143,114,502, being an increase in quantity of 2,399,288 tons, or 22 per cent, and a decrease in value of \$2,322,455, or 2 per cent.

The value per ton of this freight was \$10.84, a decrease of \$2.63 per ton on the value in 1893. The total number of vessels using the canal was 14,491, which is 2,483 more than the number using the canal in 1893. The canal was open to navigation during the season for 234 days, as against 219 days in 1893. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888, according to the official return, was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; in 1891, 8,698,777 tons, and in 1892, 7,712,029 tons, from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1892, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1894 was 3,352, with a net tonnage of 8,039,106 tons, being an average of 2,300 tons, while the average tonnage of vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 856 tons\*. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of \$300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; in 1891, 4 per cent; in 1892,  $3\frac{8}{10}$  per cent; in 1893,  $4\frac{1}{10}$  per cent.

\*The number of ships using the Suez Canal in 1874, twenty years ago, was 1,264. These figures, compared with those of the present, show how completely the canal has revolutionized the channel of traffic between Europe and the far east. The largest business year the canal ever had was 1891, when 4,206 steamships passed through. The application of the electric light to marine purposes is now so general that nearly 95 per cent of the vessels using the canal last year were enabled to steam at night.

TRAFFIC THROUGH SAINT MARY'S CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1885.

Year.	Tonnage.		Passen- gers.	Coal.	Flour.	Wheat.	All other Grains.	Manu- factured and Pig Iron.	Salt.	Copper.	Iron ore.	Lumber B. M. 000's. omitted.
	Registered.	Actual Freight.										
1885.	106,296	.....	4,270	1,414	10,289	Bush.	.....	Tons.	Brls.	Tons.	Tons.	Ft.
1886	101,458	.....	4,674	3,968	17,686	.....	33,908	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126
1887	180,820	.....	6,650	5,279	16,560	.....	22,300	1,851	1,500	5,727	11,337	395
1888	210,819	.....	9,230	4,118	13,732	.....	70,500	2,937	2,737	9,744	21,035	572
1889	335,642	.....	.....	8,854	36,493	.....	171,738	5,504	2,737	9,744	65,769	185
1890	408,637	.....	.....	.....	59,250	.....	133,437	4,101	.....	7,009	120,000	.....
1891	270,639	.....	8,616	11,507	39,743	.....	76,000	6,438	8,077	6,881	113,021	304
1892	239,934	.....	8,408	17,805	31,275	.....	58,682	6,683	1,706	6,881	113,021	196
1893	317,831	.....	16,085	7,803	33,937	.....	78,480	7,613	1,706	1,044	181,567	1,411
1894	571,488	.....	16,085	11,282	33,937	.....	143,560	7,346	3,175	5,331	213,758	2,001
1895	409,062	.....	19,777	.....	34,985	.....	.....	13,235	4,454	9,935	147,459	822
1896	458,520	.....	14,067	19,915	33,603	.....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,935	152,102	144
1897	558,899	.....	15,120	22,927	28,345	.....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,801	300
1898	432,563	.....	17,657	27,850	32,007	.....	285,123	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,839	1,119
1899	524,885	.....	17,153	15,932	33,548	.....	323,501	23,851	5,910	18,662	239,368	1,260
1870	690,826	.....	15,859	46,798	26,060	.....	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,530	722
1871	752,101	.....	25,830	80,815	136,411	.....	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	1,072
1872	914,735	.....	30,966	96,780	172,692	.....	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742
1873	1,070,857	.....	22,958	61,123	179,855	.....	1,120,015	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1874	1,256,534	.....	30,286	124,734	315,224	.....	1,371,548	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1875	1,439,216	.....	20,384	91,575	355,117	.....	1,872,940	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1876	1,541,676	.....	20,384	91,575	355,117	.....	1,872,940	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1877	1,667,135	.....	20,384	91,575	355,117	.....	1,872,940	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1878	1,667,071	.....	20,384	91,575	355,117	.....	1,872,940	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1879	1,734,880	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1880	2,092,757	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1881	2,468,088	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1882	2,692,757	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1883	2,947,837	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1884	3,035,937	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1885	3,210,337	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1886	3,487,598	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1887	3,721,463	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1888	4,001,635	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1889	4,243,935	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1890	4,401,635	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1891	4,547,293	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1892	4,647,754	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1893	4,747,754	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162
1894	4,847,754	.....	25,766	170,704	451,000	.....	2,003,666	149,099	29,335	15,927	504,121	1,162



1229. The following statement gives the amount expended on canal works and maintenance :—

Lachine Canal.....	\$ 9,751,030
Beauharnois.....	1,611,690
Soulanges Canal (under construction).....	987,953
Williamsburg Canal (being enlarged).....	3,438,941
Cornwall Canal.....	5,054,565
St. Lawrence River Canals, surveys, &c.....	956,900
Murray Canal.....	1,247,470
Welland Canal.....	23,763,866
Sault Ste. Marie Canal (under construction).....	2,791,874
St. Anne's Canal.....	1,170,216
Carillon and Grenville Canal.....	4,025,939
Culbute Canal.....	379,494
Rideau Canal (including Perth Branch).....	4,560,286
Trent Canal.....	1,091,896
St. Ours Lock.....	121,538
Chambly Canal.....	637,207
St. Peter's Canal.....	646,432
Total.....	<u>\$ 62,237,296</u>

In addition to the above there have been expended from income :—

Renewals.....	\$ 2,050,414
Repairs.....	4,730,432
Staff and maintenance.....	5,903,108
Making the total expenditure.....	<u>\$ 74,921,250</u>

1230. Of this amount the sum of \$20,692,244 was expended before Confederation, \$4,173,921 by the Imperial Government and \$16,518,323 by the Provincial Governments interested. The total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone is \$64,287,710, including in this sum the cost of the Baie Verte Canal, at one time considered a feasible plan for uniting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1231. The total cost of the construction of the Welland Canal to 30th June, 1894, was \$24,100,286. Of this amount \$222,220 was contributed by the Imperial Government, and \$7,416,020 by the Provincial Government prior to Confederation, leaving \$16,447,044 as the expenditure since Confederation. Of this last amount \$337,991 represents renewals chargeable to income.

The sum of \$2,086,462 has been paid out for staff, and \$1,914,781 for repairs. During the same period the receipts have been \$5,855,368. The expenditures for staff, maintenance, repairs and renewals was \$4,339,234, leaving \$1,516,134 to represent the surplus to meet interest.

The total revenue from canals since Confederation is \$10,238,368, being an average of \$379,199 a year.

1232. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1883 to 1893, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried and tolls received :—

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1883-1893.

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			UNITED STATES VESSELS.			Ton- nage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls. %	Increase or Decrease.	
		Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.	Steam, No	Sail, No.	Total, No.								
Welland.....	1883	533	1,603	2,136	498,572	314	817	1,131	382,385	880,957	1,865	1,005,156	186,377	+	42,052
	1884	530	1,689	2,219	403,555	252	667	919	337,774	741,329	4,676	837,811	153,192	-	33,185
	1885	530	1,823	2,353	394,336	190	690	880	287,611	681,947	3,912	784,928	145,814	-	7,378
	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047	393,588	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984	+	43,170
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654	283,039	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	-	42,273
	1888	743	1,150	1,893	477,953	303	449	752	350,318	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+	22,424
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,916	467	547	1,014	526,000	1,091,946	4,671	1,083,273	219,510	+	50,375
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748	506,648	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	+	25,420
	1891	1,147	641	1,788	527,892	522	284	806	382,264	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+	6,888
	1892	1,226	592	1,818	592,078	536	261	797	600,223	1,192,301	43,884	955,554	197,238	-	3,740
	1893	1,021	447	1,468	493,595	895	480	1,375	994,148	1,487,743	23,035	1,294,823	193,276	-	3,962
St. Lawrence system	1883	3,519	5,471	8,990	1,746,901	482	796	1,278	100,964	1,847,865	51,148	856,786	110,394	-	1,371
	1884	2,733	4,933	7,326	1,439,845	515	727	1,242	91,732	1,531,577	49,117	727,048	84,481	-	25,913
	1885	2,828	5,039	7,867	1,465,383	511	652	1,163	85,313	1,550,696	44,185	734,280	74,513	+	9,968
	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269	97,094	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917	+	4,404
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	780	1,206	92,499	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	-	2,480
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207	92,299	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	-	6,722
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381	101,400	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+	6,790
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176	82,879	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	-	11,252
	1891	3,041	5,706	8,747	1,751,421	582	604	1,186	90,208	1,841,629	63,283	936,794	75,972	+	15,285
	1892	3,158	6,076	9,234	1,813,923	546	632	1,178	94,760	1,908,683	64,199	966,755	102,361	+	26,389
	1893	3,678	6,414	10,092	2,009,702	440	712	1,152	95,103	2,104,805	66,472	1,158,376	68,249	-	34,112
	1883	393	1,173	1,566	178,504	5	1,263	1,268	123,323	2,834	3,970	232,279	22,347	-	2,843
	1884	351	941	1,292	151,208	7	1,179	1,186	116,780	2,478	6,502	199,146	18,898	-	3,449
	1885	322	790	1,112	122,548	5	1,093	1,098	108,173	2,210	5,813	184,212	17,118	-	1,780
	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112	109,689	2,143	5,109	193,940	18,140	+	1,022

Chambly.....	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250	121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+	2,356
	1888	355	619	974	113,609	10	1,293	1,303	127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+	1,817
	1889	657	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258	122,412	2,391	239,907	3,017	226,451	20,725	—	1,588
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	1,981	1,008	97,249	2,108	261,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	—	2,551
	1891	404	555	1,019	108,834	25	1,065	1,034	116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	—	1,206
	1892	603	626	1,229	123,782	28	1,442	1,467	139,097	2,696	262,879	5,218	270,766	20,960	+	1,583
	1893	581	569	1,180	121,348	3	1,569	1,572	152,735	2,752	274,083	5,133	312,870	22,649	+	1,689
	1883	1,206	2,173	3,379	443,267	....	755	755	74,456	4,134	517,723	18,173	743,274	59,936	—	3,239
	1884	1,032	1,884	2,936	391,472	....	622	622	62,540	3,558	454,012	16,439	678,700	54,714	—	5,222
	1885	1,033	2,029	3,062	405,980	....	510	510	51,555	3,572	457,535	13,714	703,236	51,995	—	2,81
Ottawa.....	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563	56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813	+	2,818
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	....	628	628	61,704	3,346	430,415	14,785	733,047	54,997	—	2,816
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	....	436	436	42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	—	3,394
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	....	331	331	31,419	3,266	433,582	14,717	747,073	52,401	—	5,798
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295	28,488	2,829	400,239	12,298	651,355	48,296	—	9,175
	1891	1,025	1,123	2,148	328,602	4	312	316	31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	—	7,270
	1892	1,017	1,341	2,358	332,353	1	308	309	28,332	2,667	360,685	11,038	647,011	43,672	+	2,716
	1893	1,019	1,244	2,263	296,087	2	183	185	17,959	2,448	314,046	13,828	581,521	35,284	—	8,388
	1883	1,006	1,325	2,331	150,951	28	68	96	7,296	2,427	158,247	3,057	92,436	5,344	—	1,216
	1884	689	1,190	1,879	117,255	27	72	99	7,566	1,978	124,821	1,015	76,389	4,062	—	1,282
Rideau.....	1885	745	1,039	1,784	110,123	24	102	126	10,370	1,910	120,493	2,181	87,944	4,976	+	914
	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	136	11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,990	6,318	—	1,342
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145	8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	—	762
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220	18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	—	1,071
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258	19,417	2,942	164,424	4,910	113,126	7,063	+	436
	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	58	64	122	5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	—	918
	1891	1,299	945	2,244	147,102	69	181	250	17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+	158
	1892	1,320	1,039	2,559	189,508	57	74	131	6,948	2,690	196,456	7,442	96,366	5,150	—	1,153
	1893	1,299	858	2,157	160,426	73	176	249	15,489	2,406	173,915	6,119	104,234	5,773	+	623
	1883	317	283	600	196,106	4	....	4	528	604	196,035	4,814	81,035	1,966	—	1,234
Burlington Bay.....	1884	181	275	456	136,984	....	12	12	1,612	468	138,596	232	75,895	1,975	—	9
	1885	163	244	407	110,673	....	18	18	4,416	425	115,089	1,899	73,174	944	—	1,031
	1886	....	1	....	325	....	....	....	....	1	325	....	....	1	—	943
	1887	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	1
	1883	522	808	1,330	101,658	....	....	....	....	1,330	101,658	4,692	15,695	2,190	+	1,357
Burlington Bay.....	1884	593	901	1,494	133,165	....	....	....	....	1,494	134,165	6,449	19,115	2,854	+	664
	1885	173	975	1,148	68,716	....	....	....	....	1,148	68,716	867	20,160	1,575	—	1,279
	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	....	....	....	....	1,206	57,322	....	25,887	1,405	—	170
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,397	....	....	....	....	1,691	82,397	....	41,174	2,508	+	1,103

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1883-1893—*Concluded.*

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSEL.			UNITED STATES VESSELS.			Total number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.	Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.						
St. Peter's.	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	.....	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204	—
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	.....	.....	2,161	118,262	.....	55,443	2,920	+
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	.....	.....	1,294	70,985	.....	32,231	1,742	—
	1891	129	992	1,121	71,664	.....	.....	1,121	71,664	.....	34,520	1,778	+
	1892	220	1,665	1,885	126,353	.....	.....	1,891	128,272	.....	59,042	3,156	+
Trent Valley.	1893	233	1,229	1,462	99,825	10	28	1,490	109,401	.....	47,606	2,264	+
	1883	17	9	26	2,067	.....	.....	26	2,067	.....	9,910	178	—
	1884	24	16	40	2,440	.....	.....	40	2,440	.....	13,049	225	+
	1885	51	28	79	3,880	.....	.....	79	3,880	.....	25,707	486	+
	1886	85	17	102	3,620	.....	.....	102	3,620	.....	19,216	384	—
Murray.	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	146	4,475	.....	15,645	330	—
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	146	2,587	.....	14,799	257	—
	1889	436	39	475	20,697	.....	.....	475	20,697	4,727	25,130	492	+
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	.....	.....	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+
	1891	747	385	1,132	52,568	2	.....	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	—
	1892	836	454	1,290	65,509	1	.....	1,291	65,529	10,199	22,513	726	—
	1893	994	594	1,588	76,537	.....	.....	1,488	76,537	9,077	31,219	883	+
	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2	13	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+
	1891	859	188	1,047	147,371	2	8	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	—
	1892	656	148	804	158,459	3	36	843	158,955	10,459	13,729	585	—
	1893	497	150	647	176,534	9	24	671	177,819	10,525	16,340	636	+



1233. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year :—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1883 TO 1893.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			Tonnage.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.			Tonnage.
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.	
1883.....	7,513	12,845	20,358	3,318,020	833	3,699	4,532	688,952
1884.....	6,153	11,489	17,642	2,775,924	801	3,279	4,080	618,004
1885.....	5,845	11,467	17,312	2,681,639	730	3,065	3,795	547,438
1886.....	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147	667,953
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883	566,680
1888.....	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921	631,777
1889.....	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542	830,648
1890.....	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,010	2,354	3,364	721,397
1891.....	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602	838,116
1892.....	9,236	11,941	21,177	3,401,965	1,169	2,759	3,928	871,795
1893.....	9,322	11,535	20,857	3,434,054	1,432	3,153	4,585	1,286,295

YEAR.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	\$	\$
1883.....	24,890	4,006,978	87,719	3,036,571	388,732	+ 33,273
1884.....	21,722	3,393,928	84,430	2,622,213	320,401	— 68,331
1885.....	21,107	3,229,077	70,571	2,673,641	300,421	— 19,980
1886.....	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,962	+ 47,541
1887.....	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,525	303,035	— 44,927
1888.....	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+ 14,819
1889.....	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+ 62,762
1890.....	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	— 50,106
1891.....	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+ 16,176
1892.....	25,105	4,273,760	152,439	3,031,736	373,848	+ 27,162
1893.....	25,342	4,720,349	134,189	3,546,989	329,014	— 44,834

1234. There was an increase of 237 in the total number of vessels, a decrease of 320 in number of Canadian vessels and an increase of 657 in the number of United States vessels ; the total tonnage increased by 446,589 tons. The increase in the quantity of freight carried was 515,253 tons, in the number of passengers 18,250, and in the amount received for tolls \$44,834.

1235. As the question of the tolls charged on wheat and other food products passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals has been the subject of international correspondence between Canada and the United States, a short statement of the facts concerning them may not be out of place.

In 1882 tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished, and, as a consequence, shippers and forwarders in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in

the grain trade, urged upon the Government the opinion that abolition of tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals would result in attracting a largely increased volume of east-bound freight, especially grain, to these canals and the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard. By an Order-in-Council, therefore, dated 5th June, 1884, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and rye passing through these canals for Montreal and Canadian ports east of Montreal were reduced by one-half for the then present season of navigation. The full amount of toll was collected and a refund made on proof of delivery of the grain at Montreal.

This reduction was again authorized (pease being included) by an Order-in-Council dated 17th June, 1885, and by an order dated 4th July, 1885, a further reduction of 2 cents per ton was authorized for the season of navigation only, tolls to be collected and refunds made in the previous year. This concession was continued year by year, by special Orders-in-Council. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 oats were not included, but in 1890 were, if for export, again placed on the list. By an Order-in-Council, dated 25th March, 1891, the reduction was again continued, it being provided that transshipment at Canadian intermediate ports did not prevent the refund being made, but no refund was made upon grain transhipped at Ogdensburg and passed down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal.

By an Order-in-Council, dated 4th April, 1892, the reduction was again authorized, but was made applicable only to products so carried and actually exported. It was also provided that intermediate transshipment must take place at some Canadian port, or the right to the rebate would be lost.

The United States Government contended that this last provision amounted to discrimination against that country, and therefore in August, 1892, adopted a system of tolls by which 20 cents per ton was levied on all freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to any port in the Dominion of Canada. On the 13th February, 1893, the Canadian Government passed an Order-in-Council providing that, for the season of 1893, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat passing eastward through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, respectively, should be 10 cents per ton, payment of the toll for passage through the Welland Canal entitling the products to free passage through the St. Lawrence Canals. In consequence of this, the discriminatory toll levied by the United States Government on freight through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was removed.

1236. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, oats, pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from ports west of Port Colborne, in each year since 1882. As previously explained full tolls were paid in 1882 and 1883, a refund of half the toll or 10 cents per ton was allowed on grain for Montreal during 1884 and up to June, 1885, and since that date of 18 cents per ton, leaving only 2 cents per ton actually payable

## GRAIN PASSED DOWN THE WELLAND CANAL, 1882-1893.

YEAR.	REBATE ALLOWED.	FULL TOLLS PAID.	
	To Montreal.	To Ontario Ports.	From United States Ports to United States Ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882.....	180,694	.....	63,881
1883.....	186,814	10,650	121,876
1884.....	142,194	12,153	104,537
1885.....	96,569	11,909	117,346
1886.....	203,940	9,881	151,551
1887.....	185,034	11,838	134,868
1888.....	160,358	25,599	169,664
1889.....	267,769	19,075	213,766
1890.....	228,513	16,899	245,932
1891.....	*295,509	6,805	202,710
1892.....	†261,954	8,942	201,540
1893.....	‡501,806	25,555	222,958

\* Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.

† Of this amount 4,341 tons of wheat were transhipped at Ogdensburg.

‡ “ 71,455 “ “ “

1237. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1892 and 1893 :—

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	17,048	15,235	8,546	13,889	285	480	369	369
Wheat ..	232,019	258,392	262,890	236,010	.....	.....	65	182
Corn.....	192,548	441,092	59,340	287,783	.....	.....	20	17
Barley.....	6,433	18,599	9,340	2,547	.....	98	82	18
Oats.....	37,173	51,283	44,294	28,343	3,034	1,141	1,551	289
Rye.....	9,392	3,671	10,119	5,841	.....	..	81	34
All other vegetable food.....	32,815	36,981	54,597	42,700	907	832	463	160
Lumber.....	86,072	129,295	37,475	47,108	91,464	72,886	29,622	34,487
Coal.....	211,616	233,096	178,073	275,324	86,500	97,889	3,625	13,835
All other merchandise	130,438	127,179	302,081	218,831	88,576	140,044	60,488	54,843
Total.....	955,554	1,294,823	966,755	1,158,376	270,766	312,870	96,366	104,234

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED  
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1892 AND 1893—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Murray Canal.		Totals.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	26	14	2,215	1,541	.....	70	41	55	28,530	31,653
Wheat.....	28	8	.....	.....	.....	5	765	414	495,767	495,311
Corn.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,912	728,894
Barley.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573	38	16,504	21,300
Oats.....	4,579	2,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	16	90,682	63,381
Rye.....	57	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	19	19,683	9,635
All other vegetable food	1,749	571	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983	1,508	92,514	82,752
Lumber.....	469,727	382,442	4,572	4,831	1,573	1,153	2,539	987	723,008	672,689
Coal.....	.....	.....	36,597	26,931	.....	.....	850	1,983	517,261	649,058
All other merchandise.....	170,765	196,105	15,658	14,303	20,976	29,991	6,893	11,320	795,875	792,616
Total....	647,011	581,521	59,042	47,606	22,513	31,219	13,729	16,340	3,031,736	3,546,989

1238. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past seven years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1888 TO 1894.

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine..... *\$9,945,730	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
	1891	16,373	36,293	50,722	103,388
	1892	115,333	67,500	52,729	235,562
	1893	496,921	51,617	53,185	601,723
	1894	80,202	40,940	60,174	181,316
Beauharnois..... *\$1,761,044	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890	.....	14,999	19,847	34,846
	1891	17,086	12,537	18,887	48,510
	1892	1,696	15,000	20,051	36,746
	1893	.....	14,107	20,348	34,455
	1894	6,548	13,903	20,575	41,026
Soulanges..... *\$987,953	1892	54,236	.....	.....	54,236
	1893	210,336	.....	.....	210,336
	1894	723,381	.....	.....	723,381

\* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1894.



CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cornwall.....	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
	1891	600,462	9,830	16,078	626,370
	1892	400,901	9,864	15,597	426,362
	1893	352,536	9,688	15,173	377,397
*\$5,115,215 .....	1894	404,990	7,734	15,344	428,068
Williamsburg system— Farran's Point.....	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
	1891	230,671	7,987	8,678	247,336
	1892	377,343	8,551	9,458	395,352
	1893	375,868	8,348	8,676	392,892
*\$3,446,105 .....	1894	498,390	7,030	10,230	515,650
St. Lawrence system, unapportioned.	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
	1891	35,137	.....	.....	35,137
	1892	59,779	.....	.....	59,779
	1893	52,643	.....	.....	52,643
*\$1,055,279 .....	1894	13,722	.....	.....	13,722
Welland.....	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
	1891	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
	1892	38,550	73,772	104,674	216,996
	1893	33,363	65,017	104,927	203,357
*\$24,100,286 .....	1894	15,002	53,054	102,019	170,075
Ottawa system— St. Ann's.....	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
	1892	25,472	1,666	2,571	29,709
	1893	6,522	2,800	2,581	11,903
*\$1,223,787 .....	1894	3,498	2,800	2,640	8,938
Carillon and Grenville. ....	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,535
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
	1891	4,395	10,797	21,230	36,422
	1892	49,623	8,620	17,459	75,702
	1893	42,506	10,669	16,763	69,928
*\$4,162,461 .....	1894	20,420	11,620	14,145	46,185
Culbute .....	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
	1890	2,818	.....	748	3,566
	1891	11,305	500	745	12,550
	1892	1,546	.....	736	2,282
	1893	1,421	13	749	2,183
*\$433,348 .....	1894	2,540	494	730	3,765

\* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1894.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Rideau..... *\$4,298,076.....	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
	1891	20,967	21,538	34,642	77,147
	1892	31,363	21,507	35,501	88,371
	1893	24,275	18,790	35,022	78,087
	1894	14,485	16,940	34,943	66,368
Trent..... *\$1,195,350.....	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
	1892	10,964	4,722	3,696	19,382
	1893	16,801	2,087	3,740	22,628
	1894	23,816	4,989	3,785	32,590
Chambly system— St. Ours..... *\$216,566.....	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
	1892	3,585	1,944	2,169	7,698
	1893	.....	1,994	2,137	4,131
	1894	.....	925	2,217	3,142
Chambly..... *\$1,045,389.....	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
	1892	38,354	12,977	19,665	70,996
	1893	21,128	12,451	19,310	52,889
	1894	8,568	11,921	19,041	39,530
St. Peter's..... *\$739,163.....	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	.....	155	3,110	3,365
	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
	1892	45,324	1,461	3,008	49,793
	1893	10,799	1,856	2,938	15,593
	1894	4,289	1,987	2,936	9,212
Murray..... *\$1,247,870.....	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571
	1892	5,964	3,505	5,803	15,272
	1893	30,839	5,341	5,500	41,680
	1894	.....	5,296	5,668	10,964
River Tay..... *\$476,878.....	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
	1890	22,226	.....	.....	22,226
	1891	17,115	.....	.....	17,115
	1892	29,772	.....	.....	29,772
	1893	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1894	.....	†	†	.....

\*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1894.

†Included in Rideau Canal.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Sault Ste. Marie .....	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
	1891	325,336	.....	.....	325,336
	1892	341,474	.....	.....	341,474
	1893	589,801	.....	.....	589,801
	1894	1,316,529	.....	.....	1,316,529
Miscellaneous .....	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
	1891	16,925	3,260	53,662	73,847
	1892	6,541	8,711	56,363	71,615
	1893	37,139	7,944	55,742	100,825
	1894	19,925	8,690	51,575	80,190
Recapitulation.....	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800
	1891	1,500,861	208,028	348,224	2,057,113
	1892	1,637,819	239,801	349,479	2,227,099
	1893	2,302,898	212,703	346,791	2,862,392
†\$64,243,323 .....	1894	3,156,306	188,319	346,022	3,690,647

\*Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1894.

†Not including amounts expended on construction under the head of miscellaneous.

The sum of \$44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total \$64,287,710.

1239. The total quantity of freight passed eastward and westward through the Welland Canal from United States ports to United States ports, for a period of thirteen seasons, is as follows :—

YEAR.	Eastward.	Westward.	Total.	Total passed through.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1881.....	96,266	97,907	194,153	.....
1882.....	110,286	172,520	282,806	.....
1883.....	174,912	257,699	432,611	.....
1884.....	163,998	243,081	407,079	837,811
1885.....	168,212	216,297	384,509	784,928
1886.....	244,916	239,562	484,478	980,135
1887.....	189,427	151,074	340,501	777,918
1888.....	221,062	213,689	434,751	878,800
1889.....	297,353	266,231	563,584	1,085,273
1890.....	318,259	215,698	533,957	1,016,165
1891.....	300,257	247,543	553,800	975,013
1892.....	300,733	240,332	541,065	955,554
1893.....	384,559	247,108	631,677	1,294,823

1240. The following is a statement of the revenue received by the Government from the canals since Confederation :—

Years ended 30th June.	\$	Years ended 30th June.	\$
1868.....	403,879	1882.....	325,232
1869.....	400,263	1883.....	361,604
1870.....	414,687	1884.....	372,562
1871.....	488,539	1885.....	321,289
1872.....	466,847	1886.....	328,978
1873.....	486,433	1887.....	321,785
1874.....	510,756	1888.....	317,902
1875.....	410,980	1889.....	333,189
1876.....	390,337	1890.....	354,816
1877.....	390,857	1891.....	349,432
1878.....	373,814	1892.....	321,475
1879.....	337,675	1893.....	357,090
1880.....	341,598	1894.....	387,789
1881.....	361,558		

1241. The geographical position of Canada renders it advisable, in the interest of trade and commerce, for the United States and for Canada to give one another the fullest facilities for the transfer by rail of their goods and products.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (in part) and Manitoba find their advantage in having an arrangement by which their exports and imports may be brought into and sent out of Canada via the United States.

The several provinces of Canada are brought into close commercial relations by means of the three great railway systems—the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. Before the first and third of these systems were completed a large portion of the interprovincial trade was carried through the United States. These outside channels of trade are still used, being convenient, and, to a considerable degree, competitive routes.

The United States people find it to their advantage to utilize Canadian routes both for the purposes of trade with Europe on the east, China and Japan on the west, and with Australia, and for interstate carrying trade.

In these circumstances we have, 1st, the traffic between Canada and countries other than the United States via United States territory, and that between the United States and countries other than Canada via Canadian territory.

2nd. (a) That between Canadian ports or places and Canadian seaports through United States territory, and (b) that between United States ports or places and United States seaports through Canadian territory.

1242. The first kind of transit trade—that mentioned in paragraph 1008—is secured to the traders of the two countries by Article XXIX, of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, which provides as follows :—

“It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII. of this Treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports in the United States, which have been or may from time to time be designated by the President of the United States, and destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper Custom-house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions, for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and con-



ditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States."

The remaining part of the article provides for reciprocal privileges for the use of Canadian seaports by United States traders.

Article XXXIII. provides that the agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date at which it came into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting powers shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the arrangement.

Article XXIX. has not been denounced by either party to the agreement.

1243. The second kind of transport of goods was to a certain degree regulated by Article XXX. of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, but since the abrogation of that clause, in 1885, it has been carried on by virtue of authority given by statutes, in respect to the United States, and in respect to Canada, by Order-in-Council and Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

The United States Act is that of July 28th, 1866 (United States Revised Statutes, Sec. 3006), which, as it was not repealed on the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, revived on the abrogation of Article XXX. The Act of 1866 is as follows :—

"Imported merchandise, in bond or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the British Provinces or Republic of Mexico, be transferred from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or republic, by such routes and under such regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the merchandise so transported shall upon arrival in the United States from such provinces or republic be treated in regard to the liability to or the exemption from duty or tax as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States."

For this second kind of transport there is, therefore, no treaty agreement. On the repeal of Article XXX. of the Washington Treaty, 1871, an order of the United States Treasury Department issued, that all goods, &c., entering United States territory from Canada in transit from other points in the United States should pay duty, but further research brought to light the Act of 1866, under which the bonding system, as applied to this kind of transport, has been continued.

1244. As respects Canada, an Order-in-Council passed 4th December, 1856, provides for transit of goods by railway from United States places through Canada to United States places. An Order-in-Council dated 12th March, 1860, says: "Free goods and others in transit through Canada by any continuous railway shall be dealt with as heretofore in accordance with Sec. 2 of the Customs Regulations of 1856, excepting that triplicate reports are dispensed with. An Order-in-Council, 7th December, 1883, provides regulations. The Customs Act also makes regulations.

1245. The United States returns supply data showing the extent to which Canada avails herself of the arrangement under article XXIX. and under the Act of 1866.

The following table is an analysis of these data, together with other data for a thorough comprehension of the subject :—

TOTAL VALUES OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSIT ACROSS UNITED STATES TERRITORY, FOR THE IMMEDIATE TRANSHIPMENT IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND SO SHIPPED, DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1873 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.—(From *United States Returns*.)

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED.					COUNTRIES TO WHICH SHIPPED.				
	British North America.					British North America.				
	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	Quebec, On- tario, Man- itoba and the North- west Terri- tories.	British Columbia.	New- foundland and Labrador.	Total.	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.	Quebec, On- tario, Man- itoba and the North- west Terri- tories.	British Columbia.	New- foundland and Labrador.	Total.
1873.....	\$ 495,289	\$ 12,894,164	\$ 5,240	\$ .....	\$ 13,394,693	\$ 5,282,290	\$ 21,320,174	\$ 181,720	\$ .....	\$ 26,784,184
1874.....	449,655	13,616,344	97,691	.....	14,163,690	7,150,036	19,843,169	.....	.....	27,310,739
1875.....	443,570	17,342,933	256,074	.....	18,042,577	8,999,596	20,283,639	.....	.....	29,800,295
1876.....	261,443	22,134,275	195,047	1,137	22,591,902	3,102,600	14,658,358	.....	94	24,419,888
1877.....	160,658	12,092,619	218,418	.....	12,471,695	2,879,422	15,551,238	.....	.....	18,377,153
1878.....	163,978	11,627,114	412,966	.....	12,204,058	951,268	11,436,470	524,013	934	12,912,685
1879.....	194,129	11,696,832	280,079	55	12,081,095	889,539	11,520,877	476,824	2,347	12,889,587
1880.....	215,131	16,782,315	137,271	.....	17,134,717	1,643,716	14,886,663	531,436	288	17,042,103
1881.....	171,383	16,758,108	72,555	.....	17,002,046	1,778,836	20,857,827	719,268	333	23,356,264
1882.....	164,990	28,265,083	113,018	87	28,543,178	2,732,635	34,005,845	855,784	1,190	37,595,484
1883.....	561,791	29,204,031	36,973	25	29,802,820	2,455,557	35,878,389	971,307	7,335	39,312,568
1884.....	636,233	12,574,953	185,041	.....	13,419,227	1,740,900	19,717,466	1,475,833	5,186	22,339,385
1885.....	433,806	12,280,483	308,691	633	13,523,613	1,635,442	16,448,942	1,615,293	781	19,700,479
1886.....	1,165,973	9,393,864	359,104	32,079	10,861,020	2,040,298	16,369,229	1,825,178	6,174	20,241,079
1887.....	1,684,730	9,606,175	213,816	.....	11,504,721	1,621,748	19,930,496	633,841	70	22,187,955
1888.....	1,525,048	6,417,701	372,924	27,134	8,542,817	1,781,028	13,459,169	370,322	1,137	13,611,656
1889.....	2,596,233	8,355,178	294,850	89,853	11,336,123	2,484,787	18,993,957	663,527	2,704	22,146,975
1890.....	3,070,637	12,443,772	306,897	174,584	16,001,910	5,277,210	21,140,198	913,106	4,690	27,335,204
1891.....	3,859,079	15,310,945	422,806	187,640	19,780,470	5,605,614	23,685,992	547,144	34,273	27,883,023
1892.....	4,393,062	19,005,704	201,373	328,116	23,428,255	2,079,783	24,189,181	428,188	6,962	26,704,114
1893.....	1,009,597	16,404,425	80,565	381,986	17,885,573	2,052,357	20,282,400	409,055	26,289	22,720,011
1894.....	1,070,676	15,640,881	348,069	273,467	17,342,093	1,831,417	17,880,688	463,471	6,640	20,182,216

1246. The following table is an analysis of the transit traffic. The first and second columns cover the whole transit trade. The third refers to that portion of the transit trade which passes through the United States, on its way from one point in Canada to another point. The fourth column represents the value of the goods sent and received by Canada by way of United States seaports, being made up by deducting the third column from the sum of the first and second.

The last column gives the events which have affected the transit trade. Immediately after Confederation the goods entering and leaving Canada in bond through United States seaports formed 12 per cent of the aggregate imports and exports of the Dominion. When Manitoba and British Columbia became part of the Dominion the percentage increased to 14, 15, 18 and 20 per cent. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway brought down the proportion to 13 and 14 per cent. The growing trade of Manitoba and the progress of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway increased the use of the United States seaports, and in consequence, in 1882 and 1883, over one-fifth of the total imports and exports of Canada reached their destination through the United States. The increased employment of the seaports of Canada in the succeeding years, when railway communication west was established by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is seen in the reduced percentages of the years 1888 and 1889. Part of this decrease is to be attributed to the action of the United States Congress, the merchants of Canada deciding to run no risks, and, therefore, to receive and despatch their goods via Canadian ports. Reading the column giving the tonnage of cargo-carrying vessels in conjunction with the column giving the percentage of our aggregate trade done via United States seaports, it is easy to see that the tonnage at our ports has increased almost proportionately with the decrease in the use of the United States seaports, thus giving evidence of the value to this country of the enlarged railway communication established with our seaports. The same fact is brought out in the third column, which shows that in 1893 our interprovincial trade, done by using United States railways, was under 8 million dollars, as against 19 millions done through these channels in 1883.

It will be seen that the percentage of transshipment to aggregate trade has varied very considerably during the 27 years, having been as low as 10·32 per cent, and having risen as high as 21·80 per cent. The average for the 27 years—1868-94—is 15 per cent. The percentage for 1894 is 12·79 per cent. So that the proportion which the transshipment of goods to and from Canada bears to the aggregate trade was much lower in 1894 than the average.

The United States seaports have become less and less useful to Canada during the run of the years. The fact that the tonnage engaged in the sea-going trade, entering and clearing Canadian Ports, is constantly increasing, is to a certain extent evidence of the change which has taken place.

Table relating to transit, intertransit and transshipment trade between Canada and the United States of America for the period, 1868-94 :—

## IN TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT TRADE.

YEAR.	From Canada, goods shipped to U.S.	To Canada, goods shipped from U.S.	From one Pt. in Canada to another Pt. in Canada via U.S.	Transshipment to and from Canada via U.S. seaports.	Aggregate trade of Canada.	Percentage of transshipment to aggregate trade of Can.	Sea-going ton- nage, carry- ing cargo in and out Can- dian Ports.	Events Affecting Transit Trade.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	Tons regist'd	
1868.	4,864,209	14,375,419	3,516,325	15,723,303	131,027,532	12 00	...	Confederation.
1869.	5,822,678	15,033,821	5,287,725	15,998,774	136,889,946	12 00	3,958,313	North-west Territories bought.
1870.	7,215,973	16,689,037	5,339,827	18,565,183	148,387,829	12 00	4,068,128	Manitoba created, 15th July.
1871.	7,954,060	18,406,475	4,591,811	21,768,724	170,266,589	13 00	4,116,790	British Columbia admitted, July.
1872.	9,276,169	24,042,790	5,628,394	27,690,565	194,070,193	14 30	4,644,737	
1873.	13,394,693	26,784,184	6,989,300	33,189,577	217,801,203	15 24	4,758,514	
1874.	14,163,690	27,310,739	8,759,590	32,714,839	217,565,560	15 04	4,473,293	P. E. I. admitted, 1st July, 1873.
1875.	18,042,577	29,800,295	11,401,544	35,447,328	200,957,262	18 13	4,318,173	
1876.	22,591,902	24,419,888	11,544,144	35,467,646	174,176,781	20 35	4,505,760	
1877.	12,471,695	18,977,153	5,395,248	26,000,360	175,203,355	15 00	4,955,602	I. C. Ry. opened, 1st July, 1876.
1878.	12,204,058	12,912,685	3,234,637	21,882,106	172,405,454	12 70	4,912,455	
1879.	12,081,095	12,889,587	3,976,444	20,994,238	153,455,682	13 70	4,604,985	
1880.	17,134,747	17,042,103	5,800,714	28,376,136	174,401,205	16 21	5,067,413	
1881.	17,002,046	23,356,264	8,255,790	32,102,550	203,621,663	15 70	6,095,563	First sod, C. P. R., main line turned.
1882.	28,543,178	37,595,484	17,846,619	48,292,043	221,556,703	21 80	5,980,948	
1883.	29,802,820	39,312,568	19,255,594	49,859,794	230,339,826	21 64	5,952,850	
1884.	13,419,227	22,939,385	8,446,369	27,912,243	207,803,539	13 43	6,288,227	Man. connected by rail with Ontario.
1885.	13,523,613	19,700,458	7,698,613	25,525,458	198,179,847	13 00	5,978,964	B. C. connected with rest of Dom.
1886.	10,861,020	20,241,979	4,969,916	26,132,183	189,675,875	13 80	6,243,180	Non-intercourse Act passed by U. S.
1887.	11,504,721	22,187,955	3,458,469	30,234,137	202,408,047	14 93	6,243,265	Congress.
1888.	8,342,817	15,611,656	3,062,410	20,863,792	201,097,630	10 32	7,014,599	{ Freight trains C. P. R. connect St. Paul and Montreal. { C. P. R. opened to St John, N. B.
1889.	11,333,123	22,149,229	6,935,026	26,556,256	204,414,098	12 98	6,998,173	
1890.	16,002,384	27,335,678	7,550,625	35,787,437	218,607,390	16 36	7,694,660	
1891.	19,780,470	27,883,023	8,839,121	38,824,372	218,384,934	17 78	7,942,718	
1892.	23,928,255	26,704,114	9,923,945	40,708,424	241,369,443	16 83	7,903,314	
1893.	17,885,573	22,720,111	*7,958,774	*32,646,910	247,638,620	13 18	8,018,551	
1894.	17,342,093	20,182,216	6,847,700	30,676,609	240,999,889	12 79	8,342,989	

\* Estimated.



1247. It will be seen that since Confederation the total value of goods in transit through United States territory from Canada, under article XXIX. of the Treaty, and the Act of 1866, is \$1,003,082,871.

Analyzing this, it is found that it consists (a) of goods transported to and from Canada by and to countries other than the United States and Canada, and (b) of goods transported from one part of Canada to another part of Canada via the United States.

The figures are (a) . . . . .	\$800,568,227
(b) or interprovincial trade done through United States. . . . .	202,514,644
Total. . . . .	<u>\$1,003,082,871</u>

In the same period the total external trade of Canada aggregated \$5,286,706,092.

It will be seen, therefore, that during the period 1868-94 Canada has utilized the bonding system for the carrying of 15·12 per cent of her total external trade. There are no data to enable us to furnish the proportion of her interprovincial trade done under this system. It is, however, in consideration.

1248. The table also shows the changes which have taken place in the proportion of the goods carried over the United States route under the bonding system. The largest proportion was in 1882, which was a "boom" year in Manitoba; and as direct communication had not been established at that date between Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the United States route had necessarily to be used.

The lowest percentage was in the year 1887-88, owing to our merchants, influenced, as before stated, by the threatened action of the United States, ordering their foreign goods to Canada by the St. Lawrence River and Canadian railway routes, nearly double the usual amount of European goods being in that year carried by the Intercolonial.

In 1868 the goods imported and exported by Canada through other channels than the United States amounted to \$115,304,229, in 1893 to \$214,991,710, and in 1894 to \$210,323,280.

During the period 1868-94 the interprovincial trade done through the United States has been as high as 19¼ million dollars in a single year, but the average is somewhat over 7½ million dollars, by far the greater part of that trade being now done direct, without the intermediary offices of the United States.

1249. Unfortunately the Canadian Customs returns do not show the extent to which the business of the United States utilizes the opportunities afforded it under the reciprocal privileges granted by Canada. All there is to show is a return from the port of Montreal giving the total value of goods in transit from the United States through Montreal for shipment to foreign countries. This return is as under:—

Year ended June 30, 1886. . . . .	\$ 5,745,606
" " 1887. . . . .	7,645,393
" " 1888. . . . .	8,058,888
" " 1889. . . . .	10,314,396
" " 1890. . . . .	12,714,705
" " 1891. . . . .	13,202,392
" " 1892. . . . .	9,423,862
" " 1893. . . . .	9,313,904
" " 1894. . . . .	<u>8,186,145</u>

The value of goods sent from other ports is not given, nor yet the value of goods imported via the St. Lawrence for the United States.

The value of goods transported by railway from one place in the United States to another place in the United States via Canada is not obtainable, though it must be great. The Canada Southern, forming part of the Michigan Central route, alone carried as under :—

#### TONS OF FREIGHT HANDLED BY THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

YEAR.	Tons.
1889.....	2,563,304
1890.....	2,904,835
1891.....	3,925,312
1892.....	3,174,065
1893.....	3,027,548
1894.....	<u>2,645,406</u>

The returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended June 30, 1893, showed :—

	Tons.
Imported into the United States through British Columbia via C.P.R.....	9,440
Shipped over the C.P.R. from U. S. ports on the Pacific coast to eastern ports of the United States.....	\$ 400,808*
Shipped over the C.P.R. from eastern ports of the U. S. to U. S. on the Pacific.....	<u>4,144</u>

The canals of Canada carry a large quantity of goods in transit from one United States port to another.

1250. The following table gives the proportion of Canadian and United States tonnage that have used the Welland Canal.

#### WELLAND CANAL.

(Up and Down.)

5-YEAR PERIODS.	Total Tonnage of Vessels.	Canadian Tonnage.	Per Cent.	United States Tonnage.	Per Cent.
1851-55.....	4,729,607	1,954,625	41·32	2,774,982	58·68
1856-60.....	5,572,079	1,931,761	34·67	3,640,318	65·33
1861-65.....	5,716,528	2,261,499	39·56	3,455,029	60·44
1866-70.....	5,936,186	2,735,265	46·07	3,200,921	53·93
1871-75.....	6,857,494	3,286,287	47·92	3,571,207	53·08
1876-80.....	5,358,641	3,331,430	62·17	2,027,211	37·83
1881-85.....	3,765,923	2,356,112	63·57	1,409,811	36·43
1886-90.....	4,769,721	2,710,128	56·82	2,059,593	43·18
Total.....	42,706,179	20,567,107	48·16	22,139,072	51·84

The United States tonnage was more than the Canadian during the period 1851-75. The Canadian tonnage was more than that of the United States during the period 1876-90.

\* Quantities not given.

The period of the greatest use of the canal was that of 1871-75.

The greatest year of use was 1871, when 1,554,118 tons of shipping passed through.

The smallest year of use was 1864, when only 446,106 tons of shipping passed through.

The year of highest percentage of United States tonnage passing through was 1860, when 69 per cent of the whole tonnage belonged to the United States.

The year of the highest percentage of Canadian vessels using the canal was 1880, when 80 per cent of the total was under the flag of Canada.

In 1850 the tonnage locked through was 587,100 tons, of which 49 per cent was Canadian and 51 per cent United States.

In 1892 the tonnage locked through was 1,192,301 tons, of which 49·66 per cent was Canadian and 50·34 per cent United States.

In 1893 the total tonnage was 1,487,743 tons, Canada being represented by 33·2 per cent and the United States by 66·8 per cent.

Taking the whole period 1850-93, the United States have used the canal for 24,315,707 tons of shipping and Canada for 22,180,672 tons, the United States using it for 2,135,035 tons more than Canada used it. By percentages the United States shipping using the canal during 44 years was 52·3 per cent, and Canadian 47·7 per cent.

During 23 years, 1869-1893, 4,310,894 tons of vegetable foods and 4,558,689 tons of heavy goods have passed through the Welland Canal in transit between ports in the United States.

The vegetable foods consisted of flour, 142,633 tons; wheat, 1,662,034 tons; corn, 2,006,362 tons; barley, 55,385 tons; oats, 245,725 tons; rye, 3,680 tons, and other articles of food, 195,075 tons. The heavy goods comprised 122,097 tons of railway iron; 119,936 tons of other iron; 265,443 tons of salt; 3,627,150 tons of coal, and 424,063 tons of ores.

It is evident, therefore, that the use made of the privilege of transit by the United States is very considerable.

## CHAPTER XVI.

The Marine Department.—Sea-going Shipping.—Light-houses.—Government Steamers.—Communication with Prince Edward Island.—Harbour Police.—Distressed Mariners.—Inspection of Steamers.—Certificates of Masters and Mates.—Coasting and Inland Certificates.—Wrecks.—Casualties.—Expenditure of Department.—Revenue.—Ships Built and Registered in Canada, or sold to other Countries.—Sea-going vessels.—British and Foreign Tonnage.—Nationality of Vessels.—The World's Shipping.—Inland Shipping between Canada and the United States.—Total Canadian Shipping, Inland and Sea-going.—Coasting Vessels.—Nationality of Vessels in Canadian Coasting Trade.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at principal Canadian Ports.—Shipping in British Possessions.—Shipping in Foreign Countries.—Registered Vessels of principal Countries.—Shipping by Provinces.—Tonnage in 1893.—Graving Docks.—Government Docks.—Docks in other Countries.

1251. The maritime interests of Canada are large, and the importance of a thoroughly equipped Marine Department, therefore, correspondingly great. This has been recognized by the Government and people of Canada for many years. The Union of the provinces in 1867, by adding the large maritime interests of the eastern provinces to those of the Province of Quebec, emphasized the necessity of a separate department. Hon. P. Mitchell became the first Minister of Marine and Fisheries and organized the department which has control of marine matters.

1252. Since Confederation 200,000,000 tons of sea-going shipping have entered the seaports of Canada ; 172,000,000 tons of shipping have crossed and recrossed the great lakes between Canada and the United States ; 360,000,000 tons have passed from Canadian ports to Canadian ports, doing the coasting trade of the country.

1253. In 1859 there were 59 light-houses in the Province of Canada, 10 in New Brunswick, 19 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Prince Edward Island—in all 89. In 1868 there were 227 light-houses, 198 light-stations and 2 fog-whistles. In 1894 there were 755 light-houses, 624 light-stations, 22 fog-horns and 39 automatic fog-horns. The light-stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion Government are included in the following statement :—



## NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &amp;c., IN CANADA, 1868-1894.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light- Stations.	Light- houses.	Fog- whistles.	Automatic fog-horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	.....
1869.....	219	233	2	.....
1870.....	240	278	4	.....
1871.....	264	297	8	.....
1872.....	280	314	13	.....
1873.....	316	363	17	.....
1874.....	342	384	18	.....
1875.....	377	444	22	.....
1876.....	407	488	24	.....
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	23	6
1880.....	452	551	22	7
1881.....	462	553	23	9
1882.....	470	562	23	9
1883.....	484	578	23	9
1884.....	507	597	23	10
1885.....	526	617	23	12
1886.....	534	625	23	16
1887.....	561	658	23	24
1888.....	569	664	23	27
1889.....	579	675	24	29
1890.....	599	705	23	32
1891.....	605	710	23	31
1892.....	617	741	23	34
1893.....	619	749	24	34
1894.....	624	755	22	39

1254. It will be seen that there are 426 light-stations, 528 light-houses, 20 fog-whistles and 39 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

These were manned by 701 light-keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of light-ships, while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,503. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed in 1894 among the several divisions as follows:—

1255. The Ontario division, extending from Montrea<sup>1</sup> to Manitoba, contained 222 lights, located at 180 stations. There were also 2 fog-whistles, 10 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 4 bell-buoys, also a number of buoys and beacons.

1256. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising as it does the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 153 lights and 116 stations, 8 light-ships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 9 steam fog-horns, 2 fog-whistles, 9 explosive bomb-stations, 10 gas-buoys, 4 of which were supplied with bells, and 59 beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Alert," "La Canadienne" and "Druid."

1257. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 178 light-houses, showing 190 lights, 1 light-ship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 18 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal bomb-station, 16 automatic signal-buoys, 11 bell-buoys, 97 iron can-buoys, 700 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Aberdeen."

1258. In the New Brunswick division there were 94 light-houses, 1 light-ship and 3 steam fog-alarms, 88 light-keepers and 12 engineers in charge of light-houses and fog-alarms. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne."

1259. Prince Edward Island division contained 35 light-houses, showing 55 lights, 1 steam fog-horn, 3 automatic buoys, and one bell-buoy. The steamer "Prince Edward" delivered the annual supplies.

1260. British Columbia division contained 13 light-houses, 5 of which are fog-alarms. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Quadra."

1261. The total cost of maintaining the light-houses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada in 1894 was \$470,549.

1262. On the 1st July, 1886, the light-house at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of \$100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the light-house and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The light-house is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about \$1,200 annually.

1263. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin." A new steamer, the "Aberdeen," was built, in 1893-94, in Paisley, Scotland, at a first cost of \$87,673, for the purpose of conveying light-house supplies and lifting and placing heavy automatic buoys, and, when required, to be used in the fishery protection service. The "Aberdeen" left Great Britain on 26th August, and arrived at Halifax on 7th September, 1894, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1894, after deducting receipts, was \$113,773.

1264. The steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1893-94, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

1265. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada, and employed exclusively in fishing, is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre-Dame hospitals, and at Quebec at the Jeffrey Hale and Hotel-Dieu hospitals. Marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General hospital, Halifax, and at the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. At ports where no hospitals are established, sick seamen are cared for under the direction of the chief officer of customs. The total amount received from dues in 1894 was \$49,105, an increase of \$2,914, as compared with 1893. The total expenditure was \$38,405, being \$10,700 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-six years has been \$28,046.

1266. The total number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1894, was 7,245, with a gross tonnage of 869,624 tons. Of this number 1,640 were steamboats with a gross tonnage of 240,906 tons, being a decrease of 266 tons, and an increase of 102 in number, as compared with 1893; 326 vessels were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 21,243 tons. The expenditure on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last twenty-four years has exceeded the receipts by \$26,706. During the year 1894 the receipts amounted to \$24,853 and the expenditure to \$25,961, being an excess of expenditure of \$1,108.

1267. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,879 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates and certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to \$2,907 and the expenditure to \$3,721. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$45,957.

1268. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894, 111 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service and 24 mates' certificates of service, while 206 obtained masters' and 45 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

1269. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other nations, during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1894, as reported to the department, was 86; the tonnage involved was 36,777, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$322,225. The number of lives lost was ten.

No particulars are available of disasters to vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters. Owing to the manner in which the returns are made it is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for recent years with those of previous ones.

1270. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casual- ties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				\$
1870.....	335	82,808	210	901,000
1871.....	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872.....	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873.....	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874.....	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875.....	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876.....	452	153,368	404	2,042,955
1877.....	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878.....	414	161,760	187	3,445,875
1879.....	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880.....	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881.....	440	210,719	399	4,992,423
1882.....	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883.....	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884.....	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885.....	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886.....	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887.....	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888.....	319	105,060	52	1,126,124
1889—11 months ended 30th Nov. ....	268	110,716	163	1,554,319
1890—11 “ 31st Oct. ....	242	78,343	64	1,194,516
1891—12 “ 30th Nov. ....	260	72,360	7	694,653
1892—6 “ 30th June. ....	122	47,073	100	595,768
1893—12 “ 31st Dec. ....	190	59,421	49	807,113
1894—12 “ 30th June. ....	86	36,777	10	322,225
Total.....	8,281	3,077,054	4,691	56,920,045

\* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star ss. “Atlantic” in Turn’s Bay, Nova Scotia.

1271. Since 1870 the casualties which have happened in Canadian waters to vessels of all nationalities, and to Canadian vessels all over the world, have been 8,281, affecting over 3,000,000 tons of shipping, causing a loss of 4,691 human lives and a money damage equal to nearly \$56,900,000, an average of 331 wrecks and casualties a year, affecting 123,000 tons of shipping, causing the loss of nearly 200 lives a year and destruction of property equal to \$2,264,000 annually.

1272. That the efforts of the Government and people of Canada to reduce the number of casualties, and consequently the number of lives lost, and to



diminish the destruction of property, have been successful, is seen in the following statement :—

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AND DEATHS.

	1870-74.	1875-79.	1880-84.	1885-89.	1890-93.	1894.
Casualties, yearly average.	311	431	405	329	203	86
Lives lost.....	290	232	280	112	28	10
Shipping employed, tons..	22,100,000	21,446,240	28,801,605	32,430,937	42,983,937	46,914,049

The casualties, which were about fourteen to every million tons of shipping engaged in the 1870-74 period, about twenty in the 1875-79 period, fourteen in 1880-84, ten in 1885-89, and five in the 1890-93 period, were under two in 1894. The loss of life, which was thirteen for every million tons of shipping in 1870-74, eleven in 1875-79, under ten in 1880-84, four in 1885-89, was about one life for every 1,500,000 tons engaged in 1890-93, and in 1893-94 not quite one life for every four million tons.

1273. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on page 103.

1274. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. There was a decrease in the ordinary expenditure in 1894 over that of 1893 of \$3,001.

## EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Departmental salaries*.....	42,836	43,254	43,195	45,801	45,015
Maintenance of lights.....	437,235	455,254	462,198	470,760	443,515
Construction .....	23,863	32,242	35,804	27,475	28,042
Dominion steamers.....	114,959	111,437	127,406	146,522	178,184
Construction and repairs to str. "Quadra".....		54,773	18,493	16,576	.....
Examination of masters and mates.	4,118	4,255	4,364	4,117	3,745
Marine hospitals.....	41,729	35,155	34,107	35,757	38,404
Meteorological service.....	58,452	62,457	65,706	64,166	98,061
Signal service.....	4,977	4,701	5,014	5,041	4,669
Rewards for saving life.....	8,151	4,952	6,399	7,433	8,015
Georgian Bay survey.....	17,969	17,677	16,451	17,542	.....
Water police .....	21,788	7,874	6,162	5,436	3,103
Steamboat inspection .....	20,990	22,184	22,737	24,387	25,961
Winter mail service, P.E.I.....	2,753	7,013	3,309	4,377	6,497
Miscellaneous .....	7,598	10,906	10,082	23,292	12,470
Total.....	807,418	874,134	861,427	898,682	895,681

\* Including salaries of Fisheries Branch.

1275. The revenue for the same year amounted to \$165,870, made up of the following items :—

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings of Dominion steamers....	10,560	15,589	6,996	14,590	14,460
Examination of masters and mates.	2,186	2,586	2,149	2,484	2,908
Fines and forfeitures.....		130	629	925	1,915
Harbours and piers.....	8,798	6,999	8,467	7,872	9,454
Harbour police.....	17,817	7,649	8,715	3,793	
Improvements of harbours.....	4	9	4	25	
Sick mariners' fund.....	47,882	43,831	45,382	46,200	49,091
Steam-boat inspection.....	19,289	20,891	20,483	25,283	24,866
Marine hospitals.....	35 <sup>5</sup>				
Casual revenue.....	6,849	4,474	11,834	4,037	55,486
Miscellaneous.....	1,767	2,090	1,923	2,181	*7,690
Total.....	115,507	104,248	106,582	107,390	165,870

\* Including \$6,795 derived from light-house and coast service.

1276. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1883.....	104,383	824,911
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1884.....	118,080	927,242
1870.....	71,490	367,129	1885.....	101,268	1,029,901
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1886.....	91,885	973,360
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1887.....	102,238	917,557
1873.....	144,756	706,818	1888.....	99,920	883,251
1874.....	108,350	845,159	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1890.....	115,507	807,418
1876.....	107,984	979,146	1891.....	104,248	874,134
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1892.....	106,582	861,427
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1893.....	107,390	898,682
1879.....	84,144	755,359	1894.....	165,870	895,681
1880.....	91,942	723,361			
1881.....	108,304	761,731	Total.....	2,738,138	20,922,162
1882.....	109,125	774,832			

There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of \$18,184,024, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which \$176,003 have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and \$71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

1277. The following table of the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada in each year since 1874, and of the tonnage and value

of vessels sold to other countries since 1876, will give some idea of the decline in the ship-building industry of late years :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN CANADA, AND VESSELS SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES, 1874-1894.

YEAR.	BUILT AND REGISTERED.*		SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES†.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Value.	Tonnage.
				\$	
1874.	490	183,010			
1875.	480	151,012			
1876.	416	127,700	160	2,189,270	64,134
1877.	430	118,985	110	1,576,244	46,329
1878.	339	100,873	93	1,218,145	35,039
1879.	265	74,227	72	529,824	19,318
1880.	271	65,441	64	464,327	16,208
1881.	336	74,060	61	348,018	16,808
1882.	288	60,113	42	402,311	16,161
1883.	374	74,090	44	506,538	23,896
1884.	387	72,411	43	416,756	17,368
1885.	240	43,179	28	246,277	13,177
1886.	229	32,207	46	266,363	14,343
1887.	224	22,516	27	143,772	9,263
1888.	264	25,130	35	289,969	14,479
1889.	280	34,346	35	266,817	16,173
1890.	285	52,378	34	442,781	22,844
1891.	312	52,145	35	280,474	15,143
1892.	255	28,773	56	506,747	36,399
1893.	362	28,440	42	363,916	31,317
1894.	326	21,243	43	243,429	21,960

\* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

From the above figures it appears that the ship-building industry reached the lowest point of depression in 1887, since which year there was a partial recovery, until 1892, when there was a marked decline both in number and tonnage. The figures for the year 1894 show a decrease of 36 in number, and a decrease of 7,197 in the tonnage, as compared with 1893. The value of ships sold to other countries in 1894 decreased by \$120,487, and the tonnage by 59,357 tons, as compared with 1893. There is, however, a very marked decline in the value per ton of ships sold, since it averaged in the earlier years of the table \$34 per ton, while in 1893 it had fallen to about \$12 dollars per ton, so that at the prices of 1876, 1877 and 1878 the ships sold in 1893 would have realized \$746,640, or \$503,211 more than they actually did. The tendency of the present day is, as is well known, towards larger ships, and it will be seen that, in the earlier years of the table, the ships averaged 400 tons each, and in the later years 600 to 700 tons each.

1278. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels in 1893 and 1894), distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels :—

SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS,  
1893 AND 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1893.					
British.....	3,271	3,780,915	1,698,734	627,156	106,861
Canadian.....	13,422	2,189,925	805,741	937,548	109,952
Foreign.....	10,854	4,637,771	1,086,056	988,921	200,822
Total .....	27,547	10,608,611	3,590,531	2,553,625	417,635
1894.					
British.....	3,381	4,146,645	1,758,192	667,114	112,090
Canadian .....	13,780	2,334,081	783,316	922,899	115,887
Foreign.....	11,179	4,799,810	1,204,698	884,623	202,588
Total .....	28,340	11,280,536	3,746,206	2,474,636	430,565

There was an increase in the number of British vessels in 1894 of 110, and in the tonnage of 365,730 tons. The foreign vessels increased 325 in number and 162,039 in tons. The Canadian vessels increased 358 in number and 144,156 in tonnage.

The freight carried increased 155,675 tons in the class of freight charged by weight, and decreased 78,989 tons in the class charged by measurement.

- 1279. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived, and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1894 :—

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH ARRIVED.	VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	766	1,489,721	175	173,155	345	256,921	1,286	1,919,797
British West Indies...	49	26,040	183	31,146	13	6,979	245	64,165
Newfoundland.....	491	91,957	459	99,932	36	5,502	986	197,391
United States.....	166	233,565	4,672	708,610	4,204	1,728,933	9,042	2,671,108
France.....	11	12,770	5	5,667	33	26,649	49	45,086
Germany.....	15	21,690	.....	.....	66	121,898	81	143,588
Spanish West Indies..	19	17,847	77	13,779	8	10,544	104	42,170
Japan.....	17	48,539	.....	.....	3	4,412	20	52,951
Other countries.....	210	263,546	1,359	123,579	915	252,429	2,484	639,554
Total.....	1,744	2,205,675	6,930	1,155,868	5,623	2,414,267	14,297	5,775,810



ARRIVALS FROM, AND CLEARANCES FOR, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES  
BY SEA-GOING VESSELS, IN 1894—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH CLEARED.	VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	666	1,211,583	226	226,013	501	388,371	1,393	1,825,967
British West Indies...	57	36,718	206	30,680	11	4,174	274	71,572
Newfoundland.....	506	92,060	574	152,740	87	9,197	1,167	253,997
United States.....	195	333,083	3,869	598,547	3,751	1,704,024	7,815	2,635,654
France.....	13	16,909	1	699	24	17,907	38	35,515
Germany.....	11	15,994	.....	.....	43	62,157	54	78,151
Spanish West Indies..	7	5,489	177	30,918	11	4,979	195	41,386
Japan.....	15	45,045	.....	.....	1	333	16	45,378
Other countries.....	167	184,089	1,797	138,616	1,127	194,401	3,091	517,106
Total.....	1,637	1,940,970	6,850	1,178,213	8,556	2,385,543	14,043	5,504,726

1280. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation :—

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS,  
1868-1894, WITH CARGO AND IN BALLAST.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868.....	*13,911	3,457,113	.....	.....	2,105	862,208	4,319,321
1869.....	*16,311	3,811,405	.....	.....	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870.....	*15,863	3,942,392	.....	.....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871.....	*16,562	3,916,322	.....	.....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872.....	*16,151	4,356,664	.....	.....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873.....	*16,870	4,323,003	.....	.....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874.....	*12,191	3,945,822	.....	.....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875.....	*11,075	3,571,803	.....	.....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876.....	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634,333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877.....	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878.....	2,954	2,294,688	8,847	1,928,531	5,715	2,461,165	6,684,384
1879.....	2,618	2,155,444	9,296	1,736,310	5,087	2,196,796	6,088,550
1880.....	2,990	2,642,935	10,219	1,794,210	5,161	2,349,569	6,786,714
1881.....	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882.....	3,335	3,164,839	11,355	1,892,290	6,448	2,879,433	7,936,562
1883.....	3,403	3,001,071	11,291	1,886,166	6,814	3,085,540	7,972,777
1884.....	3,327	3,257,219	11,796	1,880,993	7,220	3,346,089	8,484,301
1885.....	3,219	3,007,314	10,512	1,588,894	7,461	3,048,407	7,644,615
1886.....	2,960	3,101,285	11,405	1,783,623	7,006	3,159,663	8,044,571
1887.....	2,679	2,657,619	12,901	2,314,109	10,570	3,390,708	8,362,436
1888.....	3,316	3,326,417	13,828	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889.....	3,305	3,333,079	13,021	1,599,594	12,218	4,363,928	9,296,601
1890.....	3,671	3,617,013	13,695	1,708,939	13,758	5,002,333	10,328,285
1891.....	3,483	3,523,238	13,665	1,791,306	14,173	5,380,652	10,695,196
1892.....	3,402	3,586,835	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974
1893.....	3,271	3,780,915	13,422	2,189,925	10,854	4,637,771	10,608,611
1894.....	3,381	4,146,645	13,780	2,334,081	11,179	4,799,810	11,280,536

\*Canadian vessels not separated.

There were 786 more British and 5,226 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1894 than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished; and 9,074 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

1281. The foregoing statement refers to sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, with cargo and in ballast. The tables which follow are an analysis of the sea-going vessels carrying cargo.

TOTAL TONNAGE OF SEA-GOING VESSELS CARRYING CARGO INTO AND FROM CANADA.

PERIODS.	Total Tonnage	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1869. ....	3,958,313	1,532,052	2,426,261
1870. ....	4,008,128	1,661,513	2,406,615
1871. ....	4,116,790	1,649,886	2,466,924
1872. ....	4,644,737	1,857,475	2,787,262
1873. ....	4,758,514	1,908,704	2,849,810
Total, 5 years. ....	21,546,482	8,609,610	12,936,872
Average. ....	4,309,296	1,721,922	2,587,374
1874. ....	4,473,293	1,788,689	2,684,604
1875. ....	4,318,473	1,577,969	2,740,504
1876. ....	4,505,760	1,804,451	2,701,309
1877. ....	4,955,602	1,918,329	3,037,273
1878. ....	4,912,453	1,881,618	3,030,837
Total, 5 years. ....	23,165,583	8,971,056	14,194,527
Average. ....	4,633,116	1,794,211	2,838,905
1879. ....	4,604,985	1,839,039	2,765,946
1880. ....	5,157,413	2,108,773	3,048,640
1881. ....	6,095,563	2,398,539	3,697,024
1882. ....	5,980,948	2,405,174	3,575,774
1883. ....	5,952,850	2,499,319	3,453,531
Total, 5 years. ....	27,791,759	11,250,844	16,540,915
Average. ....	5,558,352	2,250,169	3,308,183
1884. ....	6,288,227	2,621,876	3,666,351
1885. ....	5,978,064	2,503,210	3,474,854
1886. ....	6,243,180	2,625,311	3,617,869
1887. ....	6,243,265	2,497,199	2,746,066
1888. ....	7,014,599	2,917,087	4,097,512
Total, 5 years. ....	31,767,335	13,164,683	18,602,652
Average. ....	6,353,467	2,632,937	3,720,530
1889. ....	6,998,073	3,001,489	3,996,684
1890. ....	7,694,660	3,173,254	4,521,406
1891. ....	7,942,718	3,306,225	4,636,493
1892. ....	7,903,314	3,370,821	4,532,493
1893. ....	8,018,551	3,337,619	4,680,932
Total, 5 years. ....	38,557,416	16,189,408	22,368,008
Average. ....	7,711,483	3,237,882	4,473,601
1894. ....	8,342,989	3,518,826	4,824,163

It will be observed, 1st, that there has been a steady increase in the total tonnage employed in carrying cargo to and from Canada, the five years 1889-93 showing an increase of nearly 80 per cent over the periods 1869-73. The tonnage employed in 1894 shows an increase of 8 per cent over the average of the 1889-93 period.

2nd. That the proportion between tonnage carrying cargo in and tonnage carrying cargo out has remained nearly the same. In the first period, 1869-73, the proportion being 60 per cent cargo out, and 40 per cent cargo in; in the second period, 61 per cent out, and 39 per cent in; in the 3rd period, 59.9 per cent out, and 40.1 per cent in; in the fourth period, 58.6 per cent out, and 41.4 per cent in; in the 1889-93 period, 58 per cent out, and 42 per cent in, and in 1894, 57.8 per cent out, and 42.2 per cent in.

1282. The following tables show total tonnage carrying cargo in and out of the different provinces by five year periods, with yearly average and percentage of increase or decrease:—

## QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province by five year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease:—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	8,541,112	1,708,222	.....
1873-78.....	9,180,482	1,836,096	+ 7.5
1879-83.....	10,087,924	2,017,585	+ 9.9
1884-88.....	10,646,050	2,129,210	+ 5.5
1889-93.....	10,900,830	2,180,166	+ 2.4
1894.....	.....	2,587,044	+ 18.7

## QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo into the province, by five year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease:—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	3,389,426	677,885	.....
1874-78.....	3,392,515	678,503	+ 0.1
1879-83.....	4,260,500	852,100	+ 25.6
1884-88.....	4,803,506	960,701	+ 12.7
1889-93.....	5,114,665	1,022,933	+ 6.4
1894.....	.....	1,252,272	+ 22.4

## QUEBEC.

Tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, by five year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	5,151,486	1,030,297	.....
1874-78.....	5,787,957	1,157,593	+ 12·3
1879-83.....	5,827,424	1,165,485	+ 0·6
1884-88.....	5,842,544	1,168,499	+ 0·2
1889-93.....	5,786,165	1,157,233	— 0·9
1894.....	.....	1,334,772	+ 15·3

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1283. Tonnage carrying into and out of the province, by five year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase :—

PERIOD.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	6,864,532	1,372,906	.....
1874-78.....	6,878,625	1,375,725	+ 0·2
1879-83.....	9,052,750	1,810,550	+ 31·6
1884-88.....	10,914,789	2,182,960	+ 20·6
1888-93.....	12,294,611	2,458,926	+ 12·6
1894.....	.....	2,503,670	+ 1·8

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Tonnage carrying cargo into the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	3,009,174	601,835	.....
1874-78.....	2,919,898	583,980	— 2·9
1879-83.....	3,916,952	783,390	+ 34·1
1884-88.....	4,445,297	889,059	+ 13·7
1889-93.....	5,445,753	1,089,150	+ 22·5
1894.....	.....	1,012,151	— 7·0



## NOVA SCOTIA.

Tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	3,855,358	771,071	.....
1874-78.....	3,958,727	791,745	+ 2.7
1879-83.....	5,135,798	1,027,160	+ 29.7
1884-88.....	6,469,492	1,293,898	+ 26.0
1889-93.....	6,848,858	1,369,772	+ 5.8
1894.....	.....	1,491,519	+ 9.5

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

1284. Registered tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	5,612,263	1,122,452	.....
1874-78.....	5,463,155	1,092,631	— 2.6
1879-83.....	5,663,613	1,132,723	+ 3.7
1884-88.....	5,481,385	1,096,277	— 3.2
1889-93.....	5,934,399	1,186,880	+ 8.3
1894.....	.....	1,167,586	— 1.6

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into New Brunswick, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	1,895,438	379,087	.....
1874-78.....	1,731,550	346,310	— 8.6
1879-83.....	1,766,658	353,331	+ 2.0
1884-88.....	1,727,624	345,525	— 2.2
1889-93.....	1,937,629	387,526	+ 12.1
1894.....	.....	383,293	— 1.1

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of New Brunswick, by five-year periods with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1869-73.....	3,716,825	743,365	.....
1874-78.....	3,731,605	746,321	+ 0.4
1879-83.....	3,896,955	779,391	+ 4.4
1884-88.....	3,753,761	750,752	— 3.7
1889-93.....	3,966,770	793,354	+ 5.6
1894.....	.....	784,293	— 1.1

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1285. Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78.....	666,351	133,270	.....
1879-83.....	628,596	125,719	— 5.7
1884-88.....	636,135	127,227	+ 1.2
1889-93.....	499,581	99,916	— 21.4
1894.....	.....	104,710	+ 4.8

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78.....	296,301	59,260	.....
1879-83.....	248,167	49,633	— 16.2
1884-88.....	253,983	50,797	+ 2.3
1889-93.....	198,327	39,665	— 21.9
1894.....	.....	40,692	+ 2.6

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase or decrease :

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78 .....	370,050	74,010	.....
1879-83 .....	380,429	76,086	+ 2·8
1884-88 .....	382,152	76,430	+ 0·4
1889-93 .....	301,254	60,251	— 21·1
1894 .....		64,018	+ 6·3

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1286. Registered sea-going tonnage employed in carrying cargo in and out of the province, by five-year periods, with yearly averages and percentages of increase :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78 .....	1,439,817	287,963	.....
1879-83 .....	2,358,885	471,777	+ 63·8
1884-88 .....	4,089,788	817,958	+ 73·4
1889-93 .....	8,927,979	1,785,596	+ 118·3
1894 .....		1,979,969	+ 10·9

Registered sea-going tonnage carrying cargo into the province, &c. :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78 .....	735,936	147,187	.....
1879-83 .....	1,058,566	211,713	+ 43·8
1884-88 .....	1,935,085	387,017	+ 82·8
1889-93 .....	3,928,138	785,628	+ 103·0
1894 .....		830,408	+ 5·7

Registered tonnage carrying cargo out of the province, &c. :—

YEAR.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.	Per cent.
1874-78 .....	703,881	140,776	.....
1879-83 .....	1,300,319	260,064	+ 85·0
1884-88 .....	2,154,703	430,940	+ 65·7
1889-93 .....	4,999,841	999,968	+ 132·0
1894 .....		1,149,561	+ 15·0

These tables show: 1st. That the year ended June 30, 1894, was a better year than the average of 1889-93, in all the provinces, excepting New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, taking total tonnage with cargo in and out together. 2nd. That Nova Scotia, which was the banner province in 1889-93 period, having an average of 2,458,926 tons of sea-going shipping arriving and leaving, takes second place in 1894, Quebec having 83,374 tons more of shipping arriving and departing than Nova Scotia had, but that Nova Scotia is still the banner province in respect to tonnage carrying cargo outward, the figures being: Nova Scotia 1,491,519 tons, and Quebec 1,334,772 tons. 3rd. That British Columbia continues to advance, having in 1894 a total sea-going tonnage, in and out, of 1,979,969 tons, an increase of 194,373 tons over the average of the period 1889-93, which latter period showed an increase over 1884-88 of over 118 per cent.

1287. The following table shows the nationalities of vessels doing the Canadian carrying trade by sea, by five year periods, with percentage of each nationality to total tonnage in and out carrying cargo :—

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.	
	Tons.	p. c.	Tons.	p. c.	* Tons.	p. c.
1869-73 .....	16,765,848	77·8	.....	.....	4,780,634	22·2
1874-78 .....	11,486,233	49·6	4,152,296	17·9	7,527,054	32·2
1879-83 .....	12,196,093	43·9	6,957,066	25·0	8,638,600	31·1
1884-88 .....	13,319,072	41·9	7,175,669	22·6	11,272,594	35·5
1889-93 .....	15,963,726	41·4	6,433,836	16·7	16,159,854	41·9
1894 .....	3,548,694	42·5	1,590,262	19·1	3,204,033	38·4

1288. Beginning with 1876, when the separation between British and Canadian vessels was made in our navigation tables, and giving the figures by provinces, we have the following set of tables :—

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE CARRYING CARGO  
IN AND OUT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876 .....	1,152,025	290,064	292,952
1877 .....	1,334,474	302,726	319,240
1878 .....	1,276,960	340,392	257,182
1879 .....	1,296,622	218,415	168,949
1880 .....	1,550,010	198,615	189,003
Total .....	6,610,091	1,350,212	1,227,326
Average .....	1,320,018	270,042	245,465



BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE CARRYING CARGO  
IN AND OUT—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1889. ....	1,540,961	122,870	300,081
1890. ....	1,633,561	134,349	413,549
1891. ....	1,634,085	124,688	362,465
1892. ....	1,712,145	124,046	377,057
1893. ....	1,905,930	153,158	366,905
1894. ....	2,029,777	126,292	430,975
Total .....	8,426,682	659,111	1,820,057
Average.....	1,685,336	131,822	364,011

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1876. ....	321,289	532,056	393,477
1877. ....	376,263	639,150	467,326
1878. ....	493,162	603,904	333,891
1879. ....	451,142	604,609	315,140
1880. ....	655,908	637,207	348,846
Total .....	2,297,764	3,016,926	1,858,680
Average.....	459,553	603,385	371,736
1889. ....	1,090,493	640,331	727,791
1890. ....	1,266,205	619,032	678,188
1891. ....	1,213,673	580,704	678,278
1892. ....	1,069,590	902,737	444,106
1893. ....	1,081,703	923,781	437,054
1894. ....	995,786	1,010,700	497,184
Total .....	5,721,664	3,666,585	2,965,417
Average.....	1,144,333	733,317	593,083

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

1876. ....	104,482	392,575	563,573
1877. ....	105,975	421,744	515,759
1878. ....	121,744	388,100	576,070
1879. ....	106,089	376,344	502,566
1880. ....	95,831	370,411	569,953
Total .....	533,221	1,949,174	2,727,921
Average.....	106,644	389,835	545,584
1889. ....	105,098	343,401	600,481
1890. ....	116,291	350,846	685,267
1891. ....	94,148	413,700	796,864
1892. ....	87,686	362,473	734,284
1893. ....	117,020	381,397	745,442
1894. ....	127,889	390,389	649,308
Total.....	520,243	1,851,817	3,562,338
Average.....	104,048	370,363	712,468

BRITISH, CANADIAN AND FOREIGN REGISTERED TONNAGE CARRYING  
CARGO IN AND OUT—*Concluded.*

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

YEAR.	BRITISH.	CANADIAN.	FOREIGN.
	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
1876.....	3,081	53,273	81,159
1877.....	6,541	83,698	82,792
1878.....	3,456	71,280	54,173
1879.....	5,833	73,425	72,463
1880.....	6,638	69,336	58,114
Total.....	24,849	351,012	348,701
Average.....	4,970	70,202	69,740
1889.....	14,203	31,545	54,279
1890.....	7,029	38,270	45,109
1891.....	9,510	41,284	44,632
1892.....	32,013	42,019	29,136
1893.....	17,105	41,078	52,366
1894.....	4,964	45,133	54,613
Total.....	79,860	194,196	225,522
Average.....	15,972	38,839	45,104

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1876.....	36,474	6,492	282,788
1877.....	22,637	11,806	266,371
1878.....	37,461	15,036	339,635
1879.....	23,527	49,423	341,138
1880.....	20,796	47,866	338,879
Total.....	140,895	130,623	1,568,811
Average.....	28,199	26,125	313,762
1889.....	266,073	5,036	1,155,530
1890.....	194,776	8,814	1,507,469
1891.....	222,390	17,363	1,768,932
1892.....	257,481	12,674	1,715,809
1893.....	274,737	22,027	1,498,848
1894.....	390,278	17,748	1,571,943
Total.....	1,215,457	65,914	7,646,588
Average.....	243,091	13,183	1,529,318

The tables relating to nationality of the sea-going vessels doing the over-sea portion of our transit trade show that (a) the proportion of British and Canadian vessels employed in the trade was, in the 1869-73 period, 77·8 per cent, and foreign 22·2 per cent; (b) that the foreign element has advanced during each subsequent five year period, and in 1889-93 had a tonnage equal to 41·9 per cent of the whole employed; (c) that this tonnage fell off in 1893 to 38·7, as compared with the average of the previous four years, 1889-93, and to 38·4 in 1894; (d) that the Canadian tonnage employed was

17·9 per cent of the whole in the 1874-78 period, 25 per cent in the next period, and 16·7 per cent in the last five year period, showing, however, a gain in 1893, as compared with the previous four years, 1889-92; (e) that British tonnage, as distinct from Canadian, has barely held its own during the period 1879-93; (f) that in the year 1894 British tonnage employed slightly exceeded the percentage of the periods 1884-88 and 1889-93, that the proportion of Canadian tonnage was exactly the same as in 1893 and that the proportion of Foreign tonnage was somewhat less than in 1893.

1289. Taking the provinces, and comparing the five years, 1876-80, with the five years, 1889-93, and both periods with the year 1894, we have the following results:—

PROVINCES.	NATIONALITY.	Period, 1876-80.	Period, 1889-93.	Year, 1894.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quebec. ....	British.....	6,610,091	8,426,682	
	Average.....	1,322,018	1,685,336	2,029,777
	Canadian.....	1,350,212	659,111	
	Average.....	270,042	131,822	126,292
	Foreign.....	1,227,326	1,820,057	
	Average.....	245,465	364,011	430,975
Nova Scotia.....	British.....	2,297,764	5,721,664	
	Average.....	459,553	1,144,333	995,786
	Canadian.....	3,016,926	3,660,585	
	Average.....	603,385	732,117	1,010,700
	Foreign.....	1,858,680	2,905,317	
	Average.....	371,736	581,063	497,184
New Brunswick.....	British.....	533,221	520,243	
	Average.....	106,644	104,048	127,889
	Canadian.....	1,949,174	1,851,817	
	Average.....	389,835	370,363	390,389
	Foreign.....	2,727,921	3,562,338	
	Average.....	545,584	712,468	649,308
Prince Edward Island.	British.....	24,849	79,860	
	Average.....	4,970	15,972	4,964
	Canadian.....	351,012	194,196	
	Average.....	70,202	38,839	45,133
	Foreign.....	348,701	225,522	
	Average.....	69,740	45,104	54,613
British Columbia.....	British.....	140,895	1,215,457	
	Average.....	28,179	243,091	390,278
	Canadian.....	130,623	65,914	
	Average.....	26,124	13,183	17,748
	Foreign.....	1,568,811	7,646,588	
	Average.....	313,762	1,529,318	1,571,943

1290. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that there can be little, if any, development in the ship-building industry of Canada till the great natural facilities of the Dominion are properly applied. The Province of Nova Scotia possesses such large deposits of iron ore, coal and flux in close proximity to each other and to ship harbours that capital and skill should find a splendid opening for successful enterprise.

The following tables show the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels of 100 tons or over recorded in Lloyd's. The statistics for steam vessels are based on gross tonnage, as the deductions to secure net tonnage in steam vessels vary considerably among nations. The number of vessels, as well as the tonnage in the world's mercantile marine, is given. The salient features are the steady increase in size of vessels and the substitution of steel for other materials. The compilation shows the progress for the last four years of changes in the materials of ship-building and for the substitution of steam for sail :—

YEAR.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1890-91 .....	32,298	22,151,651
1891-92 .....	32,326	22,939,958
1892-93 .....	32,066	23,694,508
1893-94 .....	32,010	24,258,375
1894-95 .....	30,721	24,569,496

YEAR.	Number Steam.	Tons Gross.	Number Sail.	Tons Gross.
1890-91 .....	11,108	12,985,372	21,190	9,166,279
1891-92 .....	11,705	13,816,509	20,621	9,123,449
1892-93 .....	12,193	14,562,003	19,873	9,132,505
1893-94 .....	12,558	15,264,418	19,452	8,993,957
1894-95 .....	12,907	16,066,202	17,814	8,503,294

	WOOD AND COMPOSITE.		IRON.		STEEL.	
	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.
1891-92.						
Steam.....	1,158	418,080	7,606	8,252,841	2,941	5,145,558
Sail.....	18,448	6,647,475	1,824	1,963,109	349	512,865
Totals.....	19,606	7,065,555	9,430	10,215,959	3,290	5,658,423
1892-93.						
Steam.....	1,146	404,744	7,531	8,058,848	3,516	6,998,411
Sail.....	17,468	6,290,907	1,807	1,924,915	598	916,683
Totals.....	18,614	6,695,651	9,338	9,983,763	4,114	7,015,094
1893-94.						
Steam.....	1,176	411,516	7,439	7,914,687	3,943	6,938,215
Sail.....	17,009	6,086,654	1,762	1,879,185	681	1,028,118
Totals.....	18,185	6,498,170	9,201	9,793,872	4,624	7,966,333
1894-95.						
Steam.....	1,167	418,843	7,238	7,661,124	4,502	7,986,235
Sail.....	15,352	5,546,277	1,703	1,814,267	759	1,142,750
Totals.....	16,519	5,965,120	8,941	9,475,391	5,261	9,128,985



The world's shipping in 1892 was 32,326 vessels of 22,939,958 tonnage. In 1894-95 it was 30,721 vessels of 24,569,496 tons, an increase of 1,629,538 tons or 7·1 per cent.

In 1892 of a total of 32,326 vessels with 22,939,958 tons, 19,606 vessels with 7,065,555 tons were of wood and 12,720 vessels with 15,874,382 tons were of iron and steel.

In 1894-95 of a total of 30,721 vessels with 24,569,496 tons, 16,519 with 5,965,120 tons were of wood and 14,202 with 18,604,376 tons were of iron and steel.

The tonnage of wooden vessels decreased 1,242,698 tons and the tonnage of iron and steel increased 2,729,994 tons. Thus in three years the tonnage of wooden vessels has decreased from 30·8 per cent of the whole to 23·7 per cent, while the tonnage of iron and steel vessels has increased from 69·2 per cent of the whole to 76·3 per cent.

The tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom has not been increasing. Lloyd's register gives the following merchant and other vessels (not warships) under construction :—

In 1881 there were	611	vessels of	1,024,626	tons.
“ 1889 “	521	“	882,749	“
“ 1891 “	475	“	702,114	“
“ 1892 “	385	“	678,780	“
“ 1893 “	326	“	616,560	“
“ 1894 “	327	“	653,311	“

In 1875 there were under construction 132 steam vessels of 158,531 tons, and 317 sail vessels of 157,643 tons.

In 1894 there were under construction 283 steam vessels of 617,327 tons, and 44 sailing vessels of 36,004 tons.

In 1875 the tonnage under hand was equally divided between steam and sail.

In 1894 the proportion of steam to sailing tonnage building was more than 17 to 1.

These facts are apparent :—

1st. That wooden vessels have been largely supplanted by those constructed of iron and steel—the process having gone on so rapidly that between 1891 and 1894 the proportion has changed from 30 to 23 per cent of wooden vessels.

2nd. Steam has supplanted sail very greatly—in 19 years change has been made from the construction of an equal tonnage under sail and under steam to the building of 17 tons under steam to 1 under sail.

3rd. The tonnage under construction in Great Britain was 371,315 less in 1894 than in 1881.

The first iron ship was built in Great Britain in 1843. The first steel ships were built on the Clyde in 1879, when 18,000 tons of shipping were constructed of the metal.

1291. The next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters between Canada and the United States in each year since Confederation :—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON  
INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN  
EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

YEAR.	CANADIAN.		UNITED STATES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage Register.	No.	Tonnage Register.	No.	Tonnage Register.
1868.....	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
1869.....	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612	34,049	5,464,479
1870.....	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,229	36,670	6,330,997
1871.....	26,558	5,068,831	15,151	2,941,164	41,709	8,009,995
1872.....	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318	33,669	6,861,456
1873.....	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883	36,452	5,663,462
1874.....	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842	32,012	5,348,496
1875.....	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418	27,207	4,198,247
1876.....	15,392	2,184,790	11,192	1,815,645	26,584	4,000,435
1877.....	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	28,953	4,446,422
1878.....	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	30,511	5,370,506
1879.....	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	30,840	5,558,262
1880.....	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	34,506	6,791,131
1881.....	20,492	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	32,689	5,698,095
1882.....	22,252	3,830,109	12,230	1,613,211	34,482	5,443,320
1883.....	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	33,322	5,797,958
1884.....	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	32,813	5,874,725
1885.....	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	29,959	6,440,097
1886.....	18,153	4,116,674	12,804	1,807,987	30,957	5,924,661
1887.....	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	31,785	5,728,562
1888.....	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	33,496	6,019,505
1889.....	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	36,513	6,757,620
1890.....	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	41,301	8,117,815
1891.....	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	38,008	8,107,452
1892.....	19,224	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481
1893.....	19,612	5,108,226	16,022	2,822,697	35,634	7,930,923
1894.....	20,939	5,917,145	16,727	3,155,400	37,666	9,072,545

During the period of Confederation 171,560,150 registered tons of shipping have arrived at and departed from Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States. This is an average of 6,354,100 tons a year. The tonnage engaged in 1894 was, therefore, not only the largest in any year, but was nearly 43 per cent more than the average of the 27 years.

The table above given shows that the average tonnage of Canadian vessels has increased since 1868 and that of the United States decreased. Canadian having averaged 180 tons in 1868 and 282 tons in 1894, while United States vessels averaged 286 tons in 1868 and only 190 tons in 1894.

Comparing 1884 and 1894 the Canadian tonnage, which was in the former year over 69 per cent of the whole, was in 1894 slightly over 65 per cent showing that the United States tonnage has made the greater gain.

1292. The next table gives the tons of freight carried and the number of men employed from 1876 to 1894 :—

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, GIVING FREIGHT CARRIED, 1876 TO 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
				Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
Canadian.....	1876	15,392	2,184,790	775,540	499,906	126,976
United States.....		11,192	1,815,645	654,875	198,277	85,503
Canadian.....	1877	15,431	2,207,832	721,601	486,344	131,286
United States.....		13,522	2,238,590	715,541	222,356	93,009
Canadian.....	1878	18,003	2,955,331	856,508	549,074	152,087
United States.....		12,508	1,415,175	544,798	228,266	95,580
Canadian.....	1879	18,122	3,314,829	857,903	493,963	156,014
United States.....		12,718	2,243,433	632,389	221,768	89,763
Canadian.....	1880	22,858	4,985,753	1,340,804	604,269	235,266
United States.....		11,648	1,805,378	501,292	219,441	77,294
Canadian.....	1881	20,592	4,029,027	1,472,518	635,794	173,266
United States.....		12,197	1,669,068	499,734	286,867	68,784
Canadian.....	1882	22,252	3,830,109	1,306,529	759,027	181,584
United States.....		12,230	1,613,211	448,120	266,087	68,653
Canadian.....	1883	20,041	3,950,692	1,097,052	728,294	181,991
United States.....		13,281	1,847,266	605,462	266,789	79,882
Canadian.....	1884	19,464	4,058,738	1,175,152	561,160	175,484
United States.....		13,349	1,815,987	655,457	171,096	85,785
Canadian.....	1885	18,926	4,849,856	1,163,459	621,743	193,243
United States.....		11,033	1,590,241	582,266	307,685	73,343
Canadian.....	1886	18,153	4,116,674	1,067,279	600,746	187,822
United States.....		12,804	1,807,987	618,204	304,943	81,019
Canadian.....	1887	18,059	3,931,523	1,255,009	439,625	171,405
United States.....		13,726	1,797,039	549,741	221,948	95,461
Canadian.....	1888	19,567	4,320,402	1,486,830	590,526	179,412
United States.....		13,929	1,699,103	448,397	517,892	96,718
Canadian.....	1889	21,543	5,036,438	1,346,944	628,137	212,440
United States.....		14,970	1,721,182	650,609	288,217	93,394
Canadian.....	1890	24,527	6,000,194	1,416,217	572,057	267,878
United States.....		16,774	2,117,621	825,448	304,795	89,381
Canadian.....	1891	22,002	5,724,339	1,562,808	632,682	245,741
United States.....		16,006	2,383,113	836,538	232,927	112,273
Canadian.....	1892	19,224	5,546,243	1,519,121	370,560	239,933
United States.....		15,158	2,393,238	749,817	152,004	123,874
Canadian.....	1893	19,612	5,108,226	1,181,043	287,554	232,907
United States.....		16,022	2,822,697	828,325	290,056	135,837
Canadian.....	1894	20,939	5,917,145	954,518	304,411	262,204
United States.....		16,727	3,155,400	1,005,685	275,194	136,235

Taking 1894 and 1884 for purposes of comparison, we have in 1894 an increase in the number of vessels which entered Canadian inland ports of 14,853, in the tonnage of the vessels of 3,197,820, and in the number of men, 137,170. The tons of freight carried in connection with the 47,666 trips made by vessels engaged in this trade in 1894 amounted to 2,639,808 tons, of which 1,960,203 tons were in the class of freight charged by weight, and 579,605 tons in the class charged by measurement. In 1884 the 32,813 trips made resulted in the transport of 2,562,865 tons of goods, of which 1,830,609 tons were in the class of freight charged by weight, and

732,256 tons were in the class paying by measurement, *i. e.*, that the vessels on each trip in and out averaged 78·15 tons of freight in 1884, and 55·38 tons in 1894. The increase in the number of trips, the tonnage and the number of men, together with the decrease in the average tons of freight, indicate that the business is becoming more and more a passenger-carrying business. The total increase in the tons carried in 1894, as compared with 1884, being only 76,943 tons, or 2·1 per cent against an increase in tonnage of vessels engaged of over 54 per cent, and in number of trips made of over 15 per cent. As a channel for the conveyance of goods, the shipping between Canada and the United States on the inland waters is barely holding its own, other means of transport being more largely employed.

The Canadian vessels employed are not holding their own. In 1884 they carried 67·7 per cent of the freight, and in 1894 only 47·7 per cent. In 1884 they carried an average of 90 tons per trip, and in 1894 of 60 tons. By comparing 1894 with 1893 it is found that the total number of trips made increased 2,032, that the tonnage increased 1,141,622 tons, and tons of freight carried increased 52,830; that Canadian vessels made 1,227 trips more in 1894 than in 1893, that they carried an average of 60 tons of freight per trip in 1894, and 75 tons in 1893, and of the goods carried the proportion conveyed in Canadian vessels was in 1894, 47·7 per cent, and in 1893, 57·0 per cent, thus confirming the result of the analysis of the statistics of 1894, compared with 1884, as indicating the trend of the change that has come over the lake shipping, doing business between Canada and the United States. No means at present existing for the collection of statistics of passenger freight, it is impossible to say whether Canadian shipping is doing more or less of that business.

1293. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1893 and 1894:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1893 AND 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1893.					
British.....	3,271	3,780,915	1,698,734	627,156	106,861
Canadian.....	33,034	7,298,151	1,986,784	1,225,102	342,859
Foreign.....	26,876	7,460,468	1,914,381	1,278,977	336,659
Total.....	63,181	18,539,534	5,599,899	3,131,235	786,379
1894.					
British.....	3,381	4,146,645	1,758,192	667,114	112,090
Canadian.....	34,719	8,251,226	1,737,834	1,227,310	378,091
Foreign.....	27,906	7,955,210	1,210,383	1,159,817	338,823
Total.....	66,006	20,353,081	4,706,409	3,054,241	829,004



There was an increase in the shipping of the Dominion in 1894 as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels was more by 2,825 and the registered tonnage by 1,813,547 tons, while there was a decrease in tons weight of freight of 893,490 tons, in tons measurement of freight of 76,994 tons. There was an increase of 42,625 in the number of men.

1294. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1894 was 7,370,256 tons in excess of 1868, but the increase has been wholly in sea-going vessels :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS (SEA GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868.....	*40,593	8,283,893	.....	.....	15,537	4,698,932	12,982,825
1869.....	*39,278	7,388,272	.....	.....	14,022	3,072,772	10,461,044
1870.....	*40,421	7,973,160	.....	.....	14,764	3,442,710	11,415,870
1871.....	*43,120	8,985,153	.....	.....	18,517	4,140,885	13,126,038
1872.....	*37,656	8,154,802	.....	.....	16,269	4,653,358	12,808,160
1873.....	*39,361	7,449,582	.....	.....	18,688	4,299,415	11,748,997
1874.....	*31,470	6,760,476	.....	.....	18,295	4,639,381	11,399,857
1875.....	*26,400	5,807,632	.....	.....	16,412	3,719,823	9,527,455
1876.....	*26,641	5,715,726	.....	.....	16,806	4,195,473	9,911,199
1877.....	2,963	2,216,516	24,386	4,104,926	19,364	4,769,802	11,091,244
1878.....	2,954	2,294,688	26,850	4,883,862	18,223	4,876,340	12,054,890
1879.....	2,618	2,155,444	27,418	5,051,139	17,805	4,440,229	11,646,812
1880.....	2,990	2,642,935	33,077	6,779,963	16,809	4,154,947	13,577,845
1881.....	3,707	3,526,005	31,595	5,894,639	18,149	4,381,788	13,802,432
1882.....	3,335	3,164,839	33,607	5,722,399	18,678	4,492,644	13,379,882
1883.....	3,403	3,001,071	31,332	5,836,858	20,095	4,932,806	13,770,735
1884.....	3,327	3,257,219	31,260	5,939,731	20,569	5,162,076	14,359,026
1885.....	3,219	3,007,314	29,438	6,438,750	18,494	4,638,648	14,084,712
1886.....	2,960	3,101,285	30,011	5,943,341	19,357	4,924,606	13,969,232
1887.....	2,679	2,657,619	30,960	6,245,632	24,296	5,187,747	14,090,998
1888.....	3,316	3,326,417	33,395	6,182,697	27,592	5,708,194	15,217,308
1889.....	3,305	3,333,079	34,564	6,636,032	27,188	6,085,110	16,054,221
1890.....	3,671	2,617,013	38,222	7,709,133	30,532	7,119,954	18,446,100
1891.....	3,483	3,523,238	35,667	7,516,645	30,179	7,763,765	18,803,648
1892.....	3,402	3,586,335	32,944	7,631,430	28,997	7,474,690	18,692,455
1893.....	3,271	3,780,915	33,034	7,298,151	26,876	7,460,468	18,539,534
1894.....	3,381	4,146,645	34,719	8,251,226	27,906	7,955,210	20,353,081

\* Canadian vessels not distinguished.

The tendency towards larger vessels is naturally more marked among sea-going vessels than with those navigating inland waters only. In 1868 the average tonnage of sea-going vessels was 269 tons, and in 1894 it was 398 tons, while among vessels trading inland the average only rose from 216 tons to 241 tons. The increase in the size of vessels is more plainly shown in connection with the ocean-going shipping of Montreal.

1295. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which 1,036,707 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892 the numbers respectively were 658, 8 and 21. The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958. In 1893 the number of sea-going vessels which arrived was 871, having a tonnage of 1,174,996 tons.

The total number of arrivals from the Maritime Provinces in 1893 was 368 vessels with a tonnage of 326,934 tons; of these 333 were steamers with a tonnage of 324,188 tons, and 35 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 2,746 tons.

In 1894 the number of sea-going vessels that arrived was 734 with a tonnage of 1,096,909 tons. Of these 684 were steamers with a tonnage of 1,079,313 tons and 50 with a tonnage of 17,596 were sailing vessels. Compared with 1893, the reduction in the number of steamers was 120 and in tonnage 72,464 tons.

The total number of arrivals from the Maritime Provinces for 1894 was 379 vessels having a tonnage of 368,107 tons; 349 of these with a tonnage of 362,945 tons were steamers and 30 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 5,162 tons.

The shipping engaged in interprovincial trade increased in 1894 over 1893 by 41,173 tons—an increase of 12·6 per cent.

Since 1881 the shipping employed in interprovincial trade between Montreal and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island has increased from 99,378 tons to 368,107 tons—an increase of 268,729 tons or 270 per cent.

Comparison between 1876 and 1894 shows the following changes for the whole Dominion :—

	1876.	1894.
Tonnage employed in sea-going trade.....	5,910,764	11,280,536
“ in inland waters between Canada and the United States.....	4,000,435	9,072,543
“ “ coasting trade. ....	10,300,939	26,560,968
Totals .....	20,212,138	46,914,049

The proportion of each to the whole in each year is as under :—

	1876.	1894.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Tonnage in sea-going trade.....	29·2	24·0
“ “ inland waters.....	19·8	19·4
“ “ coasting trade.....	51·0	56·6

The increase in the total tonnage employed in these three branches of marine transportation has been 132 per cent.

1296. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act Chap. 83, Revised Statutes of Canada, which provides that no goods or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor General-in-Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British vessels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own national vessels. By different Orders-in-Council the ships of the following countries have been admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.

1297. The coasting trade of Canada is not included in any of the foregoing tables, but is given in the following one, since 1876, before which no returns were kept :—

TONNAGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876-1894.

YEAR.	TONNAGE.							
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Canada.
1876..	3,360,588	3,574,485	1,256,926	1,097,431	128,007	883,502	.....	10,300,939
1877..	3,491,763	2,274,150	1,148,010	959,704	165,371	929,864	....	8,968,862
1878..	5,205,538	2,708,029	1,067,224	1,007,663	196,789	862,418	....	11,047,661
1879..	6,158,529	3,273,679	975,214	875,970	223,707	559,984	....	12,066,683
1880..	7,774,922	3,362,782	1,195,397	846,248	244,922	628,742	.....	14,053,013
1881..	7,995,898	3,348,494	1,497,552	859,716	463,474	951,632	.....	15,116,766
1882..	7,864,085	3,081,303	1,522,072	815,907	605,428	902,269	.....	14,791,064
1883..	7,823,501	3,229,295	2,084,251	878,691	661,347	1,006,481	.....	15,683,566
1884..	7,157,144	3,792,666	2,161,783	679,495	768,118	910,175	4,326	15,473,707
1885..	6,460,929	3,841,634	2,512,572	898,658	1,051,606	1,157,575	21,448	15,944,422
1886..	6,581,088	4,309,031	2,819,165	895,661	865,240	891,633	6,456	16,368,274
1887..	6,670,488	4,140,620	3,150,560	917,641	1,476,133	1,151,023	7,252	17,513,677
1888..	6,484,394	5,318,397	3,456,488	967,629	1,434,266	1,120,815	7,290	18,789,279
1889..	6,913,546	4,552,643	3,930,119	1,040,339	2,196,906	1,194,020	7,004	19,834,577
1890..	7,679,890	5,473,427	4,432,561	1,148,910	2,808,648	1,243,993	9,686	22,797,115
1891..	9,679,403	5,393,866	4,402,816	1,220,935	3,141,140	1,139,178	8,792	24,986,130
1892..	9,701,471	4,833,025	4,755,154	1,139,955	3,399,280	1,271,638	9,406	25,109,929
1893..	9,832,803	4,433,307	4,388,366	1,090,055	3,630,883	1,198,539	5,170	24,579,123
1894..	11,299,718	5,681,964	4,403,014	1,118,787	2,931,298	1,120,383	5,804	26,560,968

1298. The following table shows the tonnage and the nationalities of steamers and of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 :—

## CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1890.

PROVINCES.	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.				Totals.
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
British Columbia.....	1,386,569	1,384,413	18,930	18,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,808,648
New Brunswick.....	331,909	313,008	263,750	226,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148,910
Nova Scotia.....	1,176,496	1,263,494	921,197	900,797	25	42,331	10,212	3,899	4,432,561
Ontario.....	3,461,267	2,948,950	601,677	576,912	11,735	47,023	16,198	16,128	7,679,890
Prince Edward Island.....	486,840	481,413	117,353	114,368	21,882	21,086	222	829	1,243,993
Quebec.....	2,038,789	2,016,884	703,538	672,324	2,828	7,496	26,430	5,138	5,473,427
Manitoba.....	2,680	2,680	2,163	2,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,686
Totals.....	8,884,550	8,410,842	2,628,608	2,511,405	86,177	117,936	91,301	66,296	22,797,115

## CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1891.

British Columbia.....	1,542,340	1,554,332	22,735	21,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,141,140
New Brunswick.....	343,139	360,119	263,881	234,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220,935
Nova Scotia.....	1,206,094	1,261,822	869,426	899,334	43,081	28,096	12,234	5,160	4,402,816
Ontario.....	4,421,727	3,797,569	592,995	575,562	141,119	140,985	8,157	41,899	9,679,403
Prince Edward Island.....	436,182	433,637	113,707	112,024	19,146	19,494	1,523	3,465	1,139,178
Quebec.....	1,961,479	1,928,791	760,641	719,861	2,964	1,976	16,614	1,540	5,393,866
Manitoba.....	2,485	2,485	1,911	1,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,792
Totals.....	9,913,446	9,338,755	2,625,296	2,565,130	206,340	193,148	90,692	53,323	24,986,130



## CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1892.

British Columbia .....	1,683,637	1,649,097	29,491	37,055	100	6,024	3,501	2,236	3,399,280
New Brunswick .....	310,752	327,008	254,554	235,780	34,802	16,157	29,537	35,259	1,139,955
Nova Scotia .....	1,425,523	1,337,471	915,550	960,855	162,313	156,300	5,693	1,779	4,755,154
Ontario .....	4,513,470	3,776,978	535,870	549,068	121,273	13,870	29,822	952	9,701,471
Prince Edward Island .....	502,102	495,491	124,080	121,273	13,870	13,870	29,822	3,153	1,271,638
Quebec .....	1,730,351	1,785,575	626,061	658,063	1,866	1,866	68,553	48,379	4,883,025
Manitoba .....	2,837	2,837	1,866	1,866	211,085	192,351	68,553	48,379	9,406
Totals .....	10,168,672	9,374,457	2,487,472	2,563,960	211,085	192,351	68,553	48,379	25,109,929

## CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1893.

British Columbia .....	1,738,599	1,753,883	47,885	58,746	9,815	9,665	1,036	11,254	3,630,883
New Brunswick .....	295,841	329,163	239,734	219,487	54,149	45,618	2,875	2,955	1,090,055
Nova Scotia .....	1,269,899	1,224,110	824,596	886,163	54,149	45,618	48,742	36,089	4,388,306
Ontario .....	4,911,193	3,932,177	484,402	505,031	23,500	23,500	195	184	9,832,893
Prince Edward Island .....	461,774	463,788	116,077	109,521	23,500	23,500	35,111	3,868	1,198,539
Quebec .....	1,700,602	1,609,903	524,703	554,682	2,219	2,219	35,111	3,868	4,433,307
Manitoba .....	1,419	1,419	1,166	1,166	88,683	81,002	87,959	54,350	5,170
Totals .....	10,379,327	9,314,443	2,238,563	2,334,796	88,683	81,002	87,959	54,350	24,579,123

## CANADA—TONNAGE ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE, 1894.

British Columbia .....	1,367,954	1,361,247	63,787	119,540	3,292	977	1,834	12,667	2,931,298
New Brunswick .....	276,262	306,754	275,551	250,445	7,035	4,368	30,558	5,515	1,118,787
Nova Scotia .....	1,290,330	1,254,805	850,116	958,584	7,035	4,368	30,558	36,318	4,403,014
Ontario .....	5,904,060	4,676,294	355,445	363,919	108,295	111	111	2,075	11,299,718
Prince Edward Island .....	451,118	449,560	109,224	108,295	3,171	3,171	845	547	1,120,383
Quebec .....	2,240,257	2,091,681	667,271	678,182	1,204	1,204	845	547	5,631,964
Manitoba .....	1,698	1,698	1,204	1,204	14,398	5,345	37,608	57,122	5,804
Totals .....	11,501,689	10,142,039	2,322,598	2,480,169	14,398	5,345	37,608	57,122	26,560,968

1299. In 1876 the British tonnage was 10,108,110 tons and that of foreign vessels 192,829 tons, or 1·9 per cent of the whole. In 1894 the tonnage of British vessels was 26,446,495 tons, and of foreign vessels, 114,473 tons, or 0·43 per cent.

The growth of the coasting trade of Canada is very considerable.

Taking 4 year periods, the totals and the averages are :—

PERIODS.	Total Tonnage.	Yearly Average.
1876-79 . . . . .	42,384,145	10,596,036
1880-83 . . . . .	59,644,409	14,911,102
1884-87 . . . . .	65,300,080	16,325,020
1888-91 . . . . .	86,407,101	21,601,775
1892-94 (3 years) . . . . .	76,250,020	25,416,673

Making 1876-79 the datum line, the increases are as following :—

1880-3 over 1876-79 . . . . .	40·7 per cent.
1884-7 “ . . . . .	54·1 “
1888-91 “ . . . . .	103·9 “
1892-4 (3 ys.) “ . . . . .	139·9 “

By Provinces the growth has been :—

#### ONTARIO.

PERIODS.	Tonnage.	Increase per cent over 1876-79.
1876-79 Average 4 years. . . . .	4,554,104	.....
1880-83 “ “ . . . . .	7,864,601	72·7
1884-87 “ “ . . . . .	6,717,412	47·5
1888-91 “ “ . . . . .	7,689,308	68·8
1892-94 “ 3 years. . . . .	10,277,997	125·7

#### QUEBEC.

1876-79 Average 4 years. . . . .	2,957,586	.....
1880-83 “ “ . . . . .	3,255,469	10·1
1884-87 “ “ . . . . .	4,020,988	35·9
1888-91 “ “ . . . . .	5,184,583	75·3
1892-94 “ 3 years. . . . .	4,982,765	68·4

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

1876-79 Average 4 years. . . . .	1,111,843	.....
1880-83 “ “ . . . . .	1,574,818	41·6
1884-87 “ “ . . . . .	2,661,020	139·3
1888-91 “ “ . . . . .	4,055,496	264·7
1892-94 “ 3 years. . . . .	4,515,511	306·1

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

PERIODS.	Tonnage.	Increase per cent over 1876-77.
1876-79 Average 4 years.....	985,092	.....
1880-83 " ".....	850,140	* 13·7
1884-87 " ".....	847,864	* 13·9
1888-91 " ".....	1,094,453	11·1
1892-94 " 3 years.....	1,116,266	13·3

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1876-79 Average 4 years.....	178,468	.....
1880-83 " ".....	493,793	176·7
1884-87 " ".....	1,040,274	482·9
1888-91 " ".....	2,395,240	1242·1
1892-94 " 3 years.....	3,320,487	1760·5

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1876-79 Average 4 years.....	808,942	.....
1880-83 " ".....	872,281	7·8
1884-87 " ".....	1,027,601	27·0
1888-91 " ".....	1,174,501	45·2
1892-94 " 3 years.....	1,196,853	47·9

\* Decrease.

This analysis shows : (1st.) That the coasting trade of Canada has made continuous progress, indicating the development of business of a provincial and interprovincial character, notwithstanding the growth of the railway mileage of the country. (2nd.) That British Columbia is the banner province in the development of her coasting trade, Nova Scotia coming second and Ontario third. (3rd.) That Ontario has the largest absolute growth, her coasting trade employing 10,277,997 tons a year in the 1892-4 period, which is an increase of 5,723,893 tons over the 1876-79 average. (4th.) That, with the exception of Quebec, all the provinces show growth in the 1892-4 period as compared with the immediately preceding period of 1888-91. (5th.) That all the provinces, excepting British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, show growth in 1894 compared with 1893. (6th.) That, with the exception of New Brunswick for the 1880-83 and the 1884-87 periods, there is not a minus sign in all the table.

1300. The following table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1894:

PORTS.	VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	21	19,061	24	14,190	45	33,251
Montreal, Que. ....	810	1,531,749	90	151,138	900	1,682,887
Quebec, Que. ....	416	711,270	371	341,941	787	1,053,211
Annapolis, N.S. ....	101	15,503	13	4,884	114	20,387
Baddeck, N.S. ....	77	14,210	51	20,826	128	35,036
Canso, N.S. ....	479	45,865	247	21,899	726	67,764
Cow Bay, N.S. ....	126	35,320	4	335	130	35,655
Digby, N.S. ....	46	5,119	15	1,187	61	6,306
Glace Bay, N.S. ....	89	41,715	8	551	97	42,266
Halifax, N.S. ....	1,785	1,113,579	399	216,098	2,184	1,329,677
Liverpool, N.S. ....	81	11,855	443	36,279	524	48,134
Lunenburg, N.S. ....	474	49,447	3	303	477	49,750
North Sydney, N.S. ....	750	159,542	117	33,236	867	192,778
Parrsboro', N.S. ....	223	72,517	51	43,489	274	116,006
Pictou, N.S. ....	54	33,739	62	49,116	116	82,855
Port Hawkesbury, N.S. ....	42	5,238	78	52,707	120	57,945
River Hebert, N.S. ....	128	18,059	87	15,023	215	33,082
Sydney, N.S. ....	504	273,389	43	14,736	547	288,125
Windsor, N.S. ....	317	110,265	37	18,384	354	128,649
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	669	252,021	345	33,999	1,014	286,020
Baie Verte, N.B. ....	1	438	47	30,962	48	31,400
Chatham, N.B. ....	73	62,214	118	83,146	191	145,360
Dalhousie, N.B. ....	12	3,661	49	26,920	61	30,581
Hillsboro', N.B. ....	96	27,688	114	31,661	210	59,349
Newcastle, N.B. ....	61	38,434	38	25,651	99	64,085
Sackville, N.B. ....	46	5,731	48	30,568	94	36,299
Shediac, N.B. ....	5	1,309	54	27,120	59	28,429
St. Andrew's, N.B. ....	197	22,248	1,288	189,580	1,485	211,828
St. John, N.B. ....	2,667	514,925	768	508,730	3,435	1,023,655
Comox, B.C. ....	10	11,834	96	160,389	106	172,223
Nanaimo, B.C. ....	81	102,841	899	579,773	980	682,614
Vancouver, B.C. ....	144	211,234	419	397,677	563	608,911
Victoria, B.C. ....	461	293,659	1,390	1,194,134	1,851	1,487,793
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	102	30,627	101	87,956	203	118,583

These statistics do not indicate the shipping business of the ports in its entirety, as they do not include the coasting vessels. For this the Harbour Commissioners' reports are the only available source. For instance, North Sydney, according to the Commissioners' report, had in 1894 shipping in its port to the amount of 701,242 tons, divided as follows:—Ocean steamers 588, of 520,655 tons; coasting steamers 85, of 12,500 tons; ships 6, of 8,070 tons; barques 140, of 61,653 tons; brigantines 38, of 9,797 tons, and schooners 1,040, of 88,567 tons. In 1873, North Sydney's returns were 1,033 vessels of 245,208 tons; in 1879, 1153 vessels of 245,220 tons, and in 1895, 1897 vessels of 701,242 tons.



1301. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN 1890, 1891, 1892 AND 1893,  
EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

COLONY.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	74,283,869	74,812,620	75,867,155	74,632,847
Hong Kong.....	9,771,741	10,279,043	10,294,152	10,535,859
Malta.....	9,162,094	8,187,726	6,236,424	6,931,663
Gibraltar.....	11,488,693	10,665,744	8,753,175	9,248,019
Canada.....	10,328,285	10,695,196	10,752,974	10,608,611
Straits Settlements.....	8,641,911	9,385,413	9,069,763	9,572,994
India.....	7,315,586	7,684,954	8,590,651	7,692,291
New South Wales.....	4,761,872	5,694,236	5,647,184	5,193,328
Victoria.....	4,363,341	4,715,109	4,456,254	4,029,738
South Australia.....	2,190,442	2,576,546	2,383,263	2,550,581
Western Australia.....	964,861	1,045,555	1,124,565	1,071,418
Tasmania.....	951,247	1,044,606	1,137,140	934,439
New Zealand.....	1,312,474	1,244,322	1,131,323	1,258,070
Queensland.....	910,779	997,118	972,428	945,628
Ceylon.....	5,117,902	5,696,940	5,790,706	6,152,393
Windward Islands.....	2,971,065	2,889,046	2,680,232	2,906,680
Leeward Islands.....	1,487,617	1,667,066	1,792,324	1,806,543
Trinidad.....	1,346,107	1,276,246	1,201,791	1,212,574
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,957,377	2,891,607	3,180,532	3,142,245
Jamaica.....	1,230,506	1,179,063	1,285,493	1,423,793
Mauritius.....	679,375	585,675	655,270	587,032
British Guiana.....	686,621	631,787	635,300	648,528
Newfoundland.....	634,147	656,310	*	852,308
Gold Coast.....	643,015	777,169	826,910	830,766
Lagos.....	555,862	593,634	679,354	618,875
Sierra Leone.....	679,509	842,523	800,695	746,512
Natal.....	1,035,999	1,063,014	1,163,890	1,192,702
Bermuda.....	307,506	287,694	348,576	354,043
Honduras.....	364,067	354,273	285,324	283,305
Turk's Island.....	215,428	203,391	224,281	223,476
Bahamas.....	270,874	303,121	334,079	349,491
Gambia.....	221,686	229,958	217,424	228,706
St. Helena.....	79,366	65,636	74,161	81,161
Fiji.....	117,355	138,141	137,309	147,388
Falkland Islands.....	61,575	86,209	89,328	59,754
Labuan.....	56,894	124,134	115,455	109,142

\*Figures cannot be given owing to destruction of books in the great fire.

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.

1302. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, including the United Kingdom, Canada ranked thirteenth in 1892 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

COUNTRIES.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
France.....	27,377,295	28,967,848	31,602,876	28,120,524
United States*.....	26,983,313	30,794,653	30,804,921	36,438,645
Spain.....	24,286,422	23,910,898	23,345,801	22,891,658
Germany.....	20,472,416	21,106,980	23,149,754	22,405,872
Austria.....	15,761,112	16,446,513	17,510,926	17,263,908
Italy.....	13,871,704	14,246,724	14,071,843	13,943,727
Russia in Europe.....	13,432,362	12,072,988	11,643,394	9,319,806
Argentine Republic.....	12,554,658	11,847,424	9,948,939	11,886,851
Sweden.....	10,430,594	10,766,711	11,285,355	11,446,173
Holland.....	10,365,587	10,837,137	11,408,644	11,845,875
Belgium.....	10,304,437	11,589,148	12,086,252	11,584,268
Portugal.....	9,868,985	10,564,723	11,082,000	†11,082,000
Denmark.....	7,202,387	8,032,080	11,285,355	7,898,341
China.....	5,864,680	5,915,520	6,744,410	6,889,582
Norway.....	5,334,470	5,350,492	5,767,858	5,768,587
Chili.....	5,298,281	5,739,715	4,335,038	6,310,449
Uruguay.....	4,308,686	3,591,638	2,712,710	2,586,496
Japan.....	2,911,820	3,166,404	3,326,367	3,578,791
Mexico.....	2,178,418	2,747,770	3,179,706	2,969,888

\* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada ; United States vessels engaged in this trade are not allowed to engage in sea-going voyages. † Including coasting trade. Exclusive of Hungary.

1303. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year-Book :—

## REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdom.....	21,327	8,778,503
United States*.....	23,586	4,684,029
Sweden and Norway.....	11,642	2,293,704
German Empire.....	3,728	1,511,579
Canada.....	7,245	869,624
France.....	15,278	905,606
Italy.....	6,624	811,264
Russia.....	1,190	492,202
Spain.....	1,707	652,140
Australasia.....	2,820	366,214
Netherlands.....	597	292,763
Austria-Hungary.....	321	196,647
Denmark.....	3,648	318,837
Greece.....	5,894	311,550
Portugal.....	186	104,394
Belgium.....	53	70,395
Turkey.....	1,072	266,635
China.....	181	42,241
Japan.....	1,421	148,316

\* Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

1304. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was in 1894 only 899,698 tons, comprising 1,279 vessels. In 1856, 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1894 the proportion was only 13·3 per cent; the value carried having increased in the meantime from \$641,604,000 to \$1,468,290,672.

The sea-going shipping of the world is given by *Bureau Veritas* at 24,200,000 tons; of this amount 9,127,000 are sailing vessels and 15,000,000 tons are steamers. The British Empire has 16,678,156 tons, or over 68 per cent of the total. Of the tonnage in steamers, the British Empire has over 73 per cent.

1305. As early as 1723 ship-building was a branch of industry in Canada, six merchant ships and two men of war having been built in the colony during that year. In 1752 a 74-gun ship was built at Cape Diamond, Quebec, but it was wrecked in the launching. In 1810 no less than 26 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 5,836 tons, were built in the provinces. In 1812, 37 vessels were built at Quebec. In 1830-31 the "Royal William"—the first steam-driven vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—was constructed in the "Cove," Quebec, and supplied with machinery in Montreal.

From these small beginnings sprang Canada's fleet, now numbering over 7,000 vessels.

1306. On July 1st, 1867, when the Confederation was created, there were 5,693 vessels with a registered tonnage of 767,654 tons, on the registry of shipping.

In December, 1874, the registry contained 6,930 vessels with a tonnage of 1,158,363 tons.

In December, 1877, the registry held the names of 7,362 vessels with a tonnage of 1,310,468 tons.

The next two years saw the culmination of the development of our marine. In 1878 there were 7,469 vessels, with 1,333,015 tons, and in 1879 there were 7,471 vessels with 1,332,094 tons.

1307. In 1867 the steamers on the registry numbered 335, with a tonnage of 45,766 tons. In 1874 there were 634 steamers, of a gross tonnage of 122,836 tons. In 1883 the steamers numbered 1,006, with a gross tonnage of 203,539 tons; in 1886, 1,198 steamers, and gross tonnage 257,818 tons; in 1889, 1,348 steamers, and gross tonnage 205,632 tons; in 1892, 1,500, with a gross tonnage of 234,711 tons; in 1893, 1,538 steamers, with 241,172 tons gross; in 1894, 1,640 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 240,906 tons. Apparently, the steamers were more in tonnage in 1886 than they have been since. Probably this arose from the transfer of ocean steamers from the Canadian to the British Registry—a process which goes on from year to year, more or less, and in some years more than in others—unaccompanied, however, by change in ownership.

1308. Analysis of the returns (which are published once every three years) at different periods gives the following results in net tonnage:—

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Ton- nage.
Steam lifts.....			2	69	2	69		
Steamers.....	335	45,766	558	68,760	1,006	203,539	1,500	144,848
Ships.....	164	168,612	205	223,005	196	250,865	123	179,200
Barkentines, brigs, barks and brigantines.....	1,051	301,943	1,180	445,157	949	519,057	495	286,194
Schooners.....	3,471	191,080	3,642	218,169	4,048	173,433	3,897	243,247
Sloops.....	61	3,686	45	2,168	231	13,798	269	16,904
Barges.....	348	35,258	912	101,356	766	94,467	541	81,601
Scows.....	65	5,940	48	3,986	70	5,668	78	6,570
Wood-boats.....	121	7,193	190	11,003	89	5,549	73	4,504
Yachts.....			1	45	3	78	9	175
Not rigged.....	77	8,176			11	742	13	630
Smacks and yawls.....					3	129	5	60
Cutters.....							3	12
Not described.....							3	344
Dredges.....							1	62
Totals.....	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	*964,351

\* These figures differ from those given on pages 775 and 777, the above being net tonnage, and the others gross tonnage, of steamers.



Comparing 1892 with 1883, the analysis shows that the decrease has been 303,043 tons; that steamers decreased by 58,691 tons; ships by 71,665 tons; barkentines, brigs, barks and brigantines by 232,863 tons, and barges by 12,866 tons; that among increases are schooners, with an increase of 69,814 tons, and sloops, with 3,106 tons of an increase; that schooners are increasing in size, the average schooner in 1892 having a registered tonnage of 61 tons, against 43 tons in 1883; and that the barge and the wood-boat are slowly retreating before other conveyances of a better type.

The ships of 1892 averaged 1,457 tons each; those of 1883 averaged 1,280 tons; of 1873, 1,088 tons, and of 1867, 1,028 tons.

The class of vessels designated barks, barkentines, brigs and brigantines averaged in 1867, 290·14 tons; in 1873, 377·25 tons; in 1883, 546·95 tons, and in 1892, 578·17 tons.

By provinces the changes which have taken place are shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	VESSELS.							
	1867.		1873.		1883.		1892.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Ontario .....	481	66,959	681	89,111	1,138	131,962	1,345	141,138
Quebec .....	1,299	147,061	1,842	214,043	1,733	216,571	1,409	162,428
New Brunswick...	826	200,717	1,149	277,850	1,107	315,906	950	183,526
Nova Scotia.....	3,087	352,917	2,801	449,701	3,037	541,715	2,730	424,818
P. E. Island .....			280	38,918	241	49,416	197	22,721
British Columbia..			30	4,095	94	9,046	297	23,558
Manitoba .....					24	2,778	82	6,162
Total .....	5,693	767,654	6,783	1,073,718	7,374	1,267,394	7,010	964,351

From 1873 to 1883 all the provinces gained in tonnage. From 1883 to January, 1892, Ontario just about held her own. British Columbia made large gains, while Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island lost heavily, Prince Edward Island most of all, the decrease in that province amounting to 54 per cent, against 42 per cent in New Brunswick, 25 per cent in Quebec, and 21 per cent in Nova Scotia.

The steamers' tonnage in 1892 was divided among the provinces in the following proportions:—Ontario, 41·1 per cent; Quebec, 32·3 per cent; British Columbia, 10·0 per cent; Nova Scotia, 7·9 per cent; New Brunswick, 3·8 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 2 per cent, and Manitoba, 2·6 per cent.

The tonnage of sailing vessels is distributed proportionately as follows:—Nova Scotia, 50·5 per cent; New Brunswick, 21·7 per cent; Quebec, 14·2 per cent; Ontario, 9·8 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 2·4 per cent; British Columbia, 1·2 per cent, and Manitoba 0·2 per cent.

On 31st December, 1894, there were on the registry 7,245 vessels with a registered net tonnage of 869,624 tons. Of these 1,640 were steamers. The number of vessels of all kinds increased by 132. The tonnage decreased by 42,915 tons. The number of new vessels registered during the year was 326, with a tonnage of 21,243 tons. The number sold during the year was 43, of a tonnage of 21,960 tons.

1309. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of wrecked Canadian vessels, 1884-1894 (calendar years) :—

YEAR.	Number.	Tonnage.
1884 .....	138	31,302
1885 .....	120	33,634
1886 .....	173	56,220
1887 .....	115	40,346
1888 .....	94	22,897
1889 .....	109	33,488
1890 .....	103	25,454
1891 .....	176	32,800
1892 .....	72	22,728
1893 .....	85	27,228
1894 .....	86	36,777
Total .....	1,271	362,874

According to the returns published by the Department of Marine, there were entered in the Shipping Registry of the Dominion, from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1893, 2,838 vessels with a tonnage of 391,525 tons.

According to the special return, name by name, of the vessels on the registry, in 1883, there were 7,374 vessels with 1,267,394 tons, on 31st December, 1883.

This gives a total of 10,212 vessels of 1,658,919 tons. Deducting from this total the vessels sold, as per trade returns (381 vessels of 190,506 tons), and the vessels wrecked (1,185 vessels of 326,097 tons), and there remain 8,646 vessels of 1,142,316 tons.

The number given on the registry of 1893 is 7,245 vessels of 869,624 tons, showing a difference of 1,533 vessels and 229,777 tons.

If the returns of the Customs Department be correct, then these 1,533 vessels have been transferred from Canadian registry to British registry, ownership continuing to be vested in Canadians.

1310. There are four graving docks in Canada, three belonging to the Federal Government and one owned by a company. The following statement shows the dimensions of these graving docks :—

NAME.	Length.	WIDTH.			Water on Sills.	RISE OF	
		At coping.	At entrance.	At bottom.		Spring tide.	Neap tide.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Esquimalt .....	430	90	65	41	*26½	7 to 10	5 to 8
Kingston .....	280	79	55	47	16½	†	.....
Lévis .....	445	100	62	73	25½	26½	20½
Halifax .....	585	102	89½	72	30	6	3

\* At ordinary spring tide. † Height of water in Lake Ontario varies 3½ feet.

The Esquimalt Dock, in British Columbia, is the first built on the Pacific coast. It was finished in June, 1886. The Lévis Dock was finished in 1887, and was the first in the St. Lawrence River. The graving dock at Kingston was finished in November, 1891, and serves the shipping in Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence. These three belong to the Government of Canada.

The Halifax Graving Dock was opened September 20th, 1889, and is the largest on this continent. It can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long. The "Teutonic" is 582 feet, and the "Campania" and "Lucania" are each 620 feet in length.

For 20 years from the completion, the company owning it have subsidies from the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, and from the city of Halifax, amounting in all to about \$30,000 (£6,180).

The three Government docks cost for construction as under :—

Esquimalt .....	*\$1,171,634
Kingston .....	510,210
Lévis. ....	910,000

The number of vessels which used the docks from their opening to June, 1893, was : Esquimalt, 102 ; Kingston, 74 ; Lévis, 33.

During the year ended 30th June, 1894, 8 vessels used the Esquimalt Dock, 43 the Kingston Dock, and 11 the Lévis Dock.

During 1893 the expenditure and repairs for the Esquimalt Dock amounted to \$13,197, and the receipts to \$23,204 ; for the Kingston Dock the net revenue was \$6,196 ; for the Lévis Dock, expenditure, \$8,470, receipts, \$13,306.

During 1894 the expenditure on repairs for the Esquimalt Dock amounted to nil, and the receipts to \$10,787 ; for the Kingston Dock the expenditure was \$783, and receipts \$7,453 ; for the Lévis Dock, expenditure nil, receipts \$13,311.

The expenditure for staff and maintenance was : for Lévis Dock, \$7,967 ; for Kingston Dock, \$6,607 ; and for the Esquimalt Dock, \$10,075.

\* Including \$243,333 (£50,000 stg.) contributed by the Imperial Government.

1311. In the United States the largest docks have 26 feet of water on the sill. In England the naval dock-yards at Chatham contain 7 docks with from  $31\frac{1}{2}$  to 33 feet of water on the sills. At Portsmouth there are nine dry-docks having from  $33\frac{1}{3}$  to  $41\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water; at Devonport there are 3 docks with  $27\frac{3}{4}$  to  $35\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water; at Queenstown there are two docks with  $32\frac{2}{3}$  feet. The two private docks at Tilbury have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast, at Havre, two dry-docks, each with  $28\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water on the sills; at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon, there are two docks with 30 feet of water each, and two with  $32\frac{3}{4}$  feet of water each. Spain has a Government dock at Ferrol with  $32\frac{3}{4}$  feet of water on the sill. Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and 2 at Spezzia with 33 each and two with 30 feet; one at Taranto with  $32\frac{3}{4}$  feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water. Austria has two docks at Pola with  $27\frac{3}{4}$  feet and 32 feet. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet, and England has in Malta two docks with  $33\frac{1}{2}$  and  $35\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water.



## CHAPTER XVII.

Postal System before Confederation.—Dominion System.—The Postal Union and Conferences.—Post Offices in the Dominion.—Postal Revenue and Expenditure.—Growth of Postal Operations.—Government Telegraph Lines.—Telegraph Mileage.—Submarine Cables.—Telephones.

1312. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851), Chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

1313. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), Chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

1314. These latter, which since that date have been changed from time to time, are now as follow :—General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery, where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery, where not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce or under. Registration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, &c., generally, 1 cent per 4 ounces. Parcels 6 cents per 4 ounces. Fifth class matter (parcels open to inspection), 1 cent per ounce.

1315. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.

An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of an exchange of general articles of merchandise, open to inspection, between the two countries, subject to certain regulations, for the protection of customs, with respect to articles liable to duty, superseded the agreement of 1875, but all the principal provisions were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.

1316. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October, in that year ; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. This treaty came into force on 1st July, 1875. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by

arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

The next postal conference was held in Paris in May, 1878, when the Dominion of Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty. At this meeting the regulations of the Treaty of 1874 were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.

The third conference was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. No material change was made in the convention of 1879.

The fourth conference was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States.

The Union now includes almost every civilized country in the world, being composed of the following :—The whole of Europe ; the whole of America ; in Asia—Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (Hindustan), Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascot and Guadur), Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In Africa—Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish colonies, some of the British colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany, and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceanica—the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish colonies.

A central office, under the name of the "Bureau International de l'Union Postale," has been established at Berne, at the cost of the various countries composing the Union. At the time that the Treaty of Berne came into force, 1st July, 1875, the jurisdiction of the Union extended over an area of about 14,293,750 square miles, with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, whereas it now extends over an area of 37,000,000 square miles and 1,001,926,234 inhabitants.

The number of pieces of postal matter distributed over the whole area of the Union during 1892 was computed at 7,825 millions of letters ; 1,760 millions of postal cards ; 6,479 millions of papers, printed matter and official documents ; 132 millions of samples ; 42 millions of registered letters with a declared value of \$8,028,400,000 ; 307 millions of money orders and postal credits, with a value of \$3,061,752,000, making a total of 16,821 millions of pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union

countries are: 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for postal cards, and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, &c. The registration fee is 5 cents.\*

1317. The development of the country has required, and will require, for some years continued development of postal facilities. From Cape Breton Island across the widest part of the continent to Vancouver Island is a long distance, and from York Factory, on Hudson Bay, to Pelee Island, in Lake Erie, is 10 degrees of north latitude. Yet over distances so enormous, for the most part sparsely peopled, the postal department has to transport letters for three cents an ounce. If transportation were as easy, or letters as frequent, over great stretches of prairie or mountain as they are in the western peninsula of Ontario, the postal revenues would no doubt closely approximate to the expenditures.

The postal administrators in the United States find similar obstacles confronting them. In only ten of the States are the postal revenues in excess of the expenditure. In all the Pacific States, all the Southern States and all but two of the Western States the receipts are behind the cost of carrying the mails.

In the year ended 30th June, 1894, it cost nearly \$708,000 more to do the work than the department received for doing it.

The total expenditure by cheque last year was \$3,517,261, and the total net revenue was \$2,809,341, although the actual revenue, before percentage to postmasters, discounts for stamps and other deductions were made, was \$3,734,418.

The following sums were expended for carrying mails :—

By Rail.....	\$ 1,215,728
Land.....	820,369
Steamers.....	77,235

The development of the business in the last ten years is as follows :—

	1884.	1894.
Number of post offices in Canada.....	6,837	8,664
Number of miles of post route.....	47,131	64,072
Number of letters sent by post.....	66,100,000	107,145,000
Number of miles of railway over which mails are carried....	8,932	14,170
Revenue.....	\$2,330,741	\$3,734,418
Value of money orders issued.....	\$6,441,439	\$7,524,286
Post cards sent.....	13,580,000	23,695,000

1318. By provinces, the (1) miles of annual travel on the post routes, the (2) number of transient newspapers and periodicals, books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c., the (3) number of packets of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies, the (4) number of packets of fifth class matter,

\**Almanach de Gotha*, 1895.

ordinary merchandise open to examination, and the (5) number of parcels by parcel post, are as follows :—

PROVINCES.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Ontario .....	20,088	14,750,000	1,080,000	550,000	203,000
Quebec .....	12,545	4,200,000	405,000	160,000	58,000
Nova Scotia .....	8,807	830,000	85,000	62,000	24,000
New Brunswick .....	5,623	750,000	80,000	43,000	16,000
Prince Edward Island .....	1,364	188,000	13,000	6,000	3,100
British Columbia .....	6,368	485,000	76,000	27,000	11,800
Manitoba .....	9,277	1,150,000	90,000	38,000	26,000
North-west Territories .....					
Total .....	64,072	22,353,000	1,829,000	886,000	341,900

1319. The department has postal contracts with 47 railways, whose combined length is 14,170 miles, being an increase of 467 miles in the year. It uses 152 postal cars, of which 54 are on the Grand Trunk, 48 on the Canadian Pacific and 16 on the Intercolonial. The daily distance travelled is 29,256 miles, an increase of 569 miles a day. The total distance travelled in 1894 was 15,579,488 miles.

1320. The mail service of Canada has assumed such dimensions that a considerable increase can be afforded in postal facilities without any great addition to the cost. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that in opening 254 post offices in 1894, the new mail routes necessary aggregate only 1,005 miles, or an average of less than four miles for each office.

1321. The correspondence passing between Canada and Japan and China shows satisfactory increase. The letters carried between Vancouver and Yokohama, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tokio, and Amoy numbered 163,314 in 1894 against 143,878 in 1893, the newspapers numbered 50,890 against 42,800, parcels 442 pounds against 400, and miscellaneous matter numbered 43,178 against 39,997.

In addition to the above, through bags were forwarded as follows:—Yokohama, 1,082; Hong Kong, 125; Shanghai, 149; Tokio, 308; Kobe, 116; Hakodate, 57; Nagasaki, 71.

With Australian colonies the mail communication resulted in the transmission of 125,675 letters, 224,526 newspapers, 92,851 books and samples; 48,317 of the letters, and 75,428 of the newspapers reached or left Sydney, Melbourne coming next, with 29,957 letters and 58,808 newspapers.

A direct mail service between Canada and the West Indian Islands was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The number of letters carried for year ended 30th November, 1894, was 11,203; of books, papers, &c., 3,182; and of parcels, &c., 135.



1322. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1894 :—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER, AND NUMBER PER HEAD, OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,000	18,100,000		5·37
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000		6·42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000		7·09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	* 27,050,000		7·69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	* 30,600,000		8·47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	* 34,579,000		9·43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	* 39,358,500		10·28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	* 42,000,000		10·81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878.....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879.....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880.....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881.....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·11
1882.....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·82
1883.....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14·16
1884.....	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·74
1885.....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	15·07
1886.....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15·47
1887.....	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16·02
1888.....	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17·11
1889.....	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19·55
1890.....	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19·63
1891.....	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20·21
1892.....	8,288	3,286,700	4,606,000	102,850,000	20,815,000	20·97
1893.....	8,477	3,254,000	4,723,000	106,290,000	22,790,000	21·42
1894.....	8,664	3,237,200	4,925,500	107,145,000	23,695,000	21·34

\* Including post cards.

1323. During the past year 187 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 5,026. As compared with 1893 there was a decrease of 16,800 in the number of registered letters, and an increase of 202,500 in that of free letters, and 855,000 in the total number of letters sent. Considering that the privilege of free postage was taken away from members of the Dominion Civil Service early in 1892, the increase in the number of free letters is surprising. The decrease in the number of registered letters is due, no doubt, to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was considerably less than in the previous year, but too much must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for, as the average struck four times a year, it may be derived from the same circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have abnormally increased.

or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the first year of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 23,695,000, the increase over 1893 being 905,000, as compared with an increase of 1,975,000 in 1893 over 1892.

1324. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.  
1868 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels, Domestic and Foreign.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000			24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869.....	18,700,000			38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870.....	20,150,000			51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871.....	22,250,000			64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872.....	24,400,000			95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873.....	25,480,000			112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874.....	29,000,000			102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875.....	31,300,000			131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876.....	38,549,000		4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877.....	39,000,000		4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·69
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·33
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14·06
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·87
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15·36
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·75
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18·35
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18·22
1889.....	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18·54
1890.....	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18·43
1891.....	*25,890,000	62,066,386	†2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18·66
1892.....	*26,034,000	64,108,651	†2,266,600	345,660	92,754,911	18·91
1893.....	*24,220,000	66,150,916	†2,626,200	356,692	93,353,808	18·81
1894.....	*22,353,000	68,193,181	†2,715,000	356,680	93,617,861	18·64

\* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

† Packages of printers' copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

1325. In the figures in the first column for the year 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent per pound, and the number

carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage and have since been carried free of charge, and, as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1894, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and the probability is that they are below the mark. The rearrangement of the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years.

In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow :—

Prince Edward Island.....	1 post office to	6 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia.....	1 “	13 “
New Brunswick.....	1 “	25 “
Ontario.....	1 “	72 “
Quebec.....	1 “	145 “
Manitoba.....	1 “	178 “
British Columbia.....	1 “	1,673 “
The Territories.....	1 “	6,876 “

1326. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last six years, as estimated in the official reports, is given in the following table :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES,  
1888 TO 1894.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario.....	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21·12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23·99
	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24·07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25·03
	1892	3,060	1,900,000	3,600,000	56,000,000	13,500,000	26·20
	1893	3,058	1,830,000	3,700,000	57,500,000	15,175,000	26·63
	1894	3,102	1,790,000	3,900,000	57,750,000	15,625,000	26·50
Quebec.....	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12·61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·31
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15·42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15·48
	1892	1,486	670,000	390,000	22,750,000	3,800,000	15·11
	1893	1,533	680,000	386,000	23,250,000	3,950,000	15·30
	1894	1,575	700,000	386,000	23,325,000	4,070,000	15·21
Nova Scotia.....	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13·85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14·98
	1890	1,403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15·34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15·75
	1892	1,481	180,000	164,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	16·82
	1893	1,534	180,000	168,000	7,850,000	1,440,000	17·34
	1894	1,562	185,400	160,000	7,900,000	1,550,000	17·41

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES,  
1888 TO 1894—*Continued.*

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
New Brunswick..	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14·78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16·10
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16·18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16·50
	1892	1,123	132,000	148,000	5,400,000	900,000	16·81
	1893	1,138	134,000	152,000	5,500,000	920,000	17·12
	1894	1,146	133,000	150,000	5,520,000	1,010,000	17·18
P. E. Island.....	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9·63
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	10·21
	1890	320	32,000	28,000	1,100,000	145,000	10·08
	1891	324	32,000	29,000	1,125,000	150,000	10·31
	1892	339	31,700	36,000	1,200,000	170,000	11·00
	1893	347	30,000	29,000	1,190,000	160,000	10·91
	1894	358	30,200	29,500	1,200,000	165,000	10·99
British Columbia	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24·34
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	24·41
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	23·58
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	24·52
	1892	187	95,000	88,000	3,100,000	225,000	28·97
	1893	219	110,000	110,000	3,400,000	275,000	29·67
	1894	229	105,000	115,000	3,550,000	330,000	28·92
Manitoba, Keewatin & Northwest Territories	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20·83
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22·83
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22·38
	1891	571	280,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	23·13
	1892	612	278,000	180,000	6,800,000	720,000	25·20
	1893	646	290,000	178,000	7,600,000	870,000	26·61
	1894	692	294,000	185,000	7,900,090	945,000	26·12

There was an increase in the number of letters per head in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a decrease in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories; but the figures being only estimated on averages cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next, while the proportion is lowest in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.



1327. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

## POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Rev- enue.	Ex- pendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts-	\$ cts.
1868 .....	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869 .....	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870 .....	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871 .....	1,079,767	1,271,066	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872 .....	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873 .....	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874 .....	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875 .....	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876 .....	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877 .....	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878 .....	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879 .....	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880 .....	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881 .....	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882 .....	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883 .....	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
1884 .....	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
1885 .....	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
1886 .....	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
1887 .....	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
1888 .....	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889 .....	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890 .....	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891 .....	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
1892 .....	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86
1893 .....	3,696,062	4,343,758	647,696	0 74	0 88
1894 .....	3,734,418	4,442,339	707,921	0 74	0 88

The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-seven years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years, with the exception of 1894, when there was an increase of \$60,225. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years showed a further increase of \$38,356. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than \$100,000. Making certain deductions from revenue, the net revenue for 1894 shows an increase of \$35,833 over that of 1893. Small though this increase is, it compares favourably with that of the Imperial Post Office. The increase in Canada was 1·29 per cent, and in the United Kingdom it was 1·24 per cent.

1328. The number of stamps, post bands, letter cards, post cards, &c., issued to postmasters during the year was 160,796,100 as compared with 159,933,850 in 1892, being an increase of 862,250, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps, post cards, letter cards, &c., in 1894 having been \$3,550,214.

The sum of \$17,978 was paid during the year in money on letters delivered, and the sum of \$2,434 on newspapers delivered. Rents of letter boxes and drawers produced \$23,024. Postage on parcels from the United Kingdom, Jamaica, Barbados and the Leeward Islands paid in during the fiscal year 1894 amounted to \$12,008; commissions received on money orders amounted to \$108,024, and profit on exchange on money order business with other countries to \$2,358. Against this revenue there were deducted salaries and allowances and compensation to postmasters on money order business, \$874,621; discount to stamp vendors, \$17,926; balance of commission paid to other countries on money order business, \$2,548; losses by fire and burglaries, \$2,176, and other items, making in all deductions of \$925,077, and leaving the net revenue \$2,809,341.

1329. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 WITH 1892, 1893  
AND 1894.

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for con- veyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					\$			\$ cts.
1868..	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1892..	8,288	1,120	59,519	28,462,384	2,031,740	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 86
1893..	8,475	1,168	61,832	30,497,723	2,101,952	129,080,000	93,353,808	0 88
1894..	8,664	1,193	64,072	30,851,179	2,139,656	130,840,000	93,617,861	0 88

1330. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile 5 1-10 cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost 1 4-10 cents apiece; in 1894 the conveyance of mails over 30,851,179 miles cost 6 9-10 cents per mile, and the transmission of 224,457,861 letters, newspapers, &c., 9-10 of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about 1-2 of 1 cent, and it must not be overlooked that if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per pound, a sum of probably not less than \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1894 was: letters and post cards 37,496,885, and newspapers 14,062,233. The number of carriers employed was 406. There was an increase in the number of letters and post cards of 1,132,755, and in the number of newspapers of 1,167,830.

Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by provinces.

The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879 :—

## REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Register'd Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin	Remain- ing in Office or with Post-master for delivery	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
1868. ....	704,700	0·21	58					
1869. ....	805,000	0·24	41					
1870. ....	1,000,000	0·29	50					
1871. ....	1,100,000	0·31	115					
1872. ....	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500				
1873. ....	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089				
1874. ....	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557				
1875. ....	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270				
1876. ....	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856				
1877. ....	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888				
1878. ....	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767				
1879. ....	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880. ....	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881. ....	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882. ....	2,450,000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883. ....	2,650,000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884. ....	3,000,000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885. ....	3,060,000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886. ....	3,400,000	0·74	160	17,856	2,878	13,963	119	896
1887. ....	3,560,000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888. ....	3,580,000	0·76	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
1889. ....	3,649,000	0·77	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
1890. ....	3,280,000	0·68	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,109	5,714
1891. ....	3,292,000	0·68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
1892. ....	3,286,700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	†10,953
1893. ....	3,254,000	0·66	149	13,344	*	11,552	396	1,396
1894. ....	3,237,200	0·64	222	13,324	*	11,825	397	1,102

\*Included in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

†This large number is accounted for by the fact that an immense number of franchise notices were returned N. C. F. and were refused by the sender and were destroyed.

Of 3,237,200 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1894, only 222 containing money failed to reach their destination. The contents of 109 were made good by the officials, or others held responsible for the loss; 28 were stolen, and in 39 cases no evidence could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease in the total number sent, as compared with 1893, of 16,800, and an increase in the number that miscarried of 73. In every 14,136 letters registered one miscarried, a larger proportion than in 1893, when it was one in 21,839 letters.

1331. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED  
AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS  
1868 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Total Number.	HOW DISPOSED OF.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or forwarded to Address	Returned to Writers.	Remain- ing in Office or with Post- master.	Failed of Delivery, contained no Value Destroyed	Returned to printed Address.	Returned to Govern- ment Depart- ment.
1868..	312,220							
1869..	307,889							
1870..	324,291							
1871..	335,508							
1872..	380,810							
1873..	426,886							
1874..	508,160							
1875..	572,127							
1876..	587,376							
1877..	563,484							
1878..	630,847							
1879..	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	
1880..	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881..	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882..	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883..	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884..	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885..	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886..	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887..	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888..	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889..	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890..	922,541	105,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891..	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877
1892..	1,057,781	121,133	22,600	306,703	7,539	547,309	38,912	13,584
1893..	1,009,166	133,836	25,478	281,969	10,641	502,667	45,805	10,770
1894..	1,036,853	152,318	32,822	300,043	9,277	497,682	37,307	7,404

There was an increase of 27,687 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 19,883, and their contents were valued at \$377,578. Of the total number of dead letters 109,813 originated in Canada, and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

1332. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1894. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase. Since Confederation, the number of offices has increased over 20 times, number of orders issued over 11 times, the amount of orders issued 4 times, and the amount of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada nearly 28 times.



## OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868.....	515	90,163	3,352,881	80,579	2,355
1869.....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870.....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871.....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872.....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873.....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874.....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	119
1875.....	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876.....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877.....	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,296	6,166
1878.....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879.....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,823	147
1880.....	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881.....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	161
1882.....	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	111
1883.....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884.....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	883
1885.....	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,296
1886.....	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887.....	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888.....	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889.....	990	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
1890.....	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
1891.....	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
1892.....	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*
1893.....	1,168	967,866	12,902,976	2,268,635	*
1894.....	1,193	1,052,410	13,245,990	2,224,343	*

\*No returns available.

There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 84,544, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$343,014, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; in 1888, \$17.30; in 1889, \$16.72; in 1890, \$15.37; in 1891, \$14.58; in 1892, \$13.94; in 1893, \$13.33, and in 1894, \$12.58. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts.

1333. There was an increase of 25 in the number of money order offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:—

Ontario.....	604	Manitoba.....	55
Quebec.....	183	British Columbia.....	43
Nova Scotia.....	161	The Territories.....	34
New Brunswick.....	99	Prince Edward Island...	14

The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$108,024 ; but under the new system of keeping the accounts no details of expenditure are available.

Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$10,487,280 were payable in Canada and \$2,758,710 were payable in other countries, being an increase of \$82,423 and of \$260,592 respectively ; and of the total transactions with other countries, \$2,758,710 were sent out of the country and \$2,224,343 came in.

1334. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation :—

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869..	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870..	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871..	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872..	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873..	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874..	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875..	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876..	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877..	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878..	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879..	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880..	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881..	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882..	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883..	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884..	862,822	237,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885..	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,278
1886..	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,079
1887..	837,146	304,115	1,262,382	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,118	53,081
1888..	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889..	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890..	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891..	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,664	63,162
1892..	937,679	393,289	1,478,102	1,515,212	22,247	88,124	177,566	81,254
1893..	845,931	412,580	1,461,304	1,645,140	21,949	127,389	168,929	84,510
1894..	909,273	458,703	1,634,750	1,451,817	19,208	220,234	195,478	93,588

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$8,385,388 ; during the same period the

amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by \$1,603,520, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by \$794,856. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received.

1335. The growth of the business done through this channel is seen in the following statements of the average amounts, by five-year periods :—

TOTAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN CANADA, AND PAYABLE IN CANADA.

	Great Britain.	United States.	Newfoundland.	Other Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868-72.....	2,780,375	.....	46,751	.....
Yearly average.....	556,075	.....	9,350	.....
1873-77.....	3,685,322	(2 yrs.) 852,979	66,283	.....
Yearly average.....	737,064	426,489	13,256	.....
1878-82.....	3,016,648	5,335,621	131,650	.....
Yearly average.....	603,330	1,067,124	26,330	.....
1883-87.....	5,402,957	10,749,832	209,489	(4 yrs.) 466,301
Yearly average.....	1,080,592	2,149,966	41,898	116,575
1888-92.....	6,756,184	13,966,855	474,206	1,046,202
Yearly average.....	1,351,237	2,793,371	94,841	209,240
1893.....	1,258,518	3,106,444	149,338	253,439
1894.....	1,367,976	3,086,567	239,442	289,066

1336. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. An agreement for the season of navigation was afterwards made, and in December another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" of the Allan line, and the "Vancouver" and "Labrador" of the Dominion line, but the service is considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The contract that expired in December, 1894, has again been renewed for another year. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.

1337. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources, and the calculations have been made in this office. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies is very remarkable. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT  
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Post Offices.	Number of Letters, &c., Sent.	Letters, &c., per head.
<i>Europe.</i>				
Austria-Hungary.....	1893	9,720	697,821,120	16·3
Belgium.....	1893	833	161,606,643	26·1
Denmark.....	1893	783	62,413,676	28·7
France and Algeria.....	1892	7,797	932,683,000	22·1
German Empire.....	1893	28,612	1,677,553,090	33·9
Great Britain and Ireland..	1894	20,016	2,060,500,000	54·0
Greece.....	1892	315*	9,618,000	4·4
Italy.....	1893	6,951	235,386,170	7·7
Netherlands.....	1893	.....	107,392,546	23·2
Portugal.....	1891	3,091	34,126,000	7·9
Russia.....	1892	6,557	232,087,949	2·6
Roumania.....	1893	368	25,084,077	4·3
Servia.....	1893	157	17,261,300	7·7
Spain.....	1892	2,688	103,213,000	6·0
Sweden.....	1893	2,373	* 142,593,789	29·8
Norway.....	1893	.....	36,601,400	18·3
Switzerland.....	1893	1,491	106,564,662	36·5
Turkey.....	1890	1,442	13,166,000	0·5
<i>Asia.</i>				
India.....	1893	24,124	* 360,209,076	1·2
Japan.....	1893	8,268	218,312,188	5·4
Persia.....	1885	95	1,371,000	0·1
<i>Africa.</i>				
Cape of Good Hope.....	1893	1,013	16,450,336	10·8
Egypt.....	1893	.....	13,520,600	2·0
<i>America.</i>				
Argentine Republic.....	1893	† 1,384	* 123,618,580†	29·0
Brazil.....	1890	2,733	18,822,148	1·3
Canada.....	1894	8,664	130,840,000	26·06
Chili.....	1892	538	25,199,277	8·8
Mexico.....	1892	1,394	127,305,546	10·9
Peru.....	1891	314	* 1,156,900	0·4
United States.....	1894	69,805	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	1893	482	7,789,294	10·2
<i>Australasia.</i>				
New South Wales.....	1893	1,423	78,390,920	.....
Victoria.....	1892	1,733	62,526,448	.....
Queensland.....	1893	963	16,297,827	.....
South Australia.....	1893	638	15,597,917	.....
Western Australia.....	1893	188	7,148,614	.....
Tasmania.....	1893	337	5,721,964	.....
New Zealand.....	1893	1,263	54,782,559	.....

\* Including all kinds of mail matter.  
kinds of mail matter, inland only.

† Including telegraph offices.

‡ Including all



TELEGRAPHS.

1338. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-west Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

1339. There were 1,254 miles of land lines and 197 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 698 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 475 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.

1340. The following table gives the length of the various lines owned by Government on 30th June, 1894:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES	Land Lines.	Cables.	Total.
	Miles.	Knots.	
Newfoundland—			
Port au Basque, Cape Ray.....	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia—			
North Sydney, Meat Cove (with loops).....	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	152 $\frac{1}{4}$
Across Bras d'Or Channel.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	
“ St. Ann's Harbour.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	
“ Ingonish “.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	23
Meat Cove, St. Paul's Island.....	.....	20	
Mabou, Cheticamp.....	3	.....	
Barrington, Cape Sable.....	63	.....	63
Across Bear Point Channel.....	16	.....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
“ Light-house “.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
New Brunswick—			
Chatham, Escuminac.....	42	.....	42
Bay of Fundy System—			
East Port, Campobello.....	.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
On Mainland, East Port.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
On Campobello Island.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
Campobello, Grand Mannan.....	.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
On Grand Mannan Island.....	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	
Grand Mannan, Cheney's Island.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	
On Cheney's Island.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	92
Cheney's Island, Whitehead Island.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Quebec—			
Baie St. Paul, Chicoutimi.....	92	.....	92
Murray Bay, Point Esquimaux.....	456 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	496
Across Saguenay River.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bersimis to Manicouagan.....	.....	12	
Manicouagan to Godbout.....	.....	26	

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT—*Con.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	Land Lines.	Cables.	Total.
	Miles.	Knots.	
Quarantine System—			
Quebec, L'Ange Gardien.....	13		52 $\frac{3}{4}$
L'Ange Gardien, Orleans Island .....		$\frac{3}{4}$	
On Orleans Island.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Orleans Island, Isle Réaux.....		2	
On Isle Réaux .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Isle Réaux, Grosse Isle.....		2	
On Grosse Isle (all told) .....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Anticosti System—			
Gaspé, L'Anse à Fougère.....	28		316 $\frac{1}{2}$
L'Anse à Fougère, Anticosti.....		44 $\frac{1}{4}$	
On Anticosti Island.....	223 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Anticosti, Long Point, Mingan .....		21	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat Cove (C.B.), Magdalen Islands.....		55	
On Magdalen Islands.....	83	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island System—			
Leamington, Point Pelee.....	12		32 $\frac{3}{4}$
Point Pelee, Pelee Island .....		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
On Pelee Island .....	12		
North-west—			
Qu'Appelle, Edmonton and Prince Albert ..	607 $\frac{1}{2}$		607 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moose Jaw, Wood Mountain .....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		90 $\frac{1}{2}$
British Columbia—			
Ashcroft, Bakerville.....	276 $\frac{1}{2}$		276 $\frac{1}{2}$
Victoria, Cape Beale.....	118		118
Nanaimo, Comox.....	81		81
Total .....	2,451 $\frac{3}{4}$	*238	2,689 $\frac{3}{4}$

\*Knots changed into statute miles in total.

1341. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company, and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company. They have also built and transferred the following cables: Nova Scotia, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles; Ontario, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles; British Columbia, 42 miles (sold to Canadian Pacific Railway); making in all a total of 3,176 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles built or subsidized by Government.

The Government lines are used by the Government for purposes connected with quarantine, with the fisheries and the fisheries protection service. Daily reports are sent from the 55 stations in connection with the fisheries of the several eastern provinces to one central station. The movements of the fish are charted and the commander of the Fisheries Protection services is thereby enabled to keep track of the fish and dispose of his cruisers in the most effective way. The cables are also of great service to the fishermen, enabling them to ascertain without loss of time the position of the "schools" of fish.

1342. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1893 :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND  
WORKING EXPENSES, 1893.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Excess of Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island .....	390	2,614	2,224
Bay of Fundy.....	672	1,114	442
Cape Ray.....		250	250
Cape Sable.....	54	394	340
Cheticamp.....	462	944	482
Escuminac.....	136	504	368
Low Point Agency.....		50	50
Magdalen Islands.....	297	4,243	3,946
Meat Cove and St. Paul's Island .....	1,036	2,861	1,825
North shore St. Lawrence (east of Betsamis)...	1,103	4,291	3,188
“ “ (west “ .....	1,310	3,122	1,812
Quarantine .....	484	612	128
Subsidies, office materials, contingencies, &c. ....		2,866	2,866
Ontario—Peleé Island.....	139	750	611
North-west telegraph lines.....	1,573	14,115	12,542
British Columbia—Comox line.....	961	1,994	1,033
“Bakerville .....		2,970	2,970
“Cape Beale.....		5,028	5,028

\*The company operating these lines retains the revenue and the government reimburses them the excess of expenditure over revenue.

The revenue in 1893 amounted to \$9,328, the expenditure to \$35,950, and the excess of expenditure over revenue to \$26,622.

The excess of expenditure was \$13,483 more in 1894 than in 1893.

The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fisheries reports are transmitted free of charge.

1343. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning these companies in 1893 :—

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-western Telegraph Co.....	18,165	34,628	2,643,318	1,471
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	7,600	26,000	1,200,000	880
Western Union*.....	3,172½	8,113	344,919	214
Total.....	28,937½	68,741	4,188,237	2,565

\*The number of words of press messages sent in 1894 was 1,410,899.

In addition to the above the Anglo-American Cable Company operate the lines of the Prince Edward Island system, and have 385 miles of poles, 403 miles of wire, and 32 offices. This system includes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of cable across the Hillsboro' River, and 12 miles of heavy cable between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

1344. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for ten words, not including names and addresses not charged for; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to \$1 for ten words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per ten words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word.

1345. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is 601,142 miles of land line, and 153,649 nautical miles of cable; the length of telegraph wire is 1,500,000 miles. The United States possesses the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being over 210,000 miles, open for public service, of which 190,303 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 790,792 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only 58,632,237, as compared with 70,899,498 messages sent in the United Kingdom over 34,066 miles of line. The total messages despatched within the area of the Telegraphic Union in 1892 are estimated at 255 millions.

1346. The following table shows that only eight countries in the world possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and that, with the exception of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities. Canada has one telegraph office to every 1,957 persons. The Australasian colonies vary from New South Wales with one telegraph office for each group of 1,728 persons to Tasmania with telegraph facilities such that there is one telegraph office for every 749 persons. On this continent, the next to Canada is the Argentine Republic with one office for the transmission of telegraphic information for each group of 3,076 persons. The United States come third on this continent with one office for every 3,226 persons. In Europe, Switzerland stands close to Canada, having 1,944 persons to each office. The German Empire has one office for each 2,550 persons. France has 3,621 persons for each office and Great Britain has 4,197. The first proposal to build a telegraph line across the continent from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean was made to the Imperial Government and was recommended by the Governor General in the speech at the opening of the 2nd Session, 1863. It was not entertained by the Legislature of Canada, because that body thought a post road ought to be built simultaneously.



## TELEGRAPHS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Number of Persons to each office.
<i>Europe.</i>					
Austria-Hungary .....	31,862	89,344	22,463,624	6,456	6,624
Belgium .....	4,617	22,739	8,311,960	970	6,387
Denmark .....	3,674	10,280	†1,804,910	401	5,417
France .....	59,693	197,622	45,328,888	10,589	3,621
German Empire .....	76,559	275,972	31,364,216	19,384	2,550
Great Britain .....	35,286	214,804	70,899,498	9,210	4,197
Greece .....	4,751	5,630	1,164,863	191	11,451
Italy .....	23,776	92,123	9,319,658	4,936	6,148
Netherlands .....	3,442	12,354	4,391,065	484	9,549
Portugal .....	3,985	8,839	1,354,827	366	11,766
Russia .....	78,367	189,825	68,027,398	3,796	30,970
Roumania .....	3,624	8,000	1,655,451	436	13,303
Servia .....	1,916	4,073	923,412	136	16,373
Spain .....	18,248	41,141	4,896,735	1,363	12,887
Sweden .....	7,918	23,503	2,025,469	.....	.....
Norway .....	5,970	11,910	1,811,873	391	5,117
Switzerland .....	4,515	12,258	3,700,399	1,501	1,944
Turkey .....	20,380	31,890	.....	670	41,408
<i>Asia.</i>					
India .....	41,030	120,251	3,981,411	1,100	261,112
Japan .....	9,053	24,972	6,497,328	716	56,870
Persia .....	4,150	6,700	125,478	99	90,909
<i>Africa.</i>					
Cape of Good Hope .....	5,967	.....	1,538,725	320	4,772
Natal .....	688	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	1,922	6,763	1,470,000	.....	.....
<i>America.</i>					
Argentine Republic .....	20,415	.....	2,500,000	*1,384	3,076
Brazil .....	9,178	.....	1,143,360	235	59,584
Canada .....	29,322	69,144	‡4,188,237	2,587	1,957
+Chili .....	6,965	8,330	894,280	184	15,584
Mexico .....	37,880	.....	.....	800	14,553
Peru .....	1,080	.....	.....	36	83,185
§United States .....	190,303	790,792	58,632,237	21,166	3,226
Uruguay .....	3,904	.....	224,267	76	9,583
<i>Australasia.</i>					
New South Wales .....	12,097	27,326	2,853,691	724	1,728
New Zealand .....	5,513	13,515	2,069,691	.....	.....
Queensland .....	¶10,004	17,810	1,104,311	363	1,226
South Australia .....	5,546	13,082	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania .....	2,187	3,397	207,591	210	749
Victoria .....	7,105	14,220	2,476,178	779	1,513
Western Australia .....	3,578	4,303	220,717	60	1,368

\* Including post offices. † State lines only. ‡ State line messages only. § Western Union Co. only. || Not including Anglo-American Cable Co.'s land messages. ¶ Including telephones.

1347. The land telegraph lines are usually owned by governments, the submarine lines by private companies. The United States own no telegraphs, so far as the public is concerned. In the British colonies the telegraphs are, as a rule, under Government control. In 1894 the Government of India controlled 42,707 miles of line and 134,255 miles of wire, exclusive of the Indo-European section; handled 4,184,790 messages, and had a net revenue of Rx. 261,236. At the Cape of Good Hope the telegraphs were built at the expense of the Government. In New South Wales \$4,000,000 have been borrowed to construct the 27,433 miles of wire operated by the state, the net return of which was last year 3.02 per cent of the cost of construction. In New Zealand the telegraph is entirely in the hands of the state, as it is in Queensland. Canada is an exception to most of the British colonies, the telegraph lines being in the hands of companies, only 2,700 miles out of 29,322 miles belonging to the state.

In Europe, the Government control is almost complete. In Great Britain, in 1894 there were 214,804 miles of line, of which 22,771 were private. In Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland the state owns the lines, excepting those belonging to railways. Denmark owns 2,816 out of 3,674 miles. Russia owns 78,367 miles or about nineteen-twentieths of the total length in the country. In Japan, Government control prevails. In Persia the Government owns about 3,400 miles of wire, and the Indo-European Company 1,090 miles. Brazil controls her lines. In the Argentine Republic, in 1891, of the 20,415 miles 11,250 were national; 1,115 miles of land lines and 8,050 submarine belonged to cable companies. In Chili, in 1892, of 13,730 miles 8,000 belonged to the state.

1348. Telegraphy was the first interest to bring the Governments of the world together to form a union—the first subject on which they sought a mutual understanding and formed a code of regulations, which each of them signed and which all of them have kept. The International Telegraphic Union was founded in Paris, in May, 1865, France calling a convention of European states with a view to put an end to the annoyances, delays and exorbitant charges experienced for want of concerted action. The Paris convention was followed by those at St. Petersburg, in July, 1875, at London, 1879, at Berlin, 1885, and again at Paris, 1890. Twenty states responded to the call in 1865. There were over 100 delegates present at the congress of 1890, and at present thirty-eight different nations and thirteen private companies are subscribers to the constitution. Thirteen other private companies follow the rules of the union, though not regular members, and several others are indirectly connected with it. The central office of the International Telegraph Bureau is at Berne, Switzerland. To Berne are sent all modifications of the tariff, all interruptions of routes, all extensions and changes on each line in the union, to be sent to all the lines affected by wire if of immediate importance, by circular if less urgent. According to statistics published by the International Bureau, 207,505,000 telegrams were despatched in Europe during 1891 and 88,422,000 in the other parts of the world, making a total of 296,017,000 messages, and, according to the same authority, there were 67,465 telegraphic offices in Europe and 31,000 elsewhere.

1349. The first submarine cable was laid in 1851, between Dover and Calais, and was 25 miles in length. In 1852, 10 miles of cable were laid between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, being the first laid in North America. In 1853 two submarine lines were laid, one between Dover and Ostend, the other between Orford and Scheveningen, in Holland. In 1857 two vessels left Ireland, carrying a length of 2,500 nautical miles of electric cable to connect Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay in Newfoundland. The cable broke after 380 miles had been payed out. The next year success attended the second effort, and on the 12th August, 1858, Queen Victoria and the President of the United States exchanged greetings by cable messages. On the 1st September, 1858, the first transatlantic cable was rendered useless by a breakage. For a few years little was done in the way of laying submarine cables. Lines were laid between Malta and Alexandria, and between Malta and Tripoli. Lines were also laid in other parts of the Mediterranean Sea and in the Red Sea. The engineers in these experiments perfected their knowledge by the experience gained. In 1865 the "Great Eastern" commenced on 21st July to lay the second transatlantic cable, but on the 12th August the cable broke. On the 13th July, 1866, the "Great Eastern" started on her second attempt to connect Canada and Great Britain, and on the 10th of August the cable was safely landed on the shores of Newfoundland. From that time, the submarine systems increased rapidly. By 1868, 15,830 nautical miles of cable had been laid. In 1870 more than 12,000 miles were put down; in 1871, 7,777 miles, and in 1873, 7,918 miles. Between these dates the immense line connecting Suez with Bombay was established. In 1874 Europe and South America were connected by cable.

1350. In 1875 the various State systems comprised 420 cables of a total length of 4,442 miles, and 5,727 miles of wire. Of this total British India had the largest share, viz.: 1,781 miles, distributed among 8 lines. France had 673 miles; Great Britain, 283; Norway, 233; Italy, 218; Germany, 149; Turkey, 143; Denmark, 101; Japan, 71; the Netherlands, 36; Russia, 62; Sweden, 22; New Zealand, 20, and Greece,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

1351. While the various State systems comprised, as above stated, 420 cables in 1875, private companies owned a much larger extent of submarine cables. In 1875 they had 59,547 miles of cable and 65,535 miles of wire. The Eastern Cable Company, undertaking the business between England and Spain, the service of the Archipelago and the line between Aden and Bombay, owned 39 cables aggregating 14,502 miles in length. The Anglo-American, owning the Valentia-Newfoundland line and that joining Brest to the United States, had 17 cables and a length of 12,315 miles.

Since 1875 the oceans have been networked with submarine cables. In 1879, 10,550 miles were laid; in 1883, 2,584; in 1884, 13,671; in 1885, 4,382 miles, and from 1886 to 1888, 5,893 miles.

1352. In 1889 the actual situation as regards the extent of submarine telegraph was:—

Total .....	113,084	nautical miles of cable.
Of which single wires .....	110,516	" "
And several wires .....	2,568	" "

Of this total length, 10,500 miles were owned by the governments of various countries.

France, which in 1875 had 673 miles, had in 1889.....	3,197
British India had in 1889.....	1,873
Italy “.....	960
Great Britain “.....	877
Germany “.....	468
Greece “.....	457
Turkey “.....	331
Russia “.....	272
Norway “.....	220
New Zealand “.....	197
Denmark “.....	124

The other countries show but little variation. Spain had gone into the business on a small scale, and in 1889 had 128 miles of cable.

Cochin China, which had no cable in 1875, possessed 810 miles in 1889. Canada in 1889 had 200 miles.

1353. The company lines increased greatly between 1875 and 1889 :—

Eastern Telegraph Co. increased to.....	18,838 miles.
Eastern extension, Australia and China.....	12,035 “
Anglo American.....	10,438 “
Great Northern.....	6,108 “
Brazilian Submarine.....	7,326 “
West India and Panama.....	4,119 “
Western and Brazilian.....	3,801 “
Direct United States cable.....	2,980 “
West coast of America.....	1,699 “
Commercial Cable.....	6,937 “
Western Union.....	5,537 “
Eastern and South African.....	4,554 “
Compagnie Française du Télégraphe de Paris à New-York..	3,409 “
Central and South American.....	3,178 “
West African.....	3,825 “
African direct.....	2,739 “
Spanish National Submarine.....	1,173 “

1354. Taking account of all the cables under water, including those useless by reason of breakages, &c., in 1889, a total length of 125,000 miles of cable had been laid. Since then cables have been laid in different parts of Africa ; from Halifax to Bermuda, and from Nova Scotia to Ireland (1894).

1355. According to the latest published statistical returns, the submarine telegraph system comprises 1,170 lines, extending over 153,649 nautical miles. Of this total the various governmental administrations own nearly 900 cables, with 16,171 nautical miles of length.

France owns 4,053 miles ; Germany, 1761 miles ; the United Kingdom 1,759 miles ; India, 1991 miles. The remaining mileage, 137,478 miles, is in the hands of 27 private companies, the three largest of which are the Eastern Telegraph Co. (26,028 miles), the Eastern Extension, Australian and Chinese Telegraph Co. (16,132), and the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. (10,400).

1356. The name of Canada has been honourably associated with submarine telegraphy. As already stated, the first submarine cable was laid



between Dover and Calais in 1851. In 1852 the first cable laid on the North American Continent was laid from Prince Edward Island to New Brunswick, and the second, in 1856, from Cape Breton Island to Newfoundland, 85 miles in length.

1357. In 1880 the Canadian Government entered upon a system of cable communication designed to connect fishing islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy with the mainland, for the purpose of giving speedy information of the weather, of the strike in of fish, and of notifying the quarantine officers of the arrival of steamers, &c. Since that date the Government have established 21 cables, with a total length of 207 nautical miles. In addition, they have built and transferred by sale or lease  $65\frac{1}{2}$  miles, making in all 272 miles of cable in Canada. One of these cables is in Lake Ontario.

1358. Anticosti Island and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are connected with the mainland at different points. Ports and places along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River are connected by cable, and some of the outlying islands off the Nova Scotian coast are connected with the mainland. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company own 42 miles of submarine cable in British Columbia.

1359. The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is largely under the control of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal. In the other provinces a number of companies have undertaken to supply the public needs.

The returns received show that there were connected with the several systems 44,000 miles of wire and 33,500 instruments, and that 72,500,000 messages were sent in 1893. The returns for 1894 do not vary greatly from those of 1893.

The first experimental telephone erected in Canada was from the residence of Professor Grahame Bell's father, in Brantford, Ontario, to the residence of the Rev. T. Henderson, also of Brantford. The first commercial line was established at Hamilton, Ontario, in October, 1877. In the same year Edison opened up correspondence with parties in Montreal, but he admitted Bell's claim to priority. Canada is the birth-place of the telephone.

1360. From an article in *Economiste Français* quoted in the *British Board of Trade Journal*, September, 1893, the following statistics of telephones are compiled :—

COUNTRY.	Year.	Length of wire.
Germany .....	1890	71,000
Austria .....	1890	21,000
Belgium .....	1890	13,000
Switzerland .....	1890	10,150
Sweden .....	1890	34,000
Russia .....	1890	16,500
Japan .....	1890	1,100

Of France, the *Economiste Français* said: "At the present day France is covered from one end of the country to the other with a net-work of telephone lines. France set the example of long-distance telephones by the creation of direct communication between Paris, Lyons and Marseilles (562 miles). This, however, has since been excelled by the telephone line between New York and Chicago (994 miles.)"

1361. The United States in 1894 had 353,480 miles of telephone wire. Canada had 8,800 miles of wire for each million of her people; the United States, 4,700 miles.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

Values in Currency.—Consolidated Fund.—Sources of Revenue.—Revenue and Expenditure.—Consolidated Fund Receipts and Payments.—Surplus Revenue.—Provincial Subsidies.—Railway Subsidies.—Loans to Railways.—Land Subsidies.—Payments on Capital Account.—Revenue and Expenditure since Confederation.—Revenue and Expenditure per Head.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.—Revenues and Expenditures in British Empire.—Revenues and Expenditures in Foreign Countries.—Sources of Revenue.—Taxation.—Customs and Excise Receipts.—Customs Duties per Head in other Countries.—Cost of Collection.—Heads of Taxation.—Excise Duties.—Taxation in British Empire.—Taxation in Foreign Countries.—Public Debt.—Assets and Liabilities.—Assumption of Provincial Debts.—Expenditure on Canals and Railways.—On Capital Account.—On Public Works from Revenue.—On Parliament Buildings.—Assets.—Interest on Debts and Assets.—Dominion Notes.—Debt, Assets and Interest per Head.—The Debt for Improvements.—Loans since Confederation.—Loan of 1892.—Debt in British Empire.—Debts of Foreign Countries.—Superannuation.—Gratuities.—Superannuation Payments in 1893.—Pensions.—British Investments in Colonies.—Provincial Public Debts.—Debts and Assets of Provinces.—Finances of Cities and Towns.

1362. The fiscal year for the Federal Government ends on the 30th June. Unless otherwise stated, this is the year referred to throughout the Year-Book.

1363. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations.

1364. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered the regular income and expenditure of the country, receipts from and expenditures out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

1365. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other Sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of customs and excise duties; those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

1366. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1894:—

Revenue .....	\$ 36,374,693
Expenditure. ....	37,585,026
	<hr/>
Expenditure in excess of revenue.....	\$ 1,210,333
	<hr/>

The revenue was \$1,793,916 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of \$770,973. The revenue in 1893 was more than that of 1892 by \$1,246,737. That of 1892 was less than that of 1891 by \$1,657,439, the decrease being due to the change in the sugar duties, which also affected the receipts in 1893. While the Customs duties showed a decrease, as compared with 1893 and 1892, the Excise duties in 1894 produced the largest amount of any year, viz., \$8,381,089.

1367. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 27 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE), 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	.....
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	.....
1870.....	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	.....
1871.....	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	.....
1872.....	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	.....
1873.....	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	.....
1874.....	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	.....
1875.....	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	.....
1876.....	22,587,587	24,488,372	.....	1,900,785
1877.....	22,059,274	23,519,301	.....	1,460,027
1878.....	22,375,011	23,503,158	.....	1,128,146
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381	.....	1,937,999
1880.....	23,307,406	24,850,634	.....	1,543,228
1881.....	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	.....
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	.....
1883.....	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	.....
1884.....	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	.....
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060	.....	2,240,059
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612	.....	5,834,572
1887.....	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	.....
1888.....	35,908,463	36,718,495	.....	810,032
1889.....	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	.....
1890.....	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	.....
1891.....	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	.....
1892.....	36,921,872	36,765,894	155,978	.....
1893.....	38,168,609	36,814,053	1,354,556	.....
1894.....	36,374,693	37,585,026	.....	1,210,333

In eighteen years out of the twenty-seven that have elapsed since Confederation there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining nine an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$39,873,069, and of deficit, \$18,065,181, showing a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$21,807,888. The revenue in 1894 was \$22,686,765 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confederation, being an increase of nearly 166 per cent. It will be seen that the expendi-



ture in 1894 shows an increase of \$770,973 over 1893, while it exceeds that of 1868 by \$24,098,934, being an increase of 178 per cent. Taking the first and the latest years, the revenue and the expenditure have increased in about the same proportion.

1368. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1893 and 1894, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1893 AND 1894.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
<i>Taxation.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	20,954,003	19,198,114	.....	1,755,889
Excise.....	8,367,364	8,381,089	13,725	.....
Total. ....	29,321,367	27,579,203	.....	1,742,164
<i>Land Revenue.</i>				
Ordnance Lands.....	33,777	22,318	.....	11,459
Dominion “.....	285,596	210,096	.....	75,500
Total. ....	319,373	232,414	.....	86,959
<i>Public Works.</i>				
Canals.....	321,213	348,674	27,461	.....
“ on account Hydraulic Rents. .	37,884	38,602	718	.....
Railways.....	3,262,497	3,180,480	.....	82,017
Slides and Booms.....	73,718	79,593	5,875	.....
Minor Public Works .....	10,617	11,662	1,045	.....
Hydraulic and other rents.....	3,479	3,566	87	.....
Telegraphs .....	9,359	8,618	.....	741
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	23,204	10,787	.....	12,417
Levis “.....	13,306	13,311	5	.....
Kingston “.....	6,197	7,453	1,256	.....
Total. ....	3,761,474	3,702,746	.....	58,728
<i>Post Office.</i>				
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean } Postage. ....	2,773,508	2,809,341	35,833	.....
Money Order Office.....				
<i>Other Sources.</i>				
Fees, fines and forfeitures, including } seizures .....	183,427	110,515	.....	72,912
Militia.....				
Light-house and Coast Service.....	990	6,795	5,805	.....
Weights and Measures.....	39,204	38,632	.....	572
Premium, discount and exchange.....	126,926	151,071	24,145	.....
Interest on investments.....	1,150,167	1,217,809	67,642	.....
Fisheries.....	111,540	79,602	.....	31,938

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUNDS—*Continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
<i>Other Sources—Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Penitentiaries.....	10,321	11,162	841	
Casual.....	139,456	201,941	62,485	
Superannuation.....	64,433	63,975		458
Insurance Superintendence.....	8,126	8,978	852	
Dominion steamers.....	15,006	14,639		367
<i>Canada Gazette</i> .....	4,919	3,845		1,074
Supreme Court Reports.....	2,344	4,792	2,448	
Mariners' Fund. } Tonnage dues... {	46,200	49,091	2,891	
Harbour Police. }	3,793			3,793
Steam-boat inspection.....	25,284	24,866		418
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps.....	18,165	20,749	2,584	
Military College.....	23,926	22,417		1,509
Total.....	1,992,886	2,050,989	58,103	
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund.....	38,168,609	36,374,693		1,793,916

1369. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1893 and 1894:—

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1893 AND 1894.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNTS EXPENDED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
<i>Charges for Debt and Subsidies.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on Public Debt.....	9,806,888	10,212,596	405,708	
Charges of Management.....	212,691	166,444		46,247
Sinking Fund.....	2,095,514	2,131,361	35,847	
Premium, Discount, Exchange.....	1,103	14,531	13,428	
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,935,765	4,206,655	270,890	
Total.....	16,051,961	16,731,587	679,626	
<i>Legislation.</i>				
Senate.....	170,708	133,192		37,516
House of Commons.....	494,509	412,232		82,277
Library.....	32,772	32,768		4
Election expenses.....	13,541	3,574		9,967
Controverted Elections.....	4,798	179		4,619
Parliamentary printing.....	133,398	94,960		38,438
Franchise Act.....	17,506	1,767		15,739
Miscellaneous.....		19,335	19,335	
Total.....	867,232	698,007		169,225

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT EXPENDED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
<i>Civil Government.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Governor General.....	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors.....	71,000	70,084		916
High Commissioner.....	10,000	10,000		
Governor General's Secretary's Office..	24,279	25,960	1,681	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada....	43,583	48,861	5,278	
Department of Justice.....	46,739	53,475	6,736	
“ Militia and Defence.....	53,671	56,315	2,644	
“ Secretary of State.....	51,528	53,270	1,742	
“ Interior.....	113,911	118,654	4,743	
“ Indian Affairs.....	56,687	57,291	604	
Auditor General's Office.....	33,071	34,366	1,295	
Department of Finance.....	64,512	62,790		1,722
“ Customs.....	45,773	42,721		3,052
“ Inland Revenue.....	50,098	49,890		208
“ Public Works.....	54,825	58,005	3,180	
“ Railways and Canals.....	60,216	58,548		1,668
Post Office Department.....	244,651	254,739	10,088	
Department of Agriculture.....	85,527	82,124		3,403
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	63,439	62,027		1,412
“ Printing and Stationery.....	26,894	29,828	2,934	
“ Geological Survey.....	48,477	49,212	735	
“ Trade and Commerce.....	8,850	15,019	6,169	
Office of the Comptroller, N.W.M.				
Police.....	9,462	9,743	281	
Departments generally (contingencies)	28,821	27,941		880
High Commissioner of Canada in Eng- land (contingencies).....	18,857	18,888	31	
Board of Civil Service Examiners.....	4,033	3,861		172
Government of the North-west Terri- tories.....	276,446	276,952	506	
Total.....	1,644,016	1,679,231	35,215	
<i>Public Works and Buildings.</i>				
Public Buildings.....	1,124,190	1,159,008	34,818	
Harbours and Rivers.....	413,629	487,042	73,413	
Dredge vessels, dredging plant.....	56,156	113,423	57,267	
Dredging.....	134,432	120,841		13,591
Slides and booms.....	14,704	8,691		6,010
Roads and bridges.....	18,850	9,656		9,194
Telegraphs.....	13,006	527		12,479
Experimental farms, buildings, fencing, &c.....	6,000			6,000
Miscellaneous.....	*146,866	134,763		12,103
Total.....	1,927,833	2,033,954	106,121	
<i>Railways and Canals.</i>				
Railways.....	4,314	4,629	315	
Canals.....	208,332	110,512		97,820
Miscellaneous.....	24,993	18,856		6,137
Total.....	237,639	133,997		103,642

\*Including salaries, \$124,373 in 1893, and in 1894, \$115,623.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNTS EXPENDED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Penitentiaries.....	346,354	446,134	99,780	
Administration of Justice.....	736,457	745,504	9,047	
Police, Dominion.....	22,157	21,948		209
Geological Survey and Observatories..	124,512	158,010	33,498	
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....	57,225	63,142	5,917	
Experimental Farms.....	81,000	87,800	6,800	
Ocean and River Steam Service....	193,350	211,923	18,573	
Mail subsidies and steamship subven- tions.....	413,939	530,703	116,764	
Militia and Defence.....	1,419,746	1,284,517		135,229
Mounted Police, North-west Ter. ....	615,479	611,263		4,216
Superannuation.....	263,710	262,302		1,408
Pensions.....	90,309	86,927		3,382
Marine Hospitals.....	36,144	38,404	2,260	
Light-house and Coast Service.....	503,012	476,635		26,377
Steamboat inspection.....	24,387	25,940	1,553	
Fisheries.....	482,382	466,751		15,631
Insurance inspection.....	9,094	9,578	484	
Indians (Legislative Grant).....	956,552	968,563	12,011	
World's Columbian Exposition.....	120,410	113,938		6,472
Census.....	27,918			27,918
Miscellaneous.....	284,679	249,844		34,835
Total.....	6,808,816	6,859,826	51,010	
<i>Immigration and Quarantine.</i>				
Immigration.....	180,677	202,236	21,559	
Quarantine.....	101,954	113,571	11,617	
Total.....	282,631	315,807	33,176	
<i>Charges on Revenue.</i>				
Trade and Commerce.....		9,249	9,249	
Customs.....	901,946	921,040	19,094	
Excise.....	387,673	484,950	97,277	
Weights and Measures.....	91,097	94,976	3,879	
Gas Inspection.....				
Liquor License Act.....	15			15
Inspection of Staples.....	1,660	2,208	548	
Adulteration of Food.....	24,250	24,007		243
Post Office.....	3,421,203	3,517,261	96,058	
Public Works.....	149,391	154,257	4,866	
Railways.....	3,288,910	3,226,208		62,702
Canals.....	559,494	534,342		25,152
Dominion Lands.....	136,179	133,305		2,874
Culling Timber.....	27,629	25,281		2,348
Minor Revenues.....	4,478	5,532	1,054	
Total.....	8,993,925	9,132,616	138,691	
Total Expenditure on account of Con- solidated Fund.....	36,814,053	37,585,026	770,973	

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the Census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison, it is treated as exceptional.



1370. The revenue increased in 18 different items and decreased in 15. The increases were in Canals, Hydraulic Rents, Slides and Booms, minor Public Works, the Levis and Kingston Graving Docks, Post Office Revenue, Militia, Light-house and Coast Service, Premium, Discount and Exchange, Interest on Investments, Penitentiaries, Casual, Insurance Superintendence, Supreme Court Reports, Mariner's Fund, Gas Inspection and Law Stamps. It decreased in Customs, Ordnance and Dominion Lands, Railways, Telegraphs, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, Weights and Measures, Fisheries, Superannuation, Dominion Steamers, *Canada Gazette*, Harbour Police, Steamboat Inspection and Military College.

1371. The expenditure increased in 46 different items and decreased in 41. The increases were Interest on Public Debt, Sinking Fund, Premium, Discount and Exchange, Subsidies to Provinces, Legislation (miscellaneous), Governor General's Secretary's Office, Queen's Privy Council, the departments of Justice, Militia and Defence, Secretary of State, Interior, Indian Affairs, Auditor-General's Office, Public Works, Post Office, Printing and Stationery, Geological Survey and Trade and Commerce, Office of Comptroller North-west Mounted Police, High Commissioner's Office, Government of the North-west Territories, Public Buildings, Harbours and Rivers, Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant, Railways, Penitentiaries, Geological Survey and Observatories, Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Experimental Farms, Ocean and River Service, Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Insurance Inspection, Indians, Immigration, Quarantine; and in the following items, being charges on revenue: Trade and Commerce, Customs, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection, Inspection of Staples, Post Office, Public Works and minor revenues.

1372. The expenditure decreased in the following items: Charges of management of Public Debt, Senate, House of Commons, Library, Election Expenses, Controverted Elections, Parliamentary Printing, Franchise Act, Lieutenant-Governors, Departments of Finance, Customs, Inland Revenue, Railways and Canals, Agriculture, and Marine and Fisheries, Contingencies of departments generally, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Dredging, Slides and Booms, Roads and Bridges, Telegraphs, Experimental Farms (buildings and fencing) and miscellaneous of Public Works and Buildings; Canals and miscellaneous of Railways and Canals; Dominion Police, Militia and Defence, Mounted Police, Superannuations, Pensions, Light-house and Coast Service, Fisheries, World's Columbian Exposition, Census, Miscellaneous, and the following, being charges on revenue: Liquor License Act, Adulteration of Food, Railways, Canals, Dominion Lands and Culling Timber.

1373. The net decrease in the revenue was \$1,793,916. Of that the sum of \$1,755,889 was due to decrease in receipts from Customs, leaving \$38,027 as the net decrease in the other 33 items.

1374. The net increase in the expenditure was \$770,973; of that the sum of \$679,626 was due to increase in 4 items connected with charges for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces, leaving \$91,347 as the net increase on the other 83 different items.

1375. The cost of collecting the revenue was greater, in proportion to the amount collected, in 1894, than in the previous year, being 25·1 per cent, as compared with 23·5 per cent in 1893. It was less than in 1892, when it was 25·5 per cent.

1376. The accounts of payments of subsidies to provinces show an increase of \$270,890. The details are as under:—

PROVINCES.	1893.	1894.
Ontario . . . . .	1,196,873	1,339,287
Quebec . . . . .	959,253	1,086,714
Nova Scotia . . . . .	432,816	432,814
New Brunswick . . . . .	483,564	483,570
Manitoba . . . . .	437,594	437,601
British Columbia . . . . .	242,241	243,585
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	183,424	183,084
Total . . . . .	3,935,765	4,206,655

1377. The increased amounts for Ontario and Quebec are due to the fact that, pending the award given by the arbitrators on the disputed provincial accounts, the amounts were charged to a suspense account.

1378. There was an increase of \$418,491 in the amount of subsidies paid to railways under parliamentary authorization, as compared with 1893. the details are:—

Atlantic & North-western Railway . . . . .	\$186,600
Baie des Chaleurs Railway . . . . .	95,825
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway . . . . .	32,000
Kingston, Napanee & Western Railway . . . . .	13,933
Montreal & Western Railway . . . . .	119,486
Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway . . . . .	15,100
New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Company . . . . .	5,454
Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway . . . . .	53,376
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway . . . . .	101,120
Buctouche & Moncton Railway . . . . .	34,580
Quebec & Lake St. John Railway . . . . .	81,600
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway . . . . .	298
Lake Erie & Detroit Railway . . . . .	220,341
Tobique Valley Railway . . . . .	19,341
Lotbinière & Mégantic Railway . . . . .	35,200
Montreal & Ottawa . . . . .	23,640
Montford Colonization Railway . . . . .	32,000
Orford Mountain Railway . . . . .	52,800
Philipsburg Junction Railway and Quarry Company Railway . . . . .	18,688
Shuswap & Okanagan Railway . . . . .	640
Thousand Islands Railway Company . . . . .	14,000
United Counties Railway . . . . .	88,973
Total, 1894 . . . . .	\$1,229,885
“ 1893 . . . . .	811,394

1379. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways that have been placed under contract, and of which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 30th June, 1894 (exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way), \$15,116,058, of which sum \$11,710,882 had been paid and \$155,093 cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still due on contracts of \$3,488,176.

1380. There were on the same date, 63 railways for which subsidies amounting to \$4,791,400 had been voted, but to which no payments had been made, as none of the proposed railways had been placed under contract. In addition to the above, subsidies payable by instalments for a period of years, amounting to \$3,982,680, have been voted, but so far only \$933,000 has been paid. The sum of \$2,394,000 was voted to the Montreal and Ottawa road, on which sum interest amounting to \$1,137,150 has been paid. The estimated number of miles covered by the above transactions was 5,544. The cash subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the Canada Central and extension to Quebec, was \$28,025,250.

1381. The Government, therefore, has paid or promised to pay, money subsidies to railways as follow :—

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

SUBSIDIES.	Voted.	Paid.
	\$	\$
Subsidies to railways under contract . . . . .	15,116,058	11,710,882
“ “ not yet under contract. . . . .	4,791,400	
“ Canadian Pacific Railway . . . . .	25,000,000	25,000,000
“ Canadian Pacific Railway extension to Quebec. . . . .	1,500,000	1,500,000
“ Canada Central. . . . .	1,525,250	1,525,250
“ Revelstoke extension . . . . .	80,000	
“ payable by instalments. . . . .	3,982,680	933,000
“ Province of Quebec, North Shore road. . . . .	2,394,000	1,137,150
Railways subsidized by grant of loans . . . . .	815,000	748,626
“ “ rails. . . . .	89,299	
Total . . . . .	55,293,687	42,554,908

1382. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor & Annapolis Railway to the extent of \$1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid \$2,656 to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

1383. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1894, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion . . . . .	\$1,092,330
Loans to the Grand Trunk Railway . . . . .	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government. . . . .	42,554,908
Total . . . . .	\$58,789,871

1384. The sum of \$15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. Loans amounting to \$815,000 have also been authorized to three companies, \$748,626 of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn, while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., Chap. 111, 11,316 tons of used rails, valued at \$241,605, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value \$152,305 has been repaid, leaving a balance of \$89,299 still due on 30th June, 1892.

1385. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 32,366,000 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 4,480, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 50,572,986.

1386. The total amount paid on capital account was \$3,864,119, being \$784,712 more than in 1893, and \$189,039 less than in 1890.

1387. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follows:—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1884.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	40,981	37,367	66,212	413,836	146,540
Cape Breton ".....	1,170,524	521,442	99,937	59,983	222,234
Intercolonial ".....	365,246	79,929	168,102	228,985	102,899
Eastern Extension.....		3,255			
Digby & Annapolis Railway.....	381,943	196,869	26,130	2,191	1,675
Montreal & European Short Line.....		124,568			18
Oxford & New Glasgow Railway....	434,075	220,386	48,745	7,923	112,383
Prince Edward Island Railway....			8,301		
Carillon Canal.....					
Cornwall ".....	365,038	599,002			
Culbute ".....	2,818	2,183			
Grenville ".....	18		34,586	207	386
Lachine ".....	7,448	218	87,852	445,983	64,345
Murray ".....	106,760	61,261	5,964	30,839	
Ste. Anne's Canal.....	6,151				
St. Peter's ".....		973	14,387	812	437
Sault St. Marie Canal.....	176,569	325,336	341,474	589,801	1,316,529
Tay ".....	22,226	17,115	29,772		
Trent River ".....	58,644	9,826	4,457	5,962	3,412
Welland ".....	117,633	36,371	29,541	8,260	1,572
Williamsburg ".....	139,078	230,671			
St. Lawrence River and Canals....	23,980	35,137	889,116	987,709	1,640,483
Cape Tormentine Harbour.....	44,471	48,309	52,890	42,601	5,656
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	7,150	2,640		4,784	783
Kingston ".....	92,579	219,647	115,109	48,613	
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	96,665	61,573	3,510		
Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River.....	132,942	62,192	2,924	9,562	5,025
Improvement of the St. Lawrence..	121,614	121,342	49,956	76,318	90,595
Dominion Lands.....	133,832	94,847	86,735	115,038	149,147
North-west rebellion losses.....	4,773	2,901			
Totals,.....	4,053,158	3,115,860	2,165,700	3,079,407	3,864,119



1388. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to \$5,094,004, being an increase of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1,203,203. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to \$4,659,160, as compared with \$1,052,088 voted at the previous session, being an increase of \$3,607,072.

Since Confederation the following sums have been expended to 30th June, 1894 :—

On Canals .....	\$ 41,709,038
“ Canadian Pacific Railway.....	62,604,535
“ Debts allowed to Provinces.....	30,743,393
“ Dominion Lands.....	3,569,062
“ Intercolonial and connected railways.....	44,966,425
“ Other public works.....	6,921,363
“ Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,163,544
“ Prince Edward Island Railway.....	635,830
“ North-west Territories.....	3,799,490
Total.....	\$197,112,680

1389. The public revenue of 1894 was estimated at \$36,500,000, which was \$125,307 less than the amount actually realized.

The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year was \$83,467.

1390. Since Confederation casual revenue has increased from \$6,937 in 1868 to \$201,941 in 1894 ; receipts from Fisheries have increased from \$19,557 to \$79,602 ; interest received by the Government on its investments, from \$174,073 to \$1,217,809 ; receipts from Militia, from \$26,156 to \$42,527 ; fees paid into the Department of Agriculture on account of patents, copyrights and trade marks, from \$8,948 to \$83,104 ; receipts from Post Offices, including ocean postage and money orders, from \$525,692 to \$2,809,341 ; receipts from Public Works, including railways and canals, from \$901,466 to \$3,702,746 ; receipts from Steamboat Inspection, from \$5,682 to \$24,866. During the same period expenditures have increased : in gross amount of interest paid on the public debt, from \$4,501,568 to \$10,212,596, against which must be put the increase in the interest received from assets ; in amount expended for Administration of Justice, from \$291,243 to \$745,504 ; in amount expended on Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, from \$5,581 to \$264,880 ; in amount expended on Civil Government, from \$594,442 to \$1,402,279 ; and under several other heads, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation :—

RECEIPTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1894.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS FROM TAXES.				Bank Imposts.	Casual.	Cullers' Fees.	Discount on Seigniorial Indemnity to Town- ships.	Dominion Lands.	Dominion Steamers.
	Customs.	Excise.	Bills Stamps.	Total Receipts from Taxes.						
1867-68.	8,578,380	3,002,588	119,713	11,700,681	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868-69.	8,272,880	2,710,928	129,665	11,112,573	11,689	6,937	69,797	..	..	..
1869-70.	9,334,213	3,619,022	134,047	13,087,883	18,193	6,683	58,377	..	..	..
1870-71.	11,841,105	4,205,945	183,319	16,829,369	15,443	6,273	69,475	..	..	..
1871-72.	12,787,982	4,735,652	191,918	17,715,552	39,589	5,664	61,197	..	..	..
1872-73.	12,934,164	4,460,682	201,769	17,616,555	7,069	5,691	76,666	16,351	..	..
1873-74.	14,325,193	5,594,904	209,089	20,129,185	3,819	30,759	81,088	6,071	26,239	24,733
1874-75.	15,351,012	5,069,687	244,180	21,664,879	3,947	75,823	92,772	..	29,981	12,449
1875-76.	12,823,838	5,563,487	227,090	18,614,415	3,807	28,614	78,966	..	27,641	2,975
1876-77.	12,546,988	4,941,898	209,039	17,697,925	2,207	84,092	74,216	..	8,546	12,440
1877-78.	12,782,824	4,858,672	209,442	17,841,938	2,488	20,555	74,261	..	3,800	5,509
1878-79.	12,900,659	5,390,763	185,191	18,476,613	3,115	69,201	53,521	..	19,425	2,286
1879-80.	14,071,343	4,232,427	173,806	18,479,576	2,883	17,569	24,715	..	23,828	1,612
1880-81.	18,406,092	5,343,022	193,025	23,942,139	3,087	46,498	27,095	..	120,479	5,282
1881-82.	21,581,570	5,884,860	82,616	27,549,046	4,058	154,042	36,177	..	131,124	7,050
1882-83.	23,004,582	6,260,116	..	29,269,699	5,179	119,222	45,753	..	..	16,745
1883-84.	20,023,890	5,459,309	..	25,483,199	4,567	127,420	40,163	..	..	7,327
1884-85.	18,935,428	6,449,101	..	25,384,529	1,923	86,942	37,063	..	..	8,599
1885-86.	19,373,551	5,852,905	..	25,226,456	..	55,786	31,732	..	..	20,008
1886-87.	22,378,801	6,308,201	..	28,687,002	..	97,642	27,141	..	..	5,617
1887-88.	22,105,926	6,071,487	..	28,177,413	..	129,294	23,203	..	191,782	8,701
1888-89.	23,726,784	6,886,739	..	30,613,523	..	171,087	16,827	..	217,083	9,164
1889-90.	23,968,954	7,618,118	..	31,587,072	..	114,457	20,862	..	237,821	16,367
1890-91.	23,399,301	6,914,850	..	30,314,151	..	182,930	18,224	..	220,141	10,722
1891-92.	20,501,059	7,945,098	..	28,446,157	..	99,329	16,733	..	264,592	16,011
1892-93.	20,954,003	8,367,364	..	29,321,367	..	219,194	14,357	..	322,796	7,255
1893-94.	19,198,114	8,381,089	..	27,579,203	..	139,456	10,945	..	285,596	15,006
					..	201,941	12,066	..	210,096	14,639

## RECEIPTS FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1894—Continued.

YEAR.	Fines, Forfeitures and Seizures.	Fisheries.	Gas Inspection and Law Stamps.	Interest on Invest- ments.	Insurance Superin- tendence.	Imperial Contri- bution to Sable Island, &c.	Militia.	Mis- cellaneous Receipts.	North-west Territory Transporta- tion Service.	Ordnance Lands.	Passenger Duties (Immigra- tion).
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867-68.....	30,305	19,557	.....	174,073	.....	29,537	26,156	3,377	.....	42,333	31,064
1868-69.....	20,650	13,584	.....	824,424	.....	.....	12,095	8,682	.....	45,248	40,398
1869-70.....	41,681	16,622	.....	383,956	.....	.....	16,536	18,421	.....	49,915	39,855
1870-71.....	47,877	12,409	.....	554,384	.....	.....	7,394	53,013	.....	95,216	36,751
1871-72.....	48,334	10,458	.....	488,042	.....	.....	38,967	18,152	46,178	54,043	15,362
1872-73.....	17,850	10,338	.....	396,404	.....	.....	18,495	38,346	12,492	54,308	7,383
1873-74.....	14,296	14,013	.....	610,863	.....	.....	42,757	50,908	24,485	214,384	.....
1874-75.....	20,422	14,764	.....	840,887	.....	.....	12,137	40,189	3,652	45,017	5,093
1875-76.....	16,836	13,571	.....	798,906	.....	.....	24,345	38,012	.....	51,351	.....
1876-77.....	16,779	13,365	3,271	717,684	7,422	.....	12,627	51,169	.....	87,689	.....
1877-78.....	26,664	14,113	3,776	791,758	235	.....	12,796	22,977	.....	44,219	.....
1878-79.....	32,149	17,738	3,172	592,500	6,134	.....	16,031	15,326	.....	40,850	.....
1879-80.....	50,778	19,423	3,395	834,798	8,806	.....	20,556	32,079	.....	30,091	.....
1880-81.....	38,217	24,597	2,530	751,513	9,648	.....	19,346	15,094	.....	50,747	.....
1881-82.....	17,677	23,687	3,772	914,009	9,315	4,264	18,580	9,178	.....	42,989	.....
1882-83.....	27,186	21,337	3,798	1,001,193	9,301	2,910	16,081	9,412	.....	19,403	.....
1883-84.....	41,276	20,006	7,167	986,698	9,835	2,635	22,212	9,673	.....	14,139	.....
1884-85.....	51,848	26,628	8,079	1,097,035	9,715	695	18,944	9,023	.....	24,541	.....
1885-86.....	99,227	26,088	9,005	2,299,079	10,198	4,575	24,332	9,573	.....	26,483	.....
1886-87.....	19,737	25,948	8,164	930,887	8,286	2,811	23,429	10,955	.....	21,677	.....
1887-88.....	12,292	44,998	9,409	932,025	9,702	905	20,720	10,330	.....	36,240	.....
1888-89.....	18,576	56,426	12,247	1,305,392	7,759	105,024	22,713	10,834	.....	42,072	.....
1889-90.....	68,278	69,613	12,233	1,082,271	7,707	2,912	43,209	7,348	.....	29,922	.....
1890-91.....	2,430	70,794	10,544	1,077,228	7,694	915	43,358	9,210	.....	54,230	.....
1891-92.....	9,587	62,786	13,177	1,086,420	7,913	978	40,373	8,969	.....	42,361	.....
1892-93.....	82,535	111,540	18,165	1,150,167	8,126	990	42,585	10,028	.....	33,777	.....
1893-94.....	12,340	79,692	20,749	1,217,809	8,978	6,795	42,527	11,642	.....	22,318	.....

RECEIPT: FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1894—Concluded.

YEAR.	Patent Fees.	Peniten- taries.	Post Office including Ocean Post- age and Money Orders.	Public Works including Railways and Canals.	Premium and Discount.	Steamboat Inspection.	Superan- nation.	Tonnage Dues (River Police.)	Tonnage Dues (Mariners' Fund).	Weights and Measures.	Total Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1867-68.	8,948	64,041	525,692	901,466	698,510	5,682	11,919	24,673	13,687,928		
1868-69.	13,241	75,935	535,315	918,933	698,510	11,915	21,400	33,018	14,379,175		
1869-70.	13,822	93,551	573,566	1,006,845	14,534	9,370	23,491	39,987	15,512,226		
1870-71.	14,073	124,818	612,631	1,146,240	92,020	10,692	21,345	30,409	19,335,561		
1871-72.	13,076	108,132	692,375	1,211,729	24,078	10,851	49,471	26,745	20,714,814		
1872-73.	28,334	98,088	833,657	1,316,636	52,477	18,284	53,214	33,742	20,813,469		
1873-74.	29,915	95,067	1,139,973	1,509,915	4,968	15,106	34,620	28,041	24,205,093		
1874-75.	34,672	97,073	1,155,332	1,432,360	13,415	16,144	36,679	25,620	24,648,715		
1875-76.	35,673	95,409	1,102,540	1,479,232	32,636	13,769	38,476	26,499	22,887,587		
1876-77.	33,583	98,753	1,114,946	1,917,455	.....	15,880	40,800	41,507	22,059,274		
1877-78.	35,111	35,784	1,207,790	2,034,484	.....	12,432	40,800	44,246	22,375,012		
1878-79.	30,032	53,115	1,172,418	1,863,149	461	12,331	41,959	44,669	22,517,382		
1879-80.	38,441	31,504	1,252,498	2,167,401	778	12,762	43,532	37,737	23,307,407		
1880-81.	46,333	30,344	1,352,110	2,759,591	90,685	13,953	44,936	42,472	23,635,298		
1881-82.	58,770	24,225	1,587,888	2,711,134	64,991	15,278	46,426	49,771	23,947		
1882-83.	64,562	22,157	1,800,391	3,101,138	83,363	12,577	46,372	45,915	29,635,298		
1883-84.	73,040	27,849	1,755,674	3,055,792	52,414	15,372	28,060	47,632	33,383,456		
1884-85.	65,172	13,469	1,841,372	3,065,503	16,444	15,372	28,497	48,667	35,794,650		
1885-86.	70,246	17,882	1,901,690	3,082,411	16,444	12,943	20,699	48,667	31,861,362		
1886-87.	76,394	19,863	2,020,624	3,270,782	70,314	13,836	20,699	38,995	32,797,001		
1887-88.	72,195	9,643	2,379,242	3,556,101	40,509	12,701	22,934	33,230	33,177,040		
1888-89.	77,041	10,697	2,220,504	3,556,101	47,016	12,550	22,934	42,335	34,377		
1889-90.	80,164	14,568	2,357,389	3,842,537	77,398	12,624	21,073	41,670	35,908,464		
1890-91.	90,087	13,069	2,515,823	3,800,110	118,503	19,950	19,688	39,906	37,810		
1891-92.	83,972	9,156	2,652,746	3,685,630	118,352	17,817	17,817	47,882	38,782,870		
1892-93.	87,182	10,321	2,773,508	3,575,168	141,080	62,825	17,817	43,830	38,579,311		
1893-94.	83,104	11,162	2,809,341	3,761,474	126,926	21,170	17,817	45,382	36,921,872		
				3,702,746	151,071	24,866	.....	46,200	38,168,009		
								49,091	38,632		



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND, FROM 1ST JULY, 1867, TO  
30TH JUNE, 1894.

YEAR.	CHARGES ON PUBLIC DEBT.					MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.				
	Interest on Public Debt.	Charges of Manage- ment.	Premium, Discount and Exchange.	Sinking Funds.	Administra- tion of Justice.	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.	Boundary Survey, United States and Canada.	Census.	Civil Government	Dominion Forces, Manitoba.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867-68	4,501,568	285,513	73,677	355,267	291,243	5,581	.....	.....	594,442	.....
1868-69	4,907,014	397,401	68,256	426,807	313,215	7,020	.....	.....	559,643	.....
1869-70	5,047,054	332,599	7,400	126,533	304,300	6,227	.....	.....	620,349	.....
1870-71	5,165,304	396,037	30,618	421,666	314,411	6,174	.....	159,506	642,300	.....
1871-72	5,257,231	293,523	52,890	470,607	346,848	6,411	.....	217,605	663,189	.....
1872-73	5,209,206	172,981	5,663	407,827	398,966	10,691	.....	57,565	750,874	147,368
1873-74	5,724,436	238,004	26,681	513,920	459,037	19,092	81,724	39,470	883,686	209,169
1874-75	6,590,790	197,889	29,382	555,773	497,405	11,936	121,742	18,392	909,256	133,227
1875-76	6,400,902	189,397	18,583	822,953	544,091	67,552	134,105	10,191	841,995	81,917
1876-77	6,797,227	183,544	24,331	828,374	565,598	65,767	.....	7,547	812,193	29,969
1877-78	7,048,984	189,597	2,520	945,746	564,920	92,356	.....	1,054	823,370	11,210
1878-79	7,194,734	275,559	2,364	1,037,220	577,897	63,068	43,906	.....	861,171	.....
1879-80	7,773,869	245,731	43,354	1,165,867	574,311	25,068	.....	.....	898,605	.....
1880-81	7,594,145	218,307	7,137	1,250,731	583,957	22,408	.....	127,034	915,959	.....
1881-82	7,740,804	191,075	3,969	1,290,725	581,696	20,742	.....	252,671	946,032	.....
1882-83	7,668,553	194,256	39,914	1,344,137	615,588	24,751	.....	38,163	986,721	.....
1883-84	7,700,181	179,767	50,139	1,403,864	615,045	38,188	.....	.....	1,084,418	.....
1884-85	9,419,482	232,641	154,854	1,482,051	627,253	86,322	.....	5,059	1,139,495	.....
1885-86	10,137,009	282,391	64,570	1,606,271	707,832	203,312	.....	.....	1,190,371	.....
1886-87	9,682,929	195,759	91,983	1,592,953	657,115	253,759	.....	.....	1,211,851	.....
1887-88	9,823,313	205,363	138,229	1,939,078	678,815	311,159	.....	.....	1,258,618	.....
1888-89	10,148,932	202,276	71,314	1,736,644	685,807	161,629	.....	.....	1,281,714	.....
1889-90	9,656,841	186,387	44,072	1,887,237	709,784	153,988	.....	.....	1,308,847	.....
1890-91	9,584,137	184,711	77,337	1,938,079	726,592	158,053	.....	252,134	1,324,201	.....
1891-92	9,763,978	176,037	7,901	2,027,861	750,723	156,564	.....	.....	1,325,087	.....
1892-93	9,806,888	212,691	1,103	2,095,514	736,457	258,635	.....	27,918	1,367,570	.....
1893-94	10,212,596	166,444	14,531	2,131,361	745,504	264,880	.....	.....	1,402,279	.....

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.—Continued.

YEAR.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.									
	Fisheries.	Geological Survey and Observatories.	Immigration	Quarantine.	Indians.	Insurance Superintendence.	Legislation.	Light-house and Coast Service.	Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1867-68.....	30,572	28,600	36,050	24,346	.....	.....	595,810	174,983	177,349	
1868-69.....	33,002	38,350	26,952	16,196	.....	.....	409,614	190,671	253,747	
1869-70.....	61,313	39,550	55,966	15,369	6,080	.....	379,753	229,682	288,999	
1870-71.....	97,828	45,780	54,004	17,786	6,080	.....	356,206	334,693	286,099	
1871-72.....	93,325	53,296	109,954	19,013	43,935	.....	393,964	345,683	342,108	
1872-73.....	97,878	64,631	265,718	21,651	63,776	.....	614,487	480,376	363,448	
1873-74.....	76,247	97,814	291,297	27,276	146,068	.....	784,048	537,058	285,882	
1874-75.....	66,585	93,830	278,777	23,994	195,500	.....	572,273	490,257	287,772	
1875-76.....	108,184	97,055	338,179	47,666	276,325	8,033	627,231	545,849	261,589	
1876-77.....	96,348	95,559	309,353	44,598	301,596	7,513	596,006	471,278	314,911	
1877-78.....	93,262	96,050	154,351	26,340	421,504	8,577	618,035	461,968	257,534	
1878-79.....	82,319	110,786	186,403	25,821	489,327	8,517	748,008	447,567	257,702	
1879-80.....	86,163	96,054	161,213	21,991	694,513	9,552	598,105	426,304	235,833	
1880-81.....	80,560	111,353	214,251	36,562	805,097	9,580	611,376	443,724	201,503	
1881-82.....	92,700	112,018	215,339	37,722	1,183,414	9,073	582,200	461,881	210,930	
1882-83.....	168,977	112,236	373,958	63,777	1,106,961	9,875	740,768	491,546	237,501	
1883-84.....	286,700	115,930	511,209	64,118	1,116,154	9,855	662,767	520,524	238,054	
1884-85.....	273,175	115,841	423,801	82,547	1,109,604	10,223	649,538	532,446	261,779	
1885-86.....	374,395	135,456	257,355	90,221	1,193,093	8,578	1,037,779	553,515	271,457	
1886-87.....	415,443	113,213	341,236	121,627	1,201,301	9,250	977,302	512,812	273,497	
1887-88.....	416,182	117,524	244,789	67,701	1,000,802	7,244	807,425	489,258	342,613	
1888-89.....	355,596	119,533	202,499	90,053	1,112,776	7,773	701,170	511,779	304,254	
1889-90.....	328,894	120,548	110,092	72,245	1,107,824	7,647	932,187	466,116	286,315	
1890-91.....	374,202	129,072	181,045	77,244	987,435	7,665	596,487	492,597	321,118	
1891-92.....	384,611	129,135	177,605	80,083	894,266	8,542	1,302,876	503,639	273,207	
1892-93.....	482,381	124,512	180,677	101,954	956,552	9,094	867,232	503,012	413,939	
1893-94.....	466,751	158,010	202,236	113,571	968,563	9,578	698,007	476,635	530,703	

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

YEAR.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.—Continued.									
	Marine Hospital.	Militia and Defence.	Miscellaneous.	Mounted Police.	North-west Territories Government	Ocean and River Service.	Penitentiaries.	Pensions.	Police.	Public Works.
1868.....	\$ 21,048	\$ 1,013,016	\$ 93,452	.....	.....	\$ 92,162	\$ 209,369	\$ 56,422	\$ 49,176	\$ 126,270
1869.....	34,837	937,513	129,785	.....	.....	63,510	269,817	50,564	46,321	65,015
1870.....	36,742	1,245,973	97,683	.....	.....	54,309	211,982	53,586	49,494	120,031
1871.....	35,552	908,733	159,636	.....	.....	72,940	219,212	52,611	39,547	597,275
1872.....	44,536	1,654,255	39,422	.....	.....	81,905	205,111	62,251	37,281	839,786
1873.....	48,150	1,248,664	63,849	.....	.....	92,742	270,661	49,204	49,814	1,297,999
1874.....	66,463	1,122,282	102,160	.....	.....	121,818	395,552	56,454	56,388	1,778,916
1875.....	59,022	1,013,944	75,383	.....	.....	165,700	337,594	63,657	54,563	1,756,010
1876.....	60,972	978,530	86,026	.....	.....	284,941	312,015	110,201	13,428	1,948,242
1877.....	62,409	550,452	87,733	.....	.....	147,394	303,169	112,531	11,356	1,262,823
1878.....	57,485	618,137	62,969	.....	.....	144,838	308,102	105,842	10,616	997,470
1879.....	58,237	777,699	91,027	.....	.....	141,175	308,483	107,795	11,122	1,013,023
1880.....	55,031	690,019	174,191	.....	.....	139,502	270,382	102,889	12,368	1,046,342
1881.....	52,183	667,001	91,650	.....	.....	227,936	307,366	96,389	13,526	1,108,815
1882.....	53,101	772,812	97,408	.....	.....	187,809	293,617	101,197	12,841	1,342,000
1883.....	49,879	734,354	209,625	.....	.....	200,932	286,425	95,445	18,490	1,765,256
1884.....	51,313	989,498	301,733	.....	.....	34,637	291,519	296,996	20,124	2,908,852
1885.....	55,391	*2,707,758	431,112	.....	.....	280,276	287,552	89,879	18,953	2,302,363
1886.....	49,360	1,178,659	433,413	.....	.....	206,476	310,782	88,319	17,341	2,046,552
1887.....	52,252	1,193,693	207,156	.....	.....	205,031	311,267	102,109	16,678	2,133,316
1888.....	49,445	1,273,179	359,047	.....	.....	110,374	320,777	120,334	2,162,116	2,162,116
1889.....	52,332	1,323,552	415,708	.....	.....	104,802	319,436	116,030	18,307	2,299,231
1890.....	41,729	1,287,014	174,066	.....	.....	318,099	349,839	107,391	20,465	1,972,501
1891.....	35,168	1,279,514	181,795	.....	.....	164,047	337,158	103,850	21,460	1,937,546
1892.....	34,103	1,266,308	244,769	.....	.....	199,277	347,529	92,457	21,789	1,627,851
1893.....	36,144	1,419,746	284,679	.....	.....	177,185	346,354	90,309	22,157	1,927,832
1894.....	38,404	1,284,517	249,844	.....	.....	193,350	446,134	86,927	21,947	2,033,955

\* This amount includes \$1,697,852, North-west Rebellion expenditure.  
 + \$3,177,220

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—Continued.

YEAR.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE—Concluded.						COLLECTION OF REVENUE.			
	Railways and Canals.	Settlers' Relief, Mani'oba.	Steam-boat In- spec-tion.	Subsidies to Provinces.	Super- annuation.	Adultera- tion Food.	Culling Timber.	Customs.	Dominion Lands.	
1867-68.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1868-69.....	414	.....	10,407	2,753,966	.....	.....	69,431	477,504	.....	
1869-70.....	6,208	.....	11,300	2,604,050	.....	.....	67,089	496,050	.....	
1870-71.....	168,584	.....	7,397	2,588,605	.....	.....	74,097	505,109	.....	
1871-72.....	25,777	.....	8,321	2,624,940	12,880	.....	62,130	500,441	14,244	
1872-73.....	299,615	.....	8,500	2,930,113	38,843	.....	65,697	527,736	200,520	
1873-74.....	47,085	.....	13,266	2,921,400	53,026	.....	69,692	567,765	227,676	
1874-75.....	1,066	.....	10,292	3,752,757	64,443	.....	82,886	*727,629	282,696	
1875-76.....	700	83,406	12,200	3,750,962	77,298	.....	81,956	723,009	185,219	
1876-77.....	.....	.....	13,082	3,690,355	101,627	2,602	66,597	723,009	212,841	
1877-78.....	1,125	.....	13,973	3,635,851	104,827	4,903	68,172	721,605	90,521	
1878-79.....	5,570	.....	14,316	3,472,808	106,589	5,965	49,940	714,528	87,629	
1879-80.....	5,585	.....	13,157	3,442,764	113,532	7,797	44,670	719,711	91,773	
1880-81.....	29,951	.....	11,854	3,430,846	127,792	8,887	44,652	716,126	147,803	
1881-82.....	81,440	.....	12,149	3,455,518	147,362	8,149	51,080	717,704	67,746	
1882-83.....	94,544	.....	14,836	3,530,999	160,320	9,968	51,351	723,914	81,900	
1883-84.....	204,090	.....	16,209	3,606,673	186,237	9,722	56,229	727,246	115,747	
1884-85.....	86,026	.....	21,893	3,603,714	192,693	11,754	54,866	798,898	166,899	
1885-86.....	87,456	.....	23,212	3,959,327	203,636	14,948	50,580	791,538	178,727	
1886-87.....	121,629	.....	21,799	4,182,526	200,655	13,524	49,285	800,107	194,966	
1887-88.....	176,390	.....	22,826	4,169,341	202,286	21,334	51,120	819,132	195,726	
1888-89.....	188,660	.....	21,430	4,188,514	212,744	23,622	49,596	851,025	134,548	
1889-90.....	214,190	.....	22,313	4,051,428	218,934	23,668	48,308	864,590	188,759	
1890-91.....	199,084	.....	20,990	3,904,922	241,765	23,259	30,781	873,400	173,574	
1891-92.....	219,733	.....	22,184	3,903,757	241,110	24,725	28,600	900,492	158,483	
1892-93.....	237,639	.....	22,737	3,935,914	253,680	23,388	26,143	904,800	132,807	
1893-94.....	133,997	.....	24,387	3,935,765	263,710	24,250	27,629	901,946	136,179	
		.....	25,940	4,206,655	262,302	24,007	25,251	921,040	133,305	

\* Including \$69,330 refunds of former years.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND—Concluded.

YEAR.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Continued.									
	Excise.	Inspection of Staples.	Liquor License Act.	Minor Revenue.	Post Office.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals.	Trade and Commerce.	Weights and Measures, and Gas.	Totals.
1867-68.	\$ 78,939	\$	\$	\$ 16,842	\$ 616,802	\$ 44,783	\$ 581,503	\$	\$	\$ 13,486,091
1868-69.	109,415			21,778	787,886	51,039	641,814			14,038,084
1869-70.	119,461			32,804	808,623	68,560	743,070			14,345,510
1870-71.	129,564			35,437	815,471	78,300	752,772			15,623,082
1871-72.	142,732			39,370	929,609	92,207	913,236			17,589,489
1872-73.	171,705			22,262	1,067,866	118,022	1,378,164			19,174,648
1873-74.	206,935			11,371	1,387,270	128,869	2,260,820			23,316,317
1874-75.	199,254	1,500		23,867	1,520,861	157,681	1,981,893		6,970	23,713,071
1875-76.	218,360	538		20,024	1,622,827	147,215	1,897,283		6,785	24,488,362
1876-77.	211,157	649		20,181	1,705,912	112,486	2,239,346		111,086	23,519,302
1877-78.	215,024	1,020		21,785	1,724,939	97,124	2,874,314		96,485	23,503,158
1878-79.	211,065	623		27,888	1,784,424	110,618	2,570,361		84,905	24,455,382
1879-80.	219,285	967		28,738	1,818,271	108,170	2,226,456		60,567	24,890,634
1880-81.	247,577	574		3,575	1,876,658	193,948	2,363,717		74,171	25,502,554
1881-82.	280,574	933		5,916	1,980,567	137,680	2,755,833		69,323	27,067,104
1882-83.	278,911	400		5,445	2,176,089	147,411	3,117,465		73,777	28,730,157
1883-84.	303,617	706	3,841	2,825	2,312,965	180,689	3,122,103		83,523	31,107,706
1884-85.	309,268	848	2,250	2,588	2,488,315	180,361	3,268,222		84,978	35,637,060
1885-86.	310,022	1,797	53,516	6,478	2,763,186	191,836	3,339,670		84,364	39,011,612
1886-87.	344,691	1,802	186,342	3,973	2,818,907	173,613	3,673,894		85,436	35,637,680
1887-88.	373,348	2,549	6,340	3,869	2,889,729	154,187	4,160,332		88,618	36,718,495
1888-89.	362,833	2,370	338	3,774	2,982,321	215,086	4,095,301		85,990	35,994,031
1889-90.	362,996	2,041	268	5,222	3,074,470	186,346	4,262,200		88,383	36,343,568
1890-91.	378,237	1,930	1,291	3,811	3,161,676	196,580	4,505,516		92,689	36,705,894
1891-92.	400,050	2,258		3,580	3,316,120	190,386	4,337,877		88,707	37,585,026
1892-93.	387,673	1,680	15	4,478	3,421,203	149,391	3,843,404		91,697	36,814,053
1893-94.	484,350	2,208		5,532	3,517,261	154,257	3,760,550	9,249	94,976	37,585,026

YEAR.

1391. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD  
OF POPULATION—1868-1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per head.	Expen- diture per head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.....	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869.....	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870.....	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871.....	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872.....	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873.....	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874.....	3,255,305	6 33	6 10
1875.....	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876.....	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877.....	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878.....	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879.....	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880.....	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881.....	4,336,504	6 83	5 88
1882.....	4,383,819	7 62	6 18
1883.....	4,433,363	8 08	6 48
1884.....	4,485,395	7 11	6 94
1885.....	4,538,790	7 23	7 72
1886.....	4,589,414	7 23	8 50
1887.....	4,638,109	7 71	7 69
1888.....	4,688,147	7 66	7 84
1889.....	4,739,617	8 19	7 79
1890.....	4,792,605	8 33	7 52
1891.....	4,847,197	7 97	7 50
1892.....	4,903,469	7 54	7 50
1893.....	4,961,528	7 69	7 42
1894.....	5,021,476	7 24	7 48

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

British Columbia, not included in estimated population until 1872.

Prince Edward Island, not included in estimated population until 1874.

The Territories, not included in estimated population until 1881.

While the revenue was 45 cents per head less than in the previous year, the expenditure was 6 cents more.

At the time of Confederation the revenue was 5 cents per head more than the per head expenditure. This surplus of revenue continued during 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875. During 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880 the expenditure per head was in excess of the per head receipts. During 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 revenue per head was in excess of the per head expenditure. During 1885 and 1886 expenditure was in excess of revenue. In 1887 revenue was in excess of expenditure. In 1888 expenditure was in excess of revenue. During 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 revenue was in excess of expenditure. In 1894 expenditure per head was in excess of per head revenue. Thus, during 27 years, 18 years have witnessed an excess of income and one-third of the years an excess of expendi-

ture over income. The longest period during which there was a surplus of the national income over expenditure was the period 1868–1875, where there were eight years without a break. The longest period in which there was an excess of expenditure over income was that included in the years 1876–1880, when for five years without a break the expenses were more than the receipts. During the eight years the yearly average excess of income over expenditure was 39 cents per head, and during the five years the yearly average excess of expenditure was 39 cents per head. During the period 1889–1893 revenue was in excess of expenditure by  $39\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head per annum, or a little more than in the period 1876–1880. Compared with the excess of expenditure of 39 cents in the five years 1876–1880, the expenditure of 1894 was in excess of the revenue by 24 cents per head.

1392. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1893, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1893.

PROVINCES.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure	Per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario*.....	4,091,914	1 90	3,907,145	1 81
Quebec.....	4,373,363	2 88	3,907,445	2 57
Nova Scotia†.....	682,568	1 51	682,568	1 51
New Brunswick*.....	730,777	2 27	711,673	2 22
Manitoba*.....	633,116	3 56	798,188	4 49
British Columbia†.....	1,019,206	8 89	1,431,438	12 49
Prince Edward Island.....	217,473	1 99	294,201	2 70
Total.....	11,748,517	2 42	11,732,658	2 42

\* 31st December, 1893. † 30th June, 1893. ‡ 9 months ending 30th September.

1393. The expenditure in 1893 exceeded the revenue in three provinces, viz., British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The aggregate revenue in 1893 exceeded that of 1892 by \$333,604; the aggregate expenditure was \$971,461 less than in the previous year. The excess of revenue in 1893 was \$15,859, as compared with an excess expenditure of \$1,289,206 in 1892. Both revenue and expenditure were highest, in proportion to population, in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia. The aggregate revenue and expenditure per head of the aggregate population was the same in 1893.

1394. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of the Dominion for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers, to whom thanks are due for the same.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEARS 1868 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
1867.....	\$ 182,900	\$ 56,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	2,250,208	1,179,269	1,529,843	1,181,932	466,181	532,808	555,293	485,267
1869.....	2,625,179	1,445,752	1,319,840	1,319,840	545,899	518,296	469,000	518,849
1870.....	2,600,696	1,578,977	1,653,993	1,581,251	601,373	537,080	433,216	463,191
1871.....	2,333,180	1,816,784	1,632,032	1,575,545	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407
1872.....	3,000,748	2,217,555	1,698,331	1,693,633	687,695	639,384	586,165	538,502
1873.....	2,961,515	2,940,803	1,795,749	1,707,356	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,496
1874.....	3,446,348	3,870,704	1,983,603	1,908,283	676,111	658,774	591,465	589,794
1875.....	3,156,006	3,694,524	2,036,869	2,060,779	589,637	653,874	608,099	679,814
1876.....	2,589,223	3,139,506	2,329,868	2,283,025	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,350
1877.....	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,397,383	2,471,553	562,800	688,942	618,113	650,233
1878.....	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,204	688,903	584,377	640,815
1879.....	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,201,215	2,713,549	384,205	503,051	526,085	616,132
1880.....	2,584,170	2,518,187	2,342,412	2,830,023	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671
1881.....	2,788,747	2,573,802	3,191,779	3,566,612	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844
1882.....	2,880,450	2,918,827	3,419,371	3,628,229	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,286
1883.....	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,755,707	3,096,943	563,864	541,099	*822,889	*943,824
1884.....	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,823,565	3,124,020	586,561	572,678	+650,466	633,658
1885.....	3,005,921	3,040,139	2,926,148	2,986,734	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473
1886.....	3,148,060	3,181,450	2,949,562	3,032,007	633,145	656,348	634,374	623,593
1887.....	3,527,578	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798	664,103	664,103	665,819	667,647
1888.....	3,603,262	3,545,235	2,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	668,400	644,806	640,806
1889.....	3,538,405	3,633,356	3,628,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051
1890.....	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,537,407	3,894,413	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735
1891.....	4,138,580	4,158,460	3,457,144	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	630,813
1892.....	4,662,922	4,068,257	3,458,404	4,446,640	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483
1893.....	4,091,914	3,907,145	4,373,363	3,907,445	+682,568	730,877	730,877	711,673
Total .....	78,836,567	77,830,246	68,499,619	71,735,172	15,635,080	16,216,175	15,883,485	16,043,327

\* 14 months. + Contains \$250,000 proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt. † For 9 months ending 30th Sept.



STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1883.

YEAR.	MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1868.....	.....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 270,559	\$ 299,867
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,722	312,653
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,855	343,892
1871.....	.....	.....	*191,820	*97,692	385,014	406,236
1872.....	.....	.....	327,216	432,083	335,473	506,666
1873.....	.....	138,658	370,150	372,619	†484,979	†401,662
1874.....	*24,611	*61,177	372,418	583,360	403,013	442,767
1875.....	74,534	133,390	351,241	614,659	306,597	395,277
1876.....	†150,010	†145,248	381,120	728,310	524,144	353,226
1877.....	99,608	92,958	408,348	685,046	324,274	331,632
1878.....	98,864	107,926	430,786	514,879	312,684	334,133
1879.....	135,311	151,086	*213,058	*186,715	288,062	313,845
1880.....	118,867	135,109	390,908	446,575	269,603	257,309
1881.....	121,867	226,808	397,035	378,779	275,380	261,276
1882.....	255,208	232,159	405,533	474,428	233,465	257,228
1883.....	376,863	386,071	425,808	594,102	228,169	270,477
1884.....	302,962	501,710	503,174	590,629	280,271	279,545
1885.....	*150,728	*229,278	600,399	655,438	248,222	266,318
1886.....	485,326	484,002	514,720	772,211	233,978	304,467
1887.....	506,890	520,190	537,335	731,307	241,637	288,052
1888.....	†841,894	†758,139	598,252	788,955	254,209	279,939
1889.....	583,795	588,467	698,055	837,545	234,635	263,605
1890.....	585,709	708,302	835,463	954,021	224,882	304,799
1891.....	†90,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
1892.....	605,288	832,890	1,020,002	1,430,920	245,652	259,012
1893.,.....	633,116	798,188	1,019,206	1,431,438	217,473	294,201
Total.....	6,741,935	7,946,218	11,951,345	15,353,815	7,749,999	8,333,570

\*6 months.

†18 months.

†11 months only.

1395. The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888 a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

1396. The next table gives the revenue and expenditure in the United Kingdom and British possessions,\* principally in the year 1893, with the proportion of each per head of population :—

COUNTRIES.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Europe—					
United Kingdom. ....	1894..	443,515,929	13 13	444,340,517	13 15
Gibraltar. ....	1893..	296,472	14 60	284,238	14 00
Malta. ....	1893..	1,416,964	8 43	1,484,294	8 83
Asia—					
India. ....	1893..	438,839,198	1 98	442,895,137	2 00
Ceylon. ....	1893..	5,033,233	1 59	5,097,902	1 61
Straits Settlement. ....	1893..	2,279,717	4 27	2,408,995	4 51
Labuan. ....	1893..	40,286	6 88	36,631	6 26
Hong Kong. ....	1893..	2,106,999	8 78	2,290,209	9 59
Africa—					
Mauritius. ....	1893..	3,943,908	10 61	3,831,089	10 30
Natal. ....	1893..	5,205,766	9 57	4,796,602	8 82
Cape of Good Hope. ....	1893..	24,193,241	14 53	22,668,700	13 65
St. Helena. ....	1893..	41,595	10 91	37,167	9 74
Lagos. ....	1893..	562,042	6 57	492,755	5 75
Gold Coast. ....	1893..	982,010	0 67	872,984	0 59
Sierra Leone. ....	1893..	451,476	3 56	412,163	3 25
Gambia. ....	1893..	155,241	10 36	173,462	11 58
America—					
Canada. ....	1894..	36,374,693	7 24	37,585,026	7 48
Newfoundland. ....	1893..	1,778,202	8 98	1,832,198	9 26
Bermuda. ....	1893..	169,812	10 94	164,070	10 57
Honduras. ....	1893..	170,201	5 41	206,050	6 55
British Guiana. ....	1893..	2,933,441	10 82	2,809,390	10 36
West Indies—					
Bahamas. ....	1893..	268,071	5 48	281,829	5 76
Turk's Island. ....	1893..	36,179	7 21	38,043	7 58
Jamaica. ....	1893..	4,203,067	6 27	3,895,367	5 81
Windward Islands. ....	1893..	1,509,367	4 36	1,509,007	4 36
Leeward Islands. ....	1893..	666,782	6 55	672,865	6 61
Trinidad. ....	1893..	2,482,428	11 53	2,377,881	11 04
Australasia—					
New South Wales. ....	1893..	46,232,428	37 79	48,978,240	40 03
Victoria. ....	1893..	33,868,248	28 84	38,883,484	33 12
South Australia. ....	1893..	13,320,621	38 40	13,172,276	37 91
Western Australia. ....	1893..	2,777,168	42 68	3,118,565	47 93
Queensland. ....	1893..	16,269,602	37 63	17,313,751	40 05
Tasmania. ....	1893..	3,440,597	22 28	4,070,563	26 36
New Zealand. ....	1893..	21,452,091	31 91	20,296,998	30 19
South Seas—					
Fiji. ....	1893..	373,633	3 04	418,446	3 41
Falkland Island. ....	1893..	64,483	35 37	55,421	30 40
Total. ....		1,117,455,191	4 01	1,129,801,815	4 05

\*Gross revenue and expenditure.

1397. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 17 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been but little less than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways.\* The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† In a few years Canada should be deriving a large income from the sale of Dominion lands if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue be in force, but all her principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

1398. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table :—

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary.....	1892..	402,501,720	9 73	390,392,237	9 44
Belgium.....	1892..	67,541,366	11 13	66,389,694	10 94
†Denmark.....	1893..	15,144,796	6 96	17,085,265	7 86
§France.....	1893..	624,357,653	16 28	646,104,457	16 85
‡German Empire.....	1892..	344,049,000	6 96	302,964,600	6 13
Greece.....	1892..	17,553,388	8 03	22,107,309	10 11
‡Italy.....	1893..	337,592,865	11 06	348,939,352	11 43
Netherlands.....	1892..	52,691,268	11 28	61,120,588	13 09
Norway.....	1892..	13,814,666	6 90	13,612,767	6 80
Portugal.....	1893..	50,462,091	10 72	51,860,477	11 01
Roumania.....	1892..	35,068,635	6 05	32,782,821	5 65
Russia in Europe.....	1892..	472,146,967	4 93	443,199,547	4 62
Spain.....	1892..	151,737,965	8 65	162,140,055	9 24
‡Sweden.....	1892..	31,554,299	6 59	30,541,776	6 38
Switzerland.....	1892..	14,660,499	4 99	16,645,659	5 67
Turkey.....	1889..	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
Japan.....	1893..	54,788,662	1 33	55,230,443	1 34
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1892..	50,437,379	7 41	46,680,197	6 86
Tunis.....	1892..	5,075,806	3 38	5,075,769	3 38
America—					
Argentine Republic.....	1892..	117,900,000	26 02	124,600,000	27 50
Brazil.....	1892..	113,875,133	7 91	129,425,478	8 99
Mexico.....	1893..	40,870,000	3 51	40,367,047	3 47
Peru.....	1892..	4,376,324	1 46	4,048,923	1 35
United States.....	1894..	372,802,498	5 46	442,605,759	6 48
Uruguay.....	1892..	14,035,821	18 18	15,246,175	19 75
Chili.....	1892..	19,612,666	6 84	19,141,208	6 68

\* Victorian Year-Book. † Wealth and progress of New South Wales.

‡ Total. § Budget Estimates.

Only the federal revenue and expenditure of the German Empire are given above. In addition all the States of the Empire have budgets, that of Prussia showing a revenue of \$432,119,000, and an expenditure of \$437,917,000 in 1893. France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, followed by Russia, the United Kingdom, India, Austria-Hungary and the United States, in the order named. In proportion to population, the receipts and expenditures are largest in the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.

1399. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained (see paragraph 1365), into two classes, viz.: 1. Taxation; 2. Other Sources. The following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894:—

REVENUE.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue raised by taxation . . . . .	30,314,151	28,446,157	29,321,367	27,579,203
Revenue raised from other sources. . . .	8,265,160	8,475,715	8,847,242	8,795,499
Total. . . . .	38,579,311	36,921,872	38,168,609	36,374,693

There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1894, as compared with 1893, of \$1,742,164, but an increase in 1893, as compared with 1892, of \$875,210. The receipts from other sources in 1894 decreased by \$51,752. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation in 1894 was 75·82 per cent, as compared with 76·82 per cent in 1893, with 77·04 per cent in 1892, and with 78·57 per cent in 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year since Confederation.

During 27 years the yearly average amount of taxation per head is \$5.25. The taxation of 1894 is 24 cents per head higher than the average of the 27 years. Since Confederation there have been 13 years in which the per head taxation was higher and 13 years in which it was lower than in 1894. The highest year was in 1882, when the taxation was \$6.60 per head. The lowest year was in 1869, when the taxation was \$3.26 per head. The development of other sources of revenue outside of revenue by customs and excise duties has been considerable, as the following table shows:—

YEAR.	Per cent of Revenue from Taxation.	Per cent of Revenue from other sources.	YEAR.	Per cent of Revenue from Taxation.	Per cent of Revenue from other sources.
1868 . . . . .	85·5	14·5	1882 . . . . .	82·5	17·5
1869 . . . . .	77·0	23·0	1883 . . . . .	81·8	18·2
1870 . . . . .	84·4	15·6	1884 . . . . .	80·0	20·0
1871 . . . . .	84·4	15·6	1885 . . . . .	77·4	22·6
1872 . . . . .	85·5	14·5	1886 . . . . .	76·0	23·9
1873 . . . . .	84·6	15·4	1887 . . . . .	80·2	19·8
1874 . . . . .	83·1	16·9	1888 . . . . .	78·5	21·5
1875 . . . . .	83·8	16·2	1889 . . . . .	78·0	22·0
1876 . . . . .	82·4	17·6	1890 . . . . .	79·2	20·8
1877 . . . . .	80·2	19·8	1891 . . . . .	78·6	21·4
1878 . . . . .	80·0	20·0	1892 . . . . .	77·0	23·0
1879 . . . . .	82·0	18·0	1893 . . . . .	76·8	23·2
1880 . . . . .	79·3	20·7	1894 . . . . .	75·8	24·2
1881 . . . . .	80·8	19·2			



The trend during the whole period has been in the direction of other sources than taxation supplying a larger proportion of the revenue. The average for the 27 years is: taxation 80·6 per cent, other sources 19·4 per cent. The average of the last five years is: revenue from taxation 77·5 per cent, revenue from other sources 22·5 per cent.

1400. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867; also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue:—

REVENUE FROM TAXATION SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE; ALSO  
AMOUNT PER HEAD AND THE PROPORTION WHICH TAXATION  
BEARS TO THE TOTAL REVENUE FROM 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per-centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	11,700,681			3 47	85·48
1869.....	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870.....	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871.....	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872.....	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873.....	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874.....	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875.....	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876.....	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877.....	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878.....	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879.....	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880.....	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881.....	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 52	80·79
1882.....	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 28	82·52
1883.....	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 60	81·77
1884.....	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 68	79·98
1885.....	25,384,529		98,670	5 60	77·39
1886.....	25,226,456		158,073	5 50	76·03
1887.....	28,687,002	3,460,546		6 19	80·23
1888.....	28,177,413		509,589	6 01	78·47
1889.....	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 46	78·93
1890.....	31,587,072	973,549		6 60	79·21
1891.....	30,314,151		1,272,921	6 26	78·57
1892.....	28,446,157		1,867,994	5 81	77·04
1893.....	29,321,367	875,210		5 91	76·82
1894.....	27,579,203		1,742,164	5 49	75·82

Comparing the first with the last year of the above period of twenty-seven years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 137 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 58 per cent, while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 11·3 per cent.

1401. The following table gives the amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-seven years, together with the proportion of each to population\* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-94.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	PROPORTION TO		Excise.	Amount per Head.
			Total Taxation.	Imports for Home Con- sumption.		
	\$	\$ cts.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	\$	\$ cts.
1868. ....	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12·25	3,002,588	0 89
1869. ....	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870. ....	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13·28	3,619,622	1 05
1871. ....	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872. ....	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873. ....	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874. ....	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875. ....	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876. ....	12,823,837	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877. ....	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878. ....	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879. ....	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·10	5,390,763	1 30
1880. ....	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881. ....	18,406,092	4 24	76·8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882. ....	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883. ....	23,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260,116	1 41
1884. ....	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885. ....	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886. ....	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
1887. ....	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888. ....	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889. ....	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890. ....	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891. ....	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43
1892. ....	20,501,059	4 18	72·0	17·52	7,945,098	1 62
1893. ....	20,954,003	4 22	71·5	17·30	8,367,364	1 69
1894. ....	19,198,114	3 82	69·6	16·97	8,381,089	1 67

\* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, represent the amounts actually paid in, and will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, these latter being for amounts accrued.

It will be seen that considerably the larger part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty-seven years having been 73·8 per cent, later years showing a tendency to decrease it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1894 was 26 per cent; in the United States in 1894 it was 47 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1893 it averaged 75 per cent.

The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United Kingdom in 1894 was \$2·47, and in the United States \$1·93, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged \$9·54 per head in 1893.

1402. The cost of collecting the Customs revenue has been reduced very considerably since the first years of Confederation ; in 1868, for every \$100 of duty collected \$5.41 was expended, as compared with \$4.07 for every \$100 in 1894. The following table shows the total cost and the cost per \$100 of collecting the Customs revenue in each year since 1868. The revenue columns represent the amount accrued in each year:—

## COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1894.

YEAR.	*Customs Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.	
		Total.	Per \$100 collected.
	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,819,432	477,504	5 41
1869.....	8,298,910	496,050	5 98
1870.....	9,462,940	505,109	5 34
1871.....	11,843,656	500,441	4 23
1872.....	13,045,493	528,736	4 05
1873.....	13,017,730	567,765	4 35
1874.....	14,421,883	727,629	5 04
1875.....	15,361,382	682,674	4 44
1876.....	12,833,114	721,009	5 62
1877.....	12,548,451	721,605	5 75
1878.....	12,795,693	714,528	5 58
1879.....	12,939,541	719,711	5 56
1880.....	14,138,849	716,126	5 06
1881.....	18,500,786	717,704	3 88
1882.....	21,708,837	723,914	3 33
1883.....	23,172,309	757,246	3 27
1884.....	20,164,963	798,838	3 96
1885.....	19,133,559	791,538	4 14
1886.....	19,448,124	798,478	4 10
1887.....	22,469,706	819,132	3 64
1888.....	22,209,642	848,984	3 81
1889.....	23,784,523	862,486	3 62
1890.....	24,014,908	871,765	3 62
1891.....	23,481,069	898,731	3 82
1892.....	20,550,582	902,820	4 39
1893.....	21,161,711	899,411	4 25
1894.....	19,379,822	921,039	4 75

\* Export duty included.

In 1894 it cost to collect each \$100 of Customs revenue 66 cents less than it did in 1868. The large area of the Dominion, the extent of its frontiers, and the number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up being considered, the cost of collection is moderate. In the United States in 1894 it was 5.15 per cent, and in the United Kingdom 4.29 per cent.

1403. The following statement shows the cost of collection of Customs revenue in the Colony of Victoria for the period of 1881-1893. It is taken from the Victorian Year-Book, the conversions into dollars having been made in the Statistical Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture:—

YEAR.	CUSTOMS REVENUE.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per \$100 collected.
	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1881.....	8,027,407	272,552	3 39
1882.....	9,492,331	280,393	2 95
1883.....	9,487,021	295,348	3 11
1884.....	9,425,809	302,439	3 20
1885.....	10,266,121	312,644	3 04
1886.....	10,673,320	310,532	2 90
1887.....	11,235,352	341,333	3 03
1888.....	12,354,798	363,754	2 94
1889.....	15,051,111	419,808	2 78
1890.....	13,657,100	404,896	2 91
1891.....	13,124,164	394,628	2 98
1892.....	12,546,013	391,188	3 12
1893.....	9,879,932	361,579	3 66

1404. The following are statements for the last twenty-seven years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties.

By adding together the amounts received from customs and excise duties on spirits, wine, beer and cider, malt liquor, malt, tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes during 27 years, we have the sum of \$202,237,000. The total amount expended by the Federal Government on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings, including the payments on account of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the North-west Territories, debts allowed to provinces, is \$197,112,680. The duties collected from liquors and tobacco have, therefore, paid for the cost of the Intercolonial and connecting railways. The contribution of the Federal Government in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the purchase and subsequent cost of the North-west Territories, including Manitoba, the public buildings at Ottawa, all the canals, including the Sault St Marie, and all the post offices and other public buildings erected all over the Dominion since Confederation.

The liquor drinkers and the tobacco users have been well utilized.



## HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869.	1,817,388	129,178	26,335	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870.	308,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,635	4,183
1871.	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872.	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873.	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874.	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875.	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,255	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	...
1876.	1,518,124	356,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,563,684	49,237	735
1877.	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878.	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879.	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880.	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881.	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882.	1,237,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883.	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,567	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884.	1,529,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885.	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
1886.	1,606,456	335,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887.	1,375,591	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888.	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,692,236	45,862	258,907
1889.	1,781,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,869,042	43,169	319,883
1890.	1,493,051	374,824	37,649	59,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891.	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991
1892.	1,804,819	367,877	90,381	59,450	212,478	8,265	190,300	42,870	190,921
1893.	1,986,230	351,384	69,230	50,344	242,110	8,861	148,130	44,819	297,246
1894.	2,086,559	309,340	65,440	50,197	237,507	17,599	150,955	49,050	211,151

## HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1894—Concluded.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Flour (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vege- tables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870.....	4,955	14,180	.....	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871.....	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872.....	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,954,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873.....	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874.....	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875.....	.....	93,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,882
1876.....	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877.....	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878.....	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879.....	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,875	4,272	12,939,540
1880.....	50,965	97,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,138	8,896	14,138,849
1881.....	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,091	8,141	18,500,785
1882.....	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883.....	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884.....	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885.....	270,102	93,969	13,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886.....	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887.....	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,251	53,682	16,008,532	31,397	22,469,705
1888.....	31,338	34,903	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1889.....	129,950	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,299,082	42,207	23,784,523
1890.....	89,943	35,770	65,567	513,727	75,997	16,935,045	93,674	24,014,906
1891.....	43,232	40,131	36,388	532,301	66,286	16,492,190	64,803	23,481,069
1892.....	27,534	38,730	47,438	373,620	68,606	16,820,685	†108	20,550,382
1893.....	26,073	33,557	514,438	514,438	52,492	17,382,502	.....	21,161,711
1894.....	24,546	68,765	29,375	636,878	40,240	15,402,220	.....	19,379,822

\*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs. †Collected in 1890.

**HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1894.**

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	*Total Revenue Accrued.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.	2,488,839	117,508	226,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	.....	+3,057,809
1869.	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	+2,709,860
1870.	2,208,097	17,408	347,870	534,371	28,920	556,649	12,451	.....	+3,657,808
1871.	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872.	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,966	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873.	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874.	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875.	2,974,241	23,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876.	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877.	2,650,427	7,475	331,417	1,629,946	.....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878.	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,487	4,867,401
1879.	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880.	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881.	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882.	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,451	5,915,272
1883.	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,886,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,252	6,232,140
1884.	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,502,810
1885.	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	.....	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886.	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	318,357	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887.	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	559,302	29,989	50,005	12,259	6,414,211
1888.	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	594,182	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889.	3,868,980	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	593,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,864,690
1890.	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891.	3,537,644	9,206	570,950	1,922,570	614,353	40,407	34,582	17,902	6,747,614
1892.	3,855,846	6,699	918,500	2,413,914	634,038	43,503	38,338	22,182	7,933,021
1893.	4,123,376	6,629	955,303	2,441,415	692,206	45,322	36,035	24,792	8,325,078
1894.	4,117,158	6,076	895,975	2,442,829	700,472	41,231	37,691	24,377	8,265,809

\* These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those which are for the net receipts. † Less deductions.

1405. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in the chapter on Trade and Commerce. The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and it will be seen from the foregoing table that there was a decrease in accrued revenue of \$60,269, there having been a decrease under all heads except those of tobacco, cigars and bonded manufactures. Spirits and tobacco together contributed 79·4 per cent of the total Excise receipts. The total amount accrued was the largest since Confederation, with the exception of 1893. The average amount for the three years, 1891-92-93, was \$7,668,904, and for the fourteen, 1881-93, \$6,391,179. The figures for 1894 show an increase of over 7·8 per cent over the 1891-93 period and of 29 per cent over the 1881-93 period.

1406. English statesmen take the consumption of tea and sugar as a gauge of the prosperity of the people. Whether the tea test applies to Canada equally well may be doubted, as coffee is largely used. The following table shows the consumption of tea and sugar in Canada:—

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA, 1867-1894.

YEAR.	CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1868.....	2·80	19·77
1869.....	2·49	19·93
1870.....	3·17	24·04
1871.....	3·22	24·22
1872.....	2·56	21·30
Average.....	2·85	21·85
1873.....	6·62	25·64
1874.....	2·77	29·00
1875.....	2·77	27·14
1876.....	3·68	28·85
1877.....	3·35	24·38
Average.....	3·84	27·00
1878.....	2·70	26·71
1879.....	3·27	28·56
1880.....	2·84	27·80
1881.....	3·84	31·45
1882.....	4·39	30·87
Average.....	3·41	29·08
1883.....	4·04	34·45
1884.....	3·58	38·75
1885.....	4·07	44·08
1886.....	4·92	38·78
1887.....	4·00	43·24
Average.....	4·12	39·86



CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA—*Con.*

YEAR.	CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1888.....	3·70	43·08
1889.....	3·68	47·26
1890.....	3·85	36·34
1891.....	3·72	40·71
1892.....	4·61	70·50
Average.....	3·91	47·58
1893.....	3·63	51·15
1894.....	4·07	61·06

1407. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first named country the consumption is about 5·53 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 8·68 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1·37 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 70 lbs., and of the Australasian colonies 91 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 64 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English speaking than in foreign countries.

These tests must be taken with the limitations arising from increased cheapness owing (*a*) to changes in the fiscal policy of any country to which they are applied, (*b*) to reduced rates of charges in connection with transportation and increased areas of production. Thus the increased area devoted to tea culture by the development of the East Indian teas has had a great effect upon prices, and the reduction in prices has led to a great increase in consumption. In the same way the policy of government in developing the production of sugar from beets in Austria-Hungary, Germany and France has so greatly enlarged the area of sugar making, and so greatly cheapened the article for export, that the price is reduced both through competition and favourable bounty systems as to place sugar within the reach of the poorest.

1408. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions, with the proportion of population and revenue, are given below :—

## TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	*TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Per-centage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom .....	1894	367,078,066	9 47	82·77
Asia—				
India .....	1893	151,835,133	0 67	34·60
Ceylon .....	1890	3,394,310	1 13	57·32
Straits Settlement .....	1890	3,251,644	6 35	93·91
Africa—				
Mauritius .....	1891	2,283,718	6 14	61·78
Natal .....	1891	2,002,312	3 68	31·24
Cape of Good Hope .....	1892	8,474,171	5 27	38·74
Lagos .....	1890	228,796	1 98	83·44
Gambia .....	1890	92,841	6 51	62·40
America—				
Canada .....	1894	27,579,203	5 49	75·82
†Newfoundland .....	1893	1,649,372	8 33	92·75
Bermuda .....	1892	137,546	9 01	83·24
British Guiana .....	1893-94	2,248,940	8 09	80·58
West Indies—				
Turk's Island .....	1892	28,460	5 82	74·63
Jamaica .....	1889	2,116,216	3 38	62·57
St. Lucia .....	1887	157,664	3 73	82·36
Barbados .....	1892	590,127	3 20	74·55
Grenada .....	1892	245,596	4 44	90·41
Tobago .....	1890	38,422	1 86	89·62
Virgin Island .....	1890	7,319	1 68	85·36
Antigua .....	1890	190,515	5 88	84·49
St. Kitts and Nevis .....	1890	179,249	4 91	85·75
Montserrat .....	1890	29,925	2 67	91·34
Dominica .....	1890	95,100	3 84	90·58
Trinidad .....	1890	1,158,029	5 58	50·78
Australasia—				
Victoria .....	1892-93	12,277,524	10 52	36·25
New South Wales .....	1892	16,788,963	14 21	32·85
South Australia .....	1892	3,807,495	11 49	30·81
Queensland .....	1892	6,832,240	16 42	39·67
Western Australia .....	1892	1,483,165	26 50	56·03
Tasmania .....	1892	2,132,262	13 95	55·62
New Zealand .....	1892	11,644,941	18 13	54·51
Australasia .....	1892	58,015,709	14 72	39·70
South Seas—				
Fiji .....	1892	246,648	1 97	70·83

\* The above figures (except for Canada and Newfoundland) are taken from the Victorian Year-Book, 1894. † Customs revenue only.

There are 19 sub-divisions of the British Empire having a larger and 14 having a smaller per head taxation than Canada. Fourteen have a larger and 19 have a lower percentage of their revenue derived from taxation.

The average per cent of revenue derived from taxation in the 34 divisions of the Empire is 65·60 per cent. The average taxation per head of the various portions of the Empire specified above is \$7.23. Canada's is \$5.49 per head.

1409. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :—

TAXATION IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary.. . . .	1892	284,792,467	6 67	73·35
Belgium . . . . .	1894	33,083,600	5 40	48·65
Denmark . . . . .	1893-94	12,809,067	5 90	80·89
France (including Algeria). . . . .	1894	503,590,267	11 92	75·26
Germany. . . . .	1892-93	235,498,000	6 32	80·52
Greece. . . . .	1893	8,278,200	3 77	38·07
Holland . . . . .	1892	19,174,667	4 16	36·86
Italy . . . . .	1894	256,385,733	8 46	75·02
Portugal. . . . .	1893-94	35,078,933	8 15	73·07
Russia. . . . .	1894	314,221,200	3 16	67·14
Spain. . . . .	1893-94	111,582,933	6 35	77·70
Sweden and Norway. . . . .	1890-91	26,620,667	3 91	66·37
Switzerland . . . . .	1894	7,786,667	2 68	52·71
Turkey. . . . .	1883-84	61,865,067	2 82	76·35
Asia—				
Japan. . . . .	1892-93	51,143,800	-1 24	83·89
Africa—				
Egypt. . . . .	1894	31,969,133	4 68	63·58
America—				
Argentine Confederation . . . . .	1891	51,951,667	12 71	72·97
Brazil. . . . .	1891	62,327,400	4 46	88·46
Mexico. . . . .	1894-95	38,193,600	3 28	94·03
United States. . . . .	1894	280,541,131	4 11	75·25

It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United Kingdom having second place; Russia, Austria-Hungary, United States, Italy, Germany and India following in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named, except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain taxation is \$3.98 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is \$1.38 less.

1410. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1894, amounted to \$308,348,024; on the same date in 1893 it was \$300,054,525. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of \$8,293,499.

The net public debt on the same date in 1894 was \$246,183,029, and in 1893 \$241,681,040, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of \$4,501,990. This increase is to be accounted for as follows :—

Expenditure on Capital Account—	
Public Works.....	\$ 102,059
Railways and Canals.....	3,612,913
Dominion Lands .....	149,147
	<hr/>
	\$3,864,119
Railway Subsidies.....	\$1,229,885
Charges of management on loans.....	330,354
Excess of payments over receipts.....	1,210,332
	<hr/>
	2,770,571
	<hr/>
	\$6,634,690
Less sinking fund.....	\$2,131,361
Consolidated fund transfers.....	190
Refund of expenses in connection with North-west rebellion.....	1,149
	<hr/>
	2,132,700
	<hr/>
Total net increase.....	\$4,501,990

1411. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation :—

Applying the test of public revenue to the public debt of Canada two facts appear: First, that the debt has not increased more rapidly than the revenue. Thus in 1878, 1879 and 1880 the net debt was such that it would have taken 6·38 years of the revenue to pay it off. In 1892, 1893 and 1894 the net debt was such that it would take 6·54 years of the average revenue of those years to extinguish the net debt.

The second fact is the debt of Canada is not, in proportion to the revenue of the country, as great as the debts of many other countries considered to be prosperous countries. While it would take  $6\frac{3}{4}$  years of the revenue of 1894 to pay off the net debt of Canada it would take  $7\frac{1}{3}$  years of the revenue of Great Britain in 1894 to pay off its debt;  $7\frac{1}{3}$  years of the revenue of 1892 would be required to pay off the debt of Austria-Hungary in that year;  $6\frac{2}{3}$  years that of Belgium;  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years that of France, and  $8\frac{2}{3}$  years that of the Netherlands.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE  
INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net debt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1867.....	93,016,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	5.53
1868.....	96,890,666	.....	21,139,531	.....	75,757,135	.....	5.27
1869.....	112,361,998	.....	36,502,679	.....	75,859,319	.....	5.04
1870.....	115,993,706	.....	37,783,964	.....	78,209,742	.....	4.01
1871.....	115,492,682	.....	37,786,165	.....	77,706,517	.....	3.96
1872.....	122,400,179	.....	40,213,107	.....	82,187,072	.....	3.96
1873.....	129,743,432	.....	29,894,970	.....	99,848,462	.....	4.79
1874.....	141,163,551	.....	32,838,586	.....	108,324,965	.....	4.47
1875.....	151,663,401	.....	35,655,023	.....	116,008,378	.....	4.70
1876.....	161,204,687	.....	36,653,173	.....	124,551,514	.....	5.51
1877.....	174,675,884	.....	41,440,525	.....	133,235,359	.....	6.03
1878.....	174,957,268	.....	34,595,199	.....	140,362,069	.....	6.27
1879.....	179,483,871	.....	36,493,683	.....	142,990,188	.....	6.34
1880.....	194,634,440	.....	42,182,852	.....	152,451,588	.....	6.54
1881.....	199,861,537	.....	44,465,757	.....	155,395,780	.....	5.24
1882.....	205,365,251	.....	51,703,601	.....	153,661,650	.....	4.60
1883.....	202,159,104	.....	43,632,389	.....	158,526,715	.....	4.42
1884.....	242,482,416	.....	60,320,565	.....	182,161,850	.....	5.71
1885.....	264,703,607	.....	68,295,915	.....	196,407,692	.....	5.98
1886.....	273,164,341	.....	50,005,234	.....	223,159,107	.....	6.72
1887.....	273,187,626	.....	45,872,851	.....	227,314,775	.....	6.35
1888.....	284,513,842	.....	49,982,483	.....	234,531,358	.....	6.53
1889.....	287,722,063	.....	50,192,621	.....	237,533,212	.....	6.12
1890.....	286,112,205	.....	48,570,083	.....	237,542,122	.....	5.96
1891.....	289,899,230	.....	52,090,199	.....	237,809,030	.....	6.53
1892.....	295,333,274	.....	54,201,840	.....	241,131,434	.....	6.33
1893.....	300,054,525	.....	58,373,485	.....	241,681,039	.....	6.33
1894.....	308,348,024	.....	63,164,994	.....	245,183,029	.....	6.76

Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been \$215,301,973, and in the net debt \$170,454,388, being an average annual increase of the latter of \$6,313,125. There was an increase in the assets in 1894, as compared with 1893, of \$3,791,509.

In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1894 it would have required just six and three-quarter years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 225 per cent and 166 per cent respectively.

As just stated, since Confederation to June 30th, 1894, the net increase of the public debt of Canada is \$170,454,388.

1412. The items which have increased the debt are railways and canals. Canadian Pacific Railway and other public works, \$159,000,737; Dominion lands, \$3,569,062; Consolidated Fund transfers, \$13,087,007; railway subsidies, \$12,826,187; expenses of and discounts on loans, \$11,850,324; deficits, \$18,065,181; territorial, \$3,799,490; allowances to provinces, \$30,743,393.

The items which have decreased the debt are sinking fund, \$31,959,854; surplus, \$39,873,068; Consolidated Fund transfers, \$5,768,766; receipts from premiums on loans, \$555,972; Dominion lands, \$4,275,526; refunds from sales of public works, \$53,804.

1413. Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which increased the debt (amounting to \$13,087,007) the sum of \$10,189,521 was paid for 6,793,014 acres of land transferred to the Government by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 from their original grant of 25,000,000 acres made by Parliament in aid of that enterprise.

Of the Consolidated Fund transfers which decreased the debt, the chief item is the fishery award of \$4,490,883, obtained by virtue of the award of the Fishery Commission of 1877.

The gross increase of the debt was, therefore, \$252,941,380 and the gross decrease \$82,486,992, leaving the net increase as above stated, \$170,454,388.

1414. The allowed debt of the four provinces, as assumed for the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving, therefore, the sum of \$136,752,881 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces. This assumption of provincial debts has been, therefore, a simple transfer of liability, and the

burden on the people has not been increased but has been made actually lighter, since the Federal Government was enabled to exchange the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for its own bonds at a lower rate.

1415. The following are particulars of the provincial debts, assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada . . . . .	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia . . . . .	8,000,000
New Brunswick . . . . .	7,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 77,500,000
Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :	
Nova Scotia (1869) . . . . .	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873) . . . . .	10,506,089
Province of Ontario . . . . .	2,848,289
“ Quebec . . . . .	2,549,214
“ Nova Scotia . . . . .	2,343,059
“ New Brunswick . . . . .	1,807,720
“ Manitoba . . . . .	3,775,606
“ British Columbia . . . . .	2,029,392
“ Prince Edward Island . . . . .	4,884,023
	<hr/>
Total provincial debts assumed . . . . .	\$109,430,148

1416. Inquiries for further particulars having been made respecting these assumed debts, the following statement is given :—

Sections 111-120 of the British North America Act, 1867, deal with the financial arrangements between the Federal and the several Provincial Governments.

In consequence of the protest by Nova Scotia against the financial arrangement made for that province an “Act relating to Nova Scotia” was passed. It is to be found in Chap. 2, Acts of 1869.

In consequence of the creation of Manitoba and the admission of other provinces, other Acts were passed as under :—

(a.) Manitoba Act, 1870, Chap. 3 (consult sections 24 and 25).

(b.) British Columbia, Order-in-Council, page 84, Statutes of Canada, 1872.

(c.) Prince Edward Island, Order-in-Council, page 14, Acts of 1873.

Agitation having sprung up in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec against payment of interest on the sum of 10½ million dollars (by which amount the actual debt of the old Province of Canada exceeded its allowed debt under the Union Act, 1867), an Act was passed to readjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several provinces. That Act is to be found in Canadian Acts, 1873, Chap. 30.

These Acts and Orders-in-Council contain the authority under which the sums mentioned in paragraph 1415 were assumed or allowed by the Dominion, and by such allowance became part of the Federal debt.

A question behind these Acts, viz., how to reconcile them with Section 118, Union Act, 1867, was discussed fully in the session of 1869. A careful presentation of the case by Sir Alexander Campbell is in the Senate Documents. Mr. Blake took the opposite view.

1417. On the (1) Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$62,604,535, on the (2) Intercolonial and connecting railways, \$44,966,425, on the (3) Prince Edward Island Railway, \$635,830, and on (4) canals, \$41,709,038, making a total of \$149,915,828. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt

thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the four above heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$13,162,947 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

1418. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$197,112,680, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to provinces.....	\$ 30,743,393
Canadian Pacific Railway .....	62,604,535
Canals.....	41,709,038
Intercolonial and connected railways.....	44,966,425
North-west Territories.....	3,799,490
Dominion Lands.....	3,569,061
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,163,545
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	635,830
Other public works.....	*6,921,363
	<hr/>
	\$197,112,680
Increase of debt.....	170,454,388
	<hr/>
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt.....	\$ 26,658,292

1419. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works:—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,050
1870.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871.....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,191
1872.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,165
1873.....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875.....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,746
1876.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,696
1879.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880.....	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,816
1882.....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,881
1884.....	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,070
1885.....	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,400
1886.....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887.....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888.....	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889.....	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890.....	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
1891.....	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
1892.....	1,501,539	1,637,819	338,364	868,718	4,346,440
1893.....	1,542,025	2,302,898	659,743	723,628	5,028,294
1894.....	1,633,889	3,156,306	611,923	720,813	6,122,931
Total.....	118,563,337	43,782,316	16,486,721	23,999,413	202,831,790

\*Including the sum of \$2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.



1420. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

	Amount.
	\$
Railways .....	118,563,337
Canals. ....	43,782,316
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including light-houses and navigation. ....	40,486,134
	202,831,790
Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals. ....	52,944,175
On public works .....	10,690,917
Making a total expenditure on public works of. ....	266,466,882

1421. The fine Parliament Buildings at Ottawa have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th June, 1894, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of \$4,979,242. The sum of \$262,168 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

1422. In 1868 the public assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1894 to \$62,164,994, showing an increase of \$44,847,584. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1894 :—

	Amount
	\$
Sinking funds. ....	32,356,777
Quebec Harbour debentures .....	3,748,520
Montreal Harbour bonds .....	385,000
Northern Railway “ .....	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company .....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds. ....	29,000
Province accounts. ....	10,917,856
Sundry investments. ....	593,718
Total interest-bearing investments. ....	48,537,771
Miscellaneous accounts. . . . .	2,543,844
Cash. ....	2,790,664
Specie reserve. ....	8,292,405
Silver coinage accounts. ....	310
Total assets. ....	62,164,994

1423. The following table gives, for the period 1867-94, the total assets, the assets not bearing interest, and assets bearing interest, the percentage of interest-bearing to total assets and also the sinking funds for the period :—

YEAR.	Total Assets.	Assets without Interest.	Assets bearing Interest.	Per cent of Interest-bearing to Total Assets.	Sinking Funds.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.....	17,317,410	1,463,690	15,853,720	91·6	1,207,222
1868.....	21,139,531	4,209,856	16,929,675	80·1	1,562,489
1869.....	36,502,679	15,812,185	20,690,494	56·7	1,989,296
1870.....	37,783,964	15,675,194	22,108,770	58·6	2,115,829
1871.....	37,786,165	14,366,318	23,419,847	61·9	2,537,495
1872.....	40,213,107	18,107,041	22,106,066	54·9	3,450,482
1873.....	29,894,970	20,513,788	9,381,182	31·4	3,598,422
1874.....	32,838,586	21,408,907	11,429,679	34·8	4,112,348
1875.....	35,655,023	22,107,852	13,547,171	38·0	4,668,122
1876.....	36,653,173	21,167,884	15,485,289	42·3	5,491,075
1877.....	41,440,525	22,256,314	19,184,211	46·3	6,387,515
1878.....	34,595,199	22,316,036	12,279,163	35·5	7,400,268
1879.....	36,493,683	23,334,301	13,159,382	36·0	8,531,565
1880.....	42,182,852	24,778,813	17,404,039	41·2	9,747,373
1881.....	44,465,757	26,627,753	17,838,004	40·1	10,964,526
1882.....	51,703,601	26,829,053	22,874,548	48·1	12,190,732
1883.....	43,692,389	21,524,763	22,167,626	50·7	12,941,658
1884.....	60,320,565	9,723,889	50,596,676	83·9	14,292,158
1885.....	68,295,915	10,203,605	58,092,310	85·0	15,855,353
1886.....	50,005,234	14,748,758	35,256,476	70·5	17,461,624
1887.....	45,872,851	10,283,517	35,589,334	77·6	19,054,577
1888.....	49,982,483	10,921,419	39,061,064	78·1	20,993,654
1889.....	50,192,021	9,945,183	40,246,838	80·2	22,730,299
1890.....	48,579,083	8,576,101	40,002,982	82·3	24,617,536
1891.....	52,090,199	9,615,076	42,475,123	81·5	26,555,614
1892.....	54,201,840	10,202,283	43,999,557	81·2	28,583,475
1893.....	58,373,485	11,700,649	46,672,836	80·0	30,678,989
1894.....	62,164,994	13,858,251	48,306,743	77·7	32,356,777

1424. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and, consequently, the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, have been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—

The chief fact set forth in the table is the general tendency towards a reduction in the net actual interest paid. For three years after confederation the net actual interest paid remained among the 4 per cents. From 1871 to 1883 it remained among the 3 per cents. From 1884 to 1887 it got down among the 2 per cents. From 1887 to 1889 it went up to the threes again. In 1890 it dropped to the 2 per cents where it has since remained.

## AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1894.

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease	Average Rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.
1868.....	4,501,568	.....	4.64	126,420	.....	0.59	4,375,148	.....	4.51
1869.....	4,907,013	405,445	4.36	313,021	186,601	0.85	4,593,992	218,844	4.08
1870.....	5,047,054	140,041	4.35	383,956	70,935	0.96	4,663,098	69,106	4.02
1871.....	5,165,304	118,250	4.47	554,384	170,428	1.46	4,610,920	52,178	3.99
1872.....	5,237,230	91,926	4.29	488,041	66,343	1.21	4,769,189	158,269	3.89
1873.....	5,209,206	48,024	4.01	396,404	91,637	1.32	4,812,802	43,613	3.70
1874.....	5,724,436	515,230	4.05	610,863	214,459	1.85	5,113,573	300,771	3.61
1875.....	6,590,790	866,354	4.34	840,887	230,024	2.35	5,749,930	636,330	3.78
1876.....	6,400,902	189,888	3.97	798,806	41,981	2.17	5,601,996	147,907	3.47
1877.....	6,797,227	396,325	3.89	717,084	81,222	1.73	6,073,543	477,547	3.47
1878.....	7,048,883	251,656	4.02	605,774	111,910	1.75	6,443,109	363,566	3.68
1879.....	7,194,734	145,851	4.00	592,500	13,274	1.62	6,602,234	159,125	3.67
1880.....	7,773,868	579,134	3.99	834,792	242,292	1.97	6,939,076	336,842	3.56
1881.....	7,591,144	180,724	3.79	751,513	83,279	1.69	6,839,631	96,445	3.42
1882.....	7,740,804	149,660	3.76	914,009	162,496	1.76	6,826,795	12,836	3.32
1883.....	7,608,552	72,252	3.79	1,001,193	87,183	2.29	6,607,359	159,436	3.20
1884.....	7,700,180	31,628	3.17	986,698	14,495	1.63	6,713,482	46,123	2.76
1885.....	9,419,482	1,719,302	3.55	1,997,036	1,010,338	2.92	7,422,446	708,964	2.80
1886.....	10,137,008	717,526	3.71	2,299,079	302,043	4.59	7,837,929	415,483	2.86
1887.....	9,682,928	444,080	3.54	990,886	1,308,193	2.16	8,692,042	854,113	3.18
1888.....	9,823,313	140,385	3.45	932,025	58,861	1.86	8,891,288	199,246	3.12
1889.....	10,148,931	325,618	3.52	1,305,392	373,367	2.60	8,843,539	47,749	3.07
1890.....	9,656,841	492,090	3.37	1,082,271	223,121	2.23	8,574,570	263,969	2.99
1891.....	9,584,137	72,704	3.35	1,077,228	5,043	2.07	8,506,909	67,661	2.93
1892.....	9,763,978	179,841	3.30	1,086,420	9,192	2.00	8,677,558	170,649	2.93
1893.....	9,806,888	42,910	3.26	1,150,167	63,747	1.97	8,656,721	20,837	2.88
1894.....	10,212,596	405,708	3.31	1,217,809	67,642	1.96	8,994,787	338,066	2.91

The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from \$4.51 per cent in 1868 to \$2.91 per cent in 1894, being a decrease of \$1.60 on each \$100. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of \$1.33 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

1425. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :—

Funded debt payable in London :—	
5 per cent.....	\$ 2,433,333
4 “.....	140,856,597
3½ “.....	24,333,333
3 “.....	39,652,242
<hr/>	
Total payable in London.....	\$ 207,275,505
Funded debt payable in Canada :—	
6 per cent.....	\$ 130,900
5 “.....	579,183
4 “.....	6,236,328
3½ “.....	235,300
<hr/>	
Total payable in Canada.....	\$ 7,181,711
<hr/>	
Total Funded Debt.....	\$ 214,457,216
Savings banks 3½ per cent.....	43,036,012
Province accounts, 5 per cent.....	16,407,324
<hr/>	
Trust Accounts :—	
6 per cent.....	\$ 1,105,220
5 “.....	5,402,078
3½ “.....	1,826,659
3 “.....	1,871,409
<hr/>	
Total Trust Accounts.....	\$ 10,205,366
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent.....	164,732
Dominion notes }.....	20,061,719
Provincial notes }.....	39,534
Miscellaneous (interest varying).....	1,542,788
<hr/>	
	*\$ 308,348,024
<hr/>	
Interest is therefore payable at the rate of—	
6 per cent on.....	\$ 1,400,852
5 “.....	24,821,917
4 “.....	147,092,924
3½ “.....	69,431,304
3 “.....	41,523,650
<hr/>	
In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of—	
7 per cent on.....	\$ 873,200
6 “.....	38,209,203
5 “.....	32,015,207
4 “.....	681,333
<hr/>	

1426. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \$3,113,700 in 1867 to \$20,061,719 in 1894. (For particulars of circulation see chapter on “Banks and Savings Banks.”) The fixed charges, *i. e.*, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1894 had been reduced to 46 per cent.

\*Including temporary loan of \$2,433,333.



The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal by which all the Dominion business in London is attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.

1427. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868. ....	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869. ....	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870. ....	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871. ....	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872. ....	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873. ....	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874. ....	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875. ....	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876. ....	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877. ....	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878. ....	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879. ....	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880. ....	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881. ....	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882. ....	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
1883. ....	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
1884. ....	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
1885. ....	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
1886. ....	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
1887. ....	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
1888. ....	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90
1889. ....	60 75	10 60	50 15	2 14	0 28	1 86
1890. ....	59 74	10 14	49 60	2 02	0 23	1 79
1891. ....	59 85	10 75	49 10	1 98	0 22	1 76
1892. ....	60 28	11 06	49 22	1 99	0 22	1 77
1893. ....	60 48	11 77	48 71	1 98	0 23	1 74
1894. ....	61 41	12 38	49 03	2 03	0 24	1 79

There was an increase of 93 cents per head in the gross debt and of 61 cents per head in the net debt, and in the gross and net interest 5 and 5 cents respectively per head, as compared with 1893. The rate of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, and while the amount of net debt per head has increased 118 per cent, the amount of net interest paid has only increased 38 per cent.

1428. From these statements it is seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces—which were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which were themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public improvements—the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of railways, canals and other public works of importance, calculated to aid in the development of the

country ; and it is for these reasons that the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, are on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated mainly for war purposes.

1429. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian loans since Confederation :—

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate.	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£ s. d.	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed . . .	+1,500,000	4	30			2,083,049	4·12
1869 " unguaranteed . . .	+ 500,000	5	35		105 12 11½		
1873 " guaranteed . . .	+1,500,000	4	30				
Rupert's Land " . . .	+ 300,000	4	31		104 7 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874 . . .	+4,000,000	4	30	90	90 3 3	3,546,233	4·87
" 1875 guaranteed . . .	+1,500,000	4	35				
" 1875 unguaranteed . . .	+1,000,000	4	30		99 1 8	2,434,221	4·16
" 1876 . . .	+2,500,000	4	30	91	91 0 0	2,217,877	4·75
" 1878 . . .	+1,500,000	4	35	96½			
" 1878 . . .	+1,500,000	4	30		96 11 9	2,861,049	4·30
" 1879 . . .	+3,000,000	4	29	95	95 11 0½	2,804,805	4·50
" 1884 . . .	+5,000,000	3½	*25	91.	91 2 2	4,459,436	4·23
" 1885 . . .	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101 1 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced . . .	+6,443,136	4	24½			6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888 . . .	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95 1 0	3,734,497	3·27
" 1892 . . .	2,250,000	3	46	91	92 0 10½	2,024,583	3·43
" 1894 . . .	2,500,000	3	44	95	97 9 2	2,430,972	3·16

\* Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

† Sinking fund of ½ per cent. ‡ Sinking fund of 1 per cent.

1430. The last loan floated was in October, 1894. It was a three per cent loan for £2,500,000. The number of tenderers was 566 ; total amount of tenders £11,294,222 ; highest and lowest prices, £99 12s. 6d. and £95 ; average price, £97 9s. 2d. Both in point of number of tenderers, of amounts tendered and of value received, this loan surpassed any previous issue placed by the Dominion upon the London market.

This loan was asked for the purpose of paying off floating and maturing debt of the Dominion and for amount required for deepening and enlarging the Canals.

The loans of 1869 and 1873, and the guaranteed portion of the loan of 1875 had sinking funds of 1 per cent attached to them. The other loans having sinking funds of ½ per cent, excepting the loans of 1885, 1888, 1892 and 1894, which have no sinking funds.

1431. T. Lloyd, the chief writer for the London (Eng.) *Statist*, affirms that "no better means of ascertaining what a country can pay in the shape of interest to outside creditors exists than can be found in the exports of the country. No independent country can pay its creditors more than one-third of the value of its exports. After it pays more than one-third it has reached the danger point. The capacity of the people will be strained."

During the last three years the exports of Canada have amounted to an average of \$117,000,000 a year. One-third of which is \$39,000,000.

It has been estimated that the outside indebtedness of Canada, Federal, Provincial, railways, municipalities and other debts upon which interest is paid, causes an outgo of from \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year. Taking the latter figure, there is still a margin of \$14,000,000. We have drawn to the limit by 64 per cent and have 36 per cent yet to the good to come and go on.

1432. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1894	3,241,950,897	83 60	7·31
Malta .....	1893	385,284	2 29	0·27
Asia—				
India.....	1893	1,084,078,649	4 90	2·47
Ceylon.....	1893	13,228,476	4 16	2·63
Hong Kong.....	1893	1,946,667	8 15	0·92
Africa—				
Mauritius .....	1893	6,677,797	17 96	1·69
Natal .....	1893	34,895,723	64 15	6·70
Cape of Good Hope.....	1893	130,421,206	78 57	5·39
Sierra Leone.....	1893	243,333	1 92	0·54
America—				
Canada.....	1894	246,183,029	49 03	6·76
Newfoundland.....	1893	8,370,209	42 28	4·71
Bermuda.....	1893	85,653	5 52	0·50
British Honduras.....	1893	172,562	5 49	1·01
British Guiana.....	1893	4,287,125	15 80	1·46
West Indies—				
Bahamas.....	1893	535,947	10 96	2·00
Jamaica .....	1893	8,138,522	12 14	1·94
Windward Islands .....	1893	1,492,325	4 31	0·99
Leeward Islands .....	1893	591,646	5 81	0·89
Trinidad .....	1893	2,903,551	13 48	1·17
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1893	288,734,627	236 01	6·25
Victoria .....	1893	223,720,613	190 56	6·61
South Australia.....	1893	108,816,418	313 71	8·17
Western Australia .....	1893	13,982,406	214 90	5·03
Queensland .....	1893	149,112,399	344 93	9·17
Tasmania .....	1893	37,208,606	240 95	10·81
New Zealand.....	1893	189,189,190	281 42	8·82
South Seas—				
Fiji.....	1893	1,166,453	9 51	3·12
Total .....		5,798,519,313	20 95	5·21

The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,798,519,313, of which Great Britain owes 55·9 per cent; India, 18·7 per cent; the Australasian colonies, 17·4 per cent, and Canada, 4·2 per cent.

The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$23,790,939 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1894 it would have taken about six and three-fourth years.

The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the state, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country but only indirectly so to the state revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

1433. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :—

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBTS.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary .....	1892	2,960,208,400	69 22	7·35
Belgium .....	1892	450,624,133	72 74	6·67
Denmark .....	1891	50,452,733	21 94	3·34
France .....	1893	5,959,289,400	155 42	9·54
German Empire .....	1892	439,971,000	8 90	1 44
Greece .....	1893	116,400,933	53 22	6·63
Italy .....	1893	2,293,733,000	75 11	6·79
Netherlands .....	1894	452,648,667	97 93	8·59
Norway and Sweden .....	1893	107,996,200	15 86	2·38
Portugal .....	1893	576,748,667	133 92	11·43
Roumania .....	1893	200,993,333	34 65	5·73
Russia .....	1893	2,766,305,800	23 53	5·86
Spain .....	1893	1,201,205,267	68 38	7·92
Switzerland .....	1893	12,483,000	4 26	0·85
Turkey .....	1892	526,670,667	18 98	5·85
Asia—				
Japan .....	1892	205,383,067	5 04	3·75
Africa—				
Egypt .....	1893	513,949,200	75 39	10·19
Tunis .....	1884	27,749,733	18 49	5 47
America—				
Argentine Republic .....	1893	322,883,918	71 26	2·74
Brazil .....	1893	670,368,733	46 59	5·89
Chili .....	1892	80,791,533	28 18	4·11
Mexico .....	1892	179,307,467	15 41	4·38
Peru .....	1888	59,000,000	87 15	49·46
United States .....	1894	1,632,253,637	23 93	4·37
Uruguay .....	1892	104,072,739	134 78	7·41



The external debt of China is estimated at \$43,800,000, not including recent loan by France under the guarantee of Russia.

1434. The public debt of France is the largest in the world. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt only, exclusive of the debts of the several states, which amounted in 1890-91 to about \$2,344,336,000. There are, however, considerable investments and a large amount of Government property held as a set-off both against the federal and state debts. The invalid fund amounts to 470,000,000 marks. The war treasure fund, 120,000,000 marks, is held in gold, bearing no interest. Next to that of France, the public debt of the United Kingdom is the largest, followed by those of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, the United States, Spain and British India, in the order named. The united debt of Germany amounts to \$607,832,533, with assets, bringing the net debt below \$400,000,000, and would place that country fourth in the above list, between Austria-Hungary and Russia, while the united debt of Australasia, amounting to \$1,010,764,259, places those colonies immediately following British India. In proportion to population, France, Uruguay and Portugal are the most heavily indebted countries in the above table, being, however, far exceeded by the Australasian colonies. In proportion to revenue, however, Peru would appear to be in almost a hopeless financial plight, as it requires nearly fifty years of its revenue to redeem its debt, while its unpaid interest alone amounts to more than \$111,000,000. Portugal, France and Egypt would appear to have the next heaviest indebtedness in proportion to revenue. Of all countries Switzerland has about the lightest burden of debt, as only one year's revenue would be required to redeem it, while the value of its state property, or so-called "Federal Fortune," amounts to over seven millions more than its liabilities. The debt of the United States showed an increase of \$86,267,951 on the 30th June, 1894, as compared with the same date in 1893. Since the date to which the amount has been made up, it has been increased by \$50,000,000 of a new loan, rendered necessary by the decrease in current receipts.

1435. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service of Canada, coming within the scope of the Act, as have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency.

These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of 2 per cent per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than that from which the officer retired.

1436. The Superannuation Act was brought into force in 1871. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures in account of the fund from the beginning:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1871-94.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1871.....	49,470	12,880
1872.....	53,213	38,842
1873.....	54,757	53,026
1874.....	34,620	64,442
1875.....	36,678	77,298
1876.....	38,476	101,627
1877.....	40,890	104,826
1878.....	41,856	106,588
1879.....	41,959	113,531
1880.....	43,531	127,792
1881.....	44,995	147,362
1882.....	46,426	160,319
1883.....	46,372	186,236
1884.....	51,882	192,692
1885.....	52,701	203,636
1886.....	57,075	200,655
1887.....	62,600	202,285
1888.....	62,967	212,473
1889.....	63,031	218,933
1890.....	61,513	241,764
1891.....	62,824	241,110
1892.....	63,862	253,670
1893.....	64,433	263,710
1894.....	63,974	262,302

Upon the question of the wide divergence between the receipts and expenditures, the Civil Service Commission of 1892, said: "Your commissioners are of opinion that much misapprehension exists in the public mind in connection with this expenditure, especially as regards those officers who have been retired on account of abolition of office or to promote efficiency and economy. It will be found in many cases of persons so retired that the superannuation was entirely for the benefit of the State and resulted in real economy, although the allowance paid is charged to superannuation and swells the expenditure under that head, to that extent."

The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1894 was \$262,302, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES, 1894.

DEPARTMENT.	Number.
Department of Customs. . . . .	163
“ Inland Revenue. . . . .	31
“ Marine and Fisheries. . . . .	68
“ Public Works. . . . .	113
“ Post Office. . . . .	105
“ Finance. . . . .	21
“ Agriculture. . . . .	22
“ Justice. . . . .	10
“ Secretary of State. . . . .	4
“ Militia. . . . .	3
“ Railways and Canals. . . . .	9
“ Interior. . . . .	27
“ Indian Affairs. . . . .	6
Queen's Privy Council. . . . .	5
House of Commons. . . . .	7
Senate. . . . .	1
Governor General's Secretary's Office. . . . .	1
Library of Parliament. . . . .	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng. . . . .	1
Total. . . . .	598

Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

1437. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted, in accordance with various Acts of Parliament, to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1894 was \$86,927, being \$3,382 less than in the preceding year.

The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during 1894 was no less than \$141,177,285.

1438. Great Britain finds in her colonies spheres for investment of money which are becoming yearly more important. In the *Statist*, 19th January, 1895, T. Lloyd estimates that the investments of Great Britain in foreign countries and the colonies amount to approximately £3,000,000,000 sterling on which returns amount to £140,000,000.

Of this immense sum (14,600 million dollars) which British investors have invested in the different countries of the world, about \$2,500,000,000, or over 17 per cent, represent their loans to the various governments of the colonies of the United Kingdom. This sum is not far short of the British national debt and is considerably more than one-half of the railway capital of the United Kingdom.

## DEBTS OF BRITISH COLONIES DUE IN GREAT BRITAIN, WITH DEBT PER CAPITA FOR EACH.

COLONY.	Total Debt.	Debt per head.
	\$	\$ cts.
India, including Borneo.....	1,063,006,553	4 83
Ceylon.....	12,254,267	4 07
Hong-Kong.....	973,333	4 62
New South Wales.....	238,161,527	204 38
Victoria.....	217,840,273	188 17
South Australia.....	107,567,933	319 14
Western Australia.....	11,013,267	187 71
Tasmania.....	34,022,867	222 64
New Zealand.....	183,361,400	282 01
Queensland.....	143,357,400	340 47
Fiji.....	1,202,067	9 57
Natal.....	34,553,333	63 50
Cape of Good Hope.....	120,936,667	79 16
Mauritius.....	3,494,267	100 61
Sierra Leone.....	282,267	3 79
Bermuda.....	37,084	2 35
British Honduras.....	85,653	2 72
British Guiana.....	3,747,333	13 50
Canada Government—Federal.....	201,615,500	40 63
“ “ Provincial.....	27,691,333	5 72
Newfoundland.....	5,236,533	26 46
Bahamas.....	403,933	8 52
Jamaica.....	8,166,267	12 59
St. Kitts, Anguilla and Nevis.....	101,713	2 23
Antigua.....	127,507	3 49
Dominica.....	203,913	7 59
St. Lucia.....	1,137,340	25 12
St. Vincent.....	59,714	1 46
Barbados.....	146,487	0 77
Granada.....	462,333	7 69
Montserrat.....	18,493	1 58
Malta.....	384,467	2 31

These amounts do not include the sum of £10,000,000, last loan to India, nor the last loan to the Province of Quebec.

1439. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces :—

## PROVINCIAL DEBTS.

PROVINCES.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	*Other Assets.	Net Debt, including Col. 3.	Debt per Head.
1894.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	30,215,272	2,549,214	11,370,400	16,295,658	10 63
Nova Scotia.....	3,167,493	1,056,289	301,893	1,809,311	3 99
New Brunswick.....	2,821,484	531,186	37,468	2,252,830	7 01
Manitoba.....	4,656,920	3,707,196	†3,388,037	..	..
British Columbia.....	3,904,807	583,021	923,018	2,398,768	19 55
P. E. Island.....	Not given.	..	..	..	..

\* Not including public buildings.

† Including buildings and lands.



1440. The following details have been furnished by the respective Governments :—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Gross Debt.	Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	*Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	98,718	*259,337	336,846	596,183
1883.....	1,362,237	1,052,467	574,749	1,627,217
1884.....	1,014,744	1,052,346	444,430	1,496,775
1885.....	1,137,878	1,057,693	399,707	1,457,400
1886.....	1,162,162	1,057,614	399,225	1,456,838
1887.....	1,190,245	1,057,410	425,562	1,482,972
1888.....	1,431,575	1,057,322	409,649	1,466,971
1889.....	1,899,662	1,056,472	403,952	1,460,424
1890.....	2,642,519	1,056,448	644,886	1,701,334
1891.....	2,990,402	1,056,329	576,045	1,632,374
1892.....	3,133,761	1,056,289	450,330	1,506,619
1893.....	3,142,922	1,056,289	413,122	1,469,411
1894.....	3,167,493	1,056,289	301,893	1,358,182

\* This included a sum of \$253,066.67 which was deposited by Baring Brothers in connection with a railway project. This amount was afterwards repaid by the Local Government to Barings by an issue of debentures, and the deposit was allowed to remain in the debt account.

† Not including public buildings.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Gross Debt.	Assets, Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	*Other Assets.	Total Assets
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	1,228,413			
1883.....	1,268,272			
1884.....	1,471,146	713,449		713,449
1885.....	1,696,918	638,449		638,449
1886.....	1,911,488	638,449		638,449
1887.....	1,999,735	596,449		596,449
1888.....	2,106,200	551,449	13,786	565,236
1889.....	2,159,749	531,449	8,000	539,449
1890.....	2,268,494	531,186	46,244	577,429
1891.....	2,484,560	531,186	59,283	590,468
1892.....	2,729,517	531,186	30,102	561,288
1893.....	2,752,297	531,186	37,547	568,733
1894.....	2,821,484	531,186	37,468	568,654

\* Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings about \$370,000. Crown Lands, about 7,000,000 acres at \$1 per acre.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR.	Gross Debt.	ASSETS.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Other, not including Buildings and Land.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ending December 31st, 1882 ...	108,151	243,061	.....	243,061
“ “ “ 1883. ....	83,456	243,061	74,983	318,043
“ “ “ 1884. ....	124,034	348,493	87,228	435,721
Half year ending June 30th, 1885. ....	186,850	203,886	63,584	267,470
Year ending June 30th, 1886. ....	1,497,620	3,707,196	1,386,703	5,093,899
“ “ “ 1887. ....	2,229,106	3,707,196	2,136,149	5,843,345
“ “ “ 1888. ....	3,163,982	3,707,196	2,757,454	6,464,651
Half year ending December 31st, 1888	3,514,389	3,707,196	2,641,601	6,348,797
Year ending December 31st, 1889. ....	3,544,301	3,707,196	3,143,273	6,850,470
“ “ “ 1890. ....	3,572,713	3,707,196	3,074,688	6,781,885
“ “ “ 1891. ....	3,583,816	3,707,196	3,038,727	6,745,924
“ “ “ 1892. ....	3,618,637	3,707,196	2,710,768	6,417,965
“ “ “ 1893. ....	4,398,259	3,707,196	3,232,340	6,939,537
“ “ “ 1894. ....	4,656,920	3,707,196	3,388,037	7,095,233

The province owns buildings (not including buildings such as court-houses and jails, which are owned by the various judicial districts or municipal organizations of the province, and which are worth \$150,000), and the lots on which they are located, valued at about \$650,000, and has swamp lands, reclaimed marsh lands, &c., worth upwards of a million dollars.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debts.	ASSETS.			
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Dominion Government Railway Subsidies.	* Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882. ....	15,549,613	.....	.....	8,725,943	8,725,943
1883. ....	16,920,460	.....	.....	8,724,263	8,724,263
1884. ....	18,895,575	2,549,213	2,394,000	8,942,423	13,885,637
1885. ....	18,871,593	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,890,190	13,833,404
1886. ....	19,068,023	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,891,459	13,834,672
1887. ....	19,456,379	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,902,703	13,845,916
1888. ....	21,799,360	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,893,703	13,836,916
1889. ....	23,945,663	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,920,071	13,863,284
1890. ....	23,626,714	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,927,168	13,870,382
1891. ....	25,842,148	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,972,100	13,915,314
1892. ....	28,731,263	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,960,779	13,903,993
1893. ....	28,574,213	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,958,810	13,902,024
1894. ....	30,215,272	2,549,214	2,394,000	8,976,400	13,919,614

\* Not including public buildings.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	ASSETS.		
		Dominion Government Debt Allowance.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	800,566	499,913	116,653	616,566
1883.....	961,778	499,913	133,263	633,176
1884.....	770,812	499,913	272,895	772,808
1885.....	800,258	583,021	267,000	850,021
1886.....	976,911	583,021	206,808	789,829
1887.....	1,157,001	583,021	214,144	797,165
1888.....	1,780,125	583,021	699,972	1,282,993
1889.....	1,772,871	583,021	583,230	1,166,251
1890.....	1,797,820	583,021	542,293	1,125,314
1891.....	1,843,154	583,021	558,715	1,141,736
1892.....	2,876,036	583,021	1,259,403	1,842,424
1893.....	3,187,456	583,021	909,713	1,492,734
1894.....	3,904,807	583,021	923,018	1,506,039

Not including public buildings. Value of public buildings and grounds, in British Columbia, \$1,425,000.

1445. The following is the statement forwarded to this office in response to a request for the statement of the debt and assets of the Province of Ontario:—

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Railway Liabilities payable in the Future, extending over 39 years.	Surplus of assets over Liabilities presently payable.
	\$	\$
1882.....	2,813,123	4,825,586
1883.....	2,862,144	4,384,241
1884.....	2,709,942	6,859,666
1885.....	2,477,326	6,766,090
1886.....	2,229,344	6,680,339
1887.....	1,981,362	6,665,352
1888.....	1,733,379	6,734,649
1889.....	1,485,397	6,427,252
1890.....	1,404,620	5,809,995
1891.....	1,376,312	5,285,515
1892.....	1,401,598	5,888,758
1893.....	1,312,149	6,133,480
1894.....	1,556,410	5,269,841

1446. The following statements relate to cities and towns of the Dominion and are the result of a special inquiry made by the Statistical Branch.

This inquiry is part of a general investigation into the municipal indebtedness of the several provinces of the Dominion, instituted during the year by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, but by no means completed. The Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec publish returns from time to time. But examination showed that these are imperfect, especially the returns made public respecting the Province of Quebec. Special inquiries regarding the other provinces were made and considerable information collected, which, when thoroughly sifted, will enable us to give a full statement of the municipal indebtedness of the counties, parishes, and other municipalities of the Dominion. An estimate of this indebtedness, based upon the information obtained, gives the total municipal debt of Canada in the neighbourhood of \$100,000,000.

In the Province of Ontario complete returns from 43 cities, towns and incorporated villages give a population of over 470,000, with liabilities of \$38,500,000.

The returns recently published by the Ontario Government give the total liabilities of all the municipalities of the province, including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages, for the year 1890, at \$49,108,171. The assets, including taxes in arrears, rates due from other municipalities, &c., are given at \$52,888,939.



# ONTARIO. ARMPRIOR.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887.	2,490	* 9,207	444,863	No returns.	56,300	No returns.	501,163	.....
1888.	2,758	*11,657	475,780	"	84,335	"	560,715	.....
1889.	2,833	*11,714	490,175	"	78,600	"	568,775	.....
1890.	3,041	*12,000	505,005	"	71,919	"	577,174	.....
1891.	3,116	* 1,200	541,460	"	71,650	"	613,110	.....
1892.	3,217	* 1,257	554,890	"	70,850	"	625,740	.....
1893.	3,253	+42,529	574,025	"	71,925	"	645,950	.....
1894.	3,545	+40,766	582,865	"	72,150	"	655,015	.....

\* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. + Average rate of interest paid, 4 per cent. NOTE.—No returns from 1868 to 1886, inclusive.

## BARRIE.

		*10,000	Not valued separately.	Not valued separately.	\$			
1868.	2,598		"	"	.....	564,842	.....	.....
1869.	2,957		"	"	.....	583,229	.....	.....
1870.	2,798	*30,000	"	"	.....	659,074	.....	.....
1871.	2,938	* 8,000	"	"	.....	717,008	.....	.....
1872.	3,224		"	"	.....	820,463	.....	.....
1873.	3,793		"	"	.....	863,248	.....	.....
1874.	4,000		"	"	.....	948,838	.....	.....
1875.	4,169		"	"	.....	1,225,558	.....	.....
1876.	4,857	*18,000	"	"	.....	1,237,135	.....	.....
1877.	4,238	*10,500	"	"	.....	1,241,530	.....	.....
1878.	4,515	* 6,000	"	"	.....	1,249,152	.....	.....
1879.	4,802		"	"	.....	1,217,802	.....	.....
1880.	4,818	* 3,600	"	"	.....	1,319,728	.....	.....
1881.	4,611		"	"	.....	1,319,728	.....	.....
1882.	4,536		"	"	.....	1,731,770	.....	.....



[illegible]

\* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.    † Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.    § Value of buildings included in lands.    ‡ Including income.    ¶ Built in 1886.    \*\* Rate of interest, 6 per cent.    † Including buildings.

## BOWMANVILLE.

	2,917	\$ 50,000	\$ 577,889	100,300	778,139
No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.
1868.	2,917	*50,000	\$ 577,889	100,300	778,139
1869.	No returns.	*50,000	No returns.	No returns.	697,586
1870.	3,030	*50,000	\$543,639	93,305*	636,944
1871.	3,115	*50,000	\$556,779	99,470	656,249
1872.	3,199	*50,000	\$556,323	97,360	653,083
1873.	3,270	*50,000	\$618,118	112,740	730,858
1874.	3,236	*49,000	\$770,478	270,426	997,724
1875.	3,367	+63,916	\$758,122	204,127	962,247
1876.	3,285	+62,458	\$863,309	189,755	1,033,064
1877.	3,243	+60,600	\$873,478	179,177	1,052,655
1878.	3,155	+58,942	\$798,782	179,970	971,752
1879.	3,237	+57,284	\$869,674	158,540	1,028,314
1880.	3,255	+60,477	\$832,404	172,120	1,004,524
1881.	3,466	+63,990	\$838,205	168,677	1,006,882
1882.	3,567	+61,211	\$877,715	173,715	1,051,430

## BOWMANVILLE—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
1883.	3,618	\$57,153	\$897,105	No returns..	\$	\$	\$	\$
1884.	3,695	+55,498	\$904,580	"	179,902	No returns..	1,077,007	..
1885.	3,583	+54,438	\$913,065	"	177,654*	"	1,082,234	..
1886.	3,689	+46,804	\$913,115	"	159,959	"	1,073,024	..
1887.	3,757	+52,164	\$948,880	"	138,909	"	1,052,024	..
1888.	3,763	+62,890	\$962,765	"	144,709	"	1,093,589	..
1889.	3,664	+66,923	\$1,002,245	"	136,999	"	1,099,764	..
1890.	3,810	+72,149	\$1,025,055	"	128,030	"	1,130,275	..
1891.	3,338	+69,379	\$1,052,815	"	130,180	"	1,155,235	..
1892.	3,170	+66,025	\$1,031,680	"	121,950	"	1,164,765	..
1893.	3,083	+63,305	\$1,022,450	"	118,050	"	1,149,730	..
1894.	3,034	+66,025	\$1,004,210	"	137,650	"	1,160,100	..
				"	124,660	"	1,128,870	..

\* Average rate of interest paid, 8 per cent. + Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. § Including buildings.

## BRANTFORD.

YEAR.	POPULATION	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.	7,730	*193,693	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	1,937,120	.....	.....
1869.	7,060	*193,693	"	"	"	"	1,968,560	.....	.....
1870.	7,238	*193,693	"	"	"	"	1,986,780	18,500	.....
1871.	7,878	*193,693	"	"	"	"	2,286,540	.....	.....
1872.	8,435	*193,693	"	"	"	"	2,655,030	.....	.....
1873.	7,990	*193,693	"	"	"	"	2,775,730	.....	.....
1874.	8,595	*193,693	"	"	"	"	2,856,784	.....	.....
1875.	9,245	*213,693	"	"	"	"	3,100,130	.....	.....
1876.	9,424	*213,693	"	"	"	"	3,207,070	.....	.....
1877.	10,631	*213,693	2,796,480	"	1562,130	"	3,358,610	.....	.....
1878.	10,792	*213,693	2,891,050	"	598,080	"	3,489,130	.....	.....
1879.	10,587	*258,693	2,927,150	"	550,680	"	3,477,830	.....	.....



1880.	10,688	*258,693	2,976,130	551,330	“	3,527,460	“
1881.	10,555	*258,693	2,987,320	643,170	“	3,630,490	“
1882.	10,865	*258,693	3,048,910	652,290	“	3,700,200	“
1883.	10,976	*258,693	3,173,540	662,700	“	3,788,240	“
1884.	9,727	*258,693	3,258,150	702,800	“	3,960,950	“
1885.	11,833	*258,693	3,452,730	769,430	“	4,222,260	“
1886.	12,167	*258,693	3,642,190	656,600	“	4,398,790	“
1887.	12,570	*258,693	3,842,990	807,050	“	4,649,890	“
1888.	13,054	+243,561	4,025,880	962,380	“	4,988,260	“
1889.	13,384	+484,843	4,276,530	896,100	“	5,172,630	“
1890.	14,280	+494,777	4,463,430	965,560	“	5,429,090	“
1891.	14,280	+663,105	5,028,700	957,210	“	5,985,910	“
1892.	15,451	+663,967	5,450,040	989,490	“	6,439,530	“
1893.	15,273	No return	2,524,110	878,550	1,323,800	6,400,940	225,000
1894.	15,454	+603,674	2,404,070	855,350	1,677,850	6,408,260	“
1895.	15,677	“	1,924,630	742,246	1,708,650	6,300,641	“

\* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. † Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent. ‡ Average rate of interest paid, 4½ per cent. § Value of buildings included in lands. || Including income.

## BROCKVILLE.

1874.	6,054	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	1,656,061	“	“
1875.	6,170	“	“	“	1,960,797	“	“
1876.	6,496	7,500	“	“	2,107,485	“	“
1877.	6,868	“	“	“	2,115,715	“	“
1878.	6,941	25,000	“	“	2,089,185	“	“
1879.	7,467	“	“	“	2,111,590	“	“
1880.	7,441	“	“	“	2,065,110	“	“
1881.	7,473	“	“	“	2,085,060	“	“
1882.	7,504	“	“	“	2,037,950	“	“
1883.	7,929	16,000	“	“	2,063,460	“	“
1884.	8,439	“	“	“	2,134,975	“	“
1885.	8,589	36,000	“	“	2,990,234	“	“
1886.	8,294	“	“	“	3,093,529	“	“
1887.	8,257	13,000	“	“	3,228,410	“	“
1888.	8,593	75,804	2,958,314	+451,850	3,410,164	“	“
1889.	8,826	“	2,996,874	+472,579	3,469,453	“	“
1890.	8,887	“	3,052,366	+468,933	3,521,319	“	“
1891.	8,834	“	3,094,444	+465,928	3,500,372	“	“
1892.	8,489	“	3,048,444	+442,328	3,490,772	“	“
1893.	7,961	454,527	3,100,425	531,620	3,492,043	“	“

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Including income.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1884 by a private company and purchased by the corporation in 1894 at a cost of \$150,000. Interest on the debentures 4½ per cent. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1876 and 1878, 6 per cent; 1883, 1885 and 1887, 5 per cent; 1888, 6 per cent.

## CHATHAM.

Year.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
1868.....	4,046	\$ 100,000	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	\$ 936,552	\$ .....
1869.....	4,803	100,000	"	"	"	"	886,245	"
1870.....	5,100	100,000	"	"	"	"	861,025	"
1871.....	5,589	100,000	"	"	"	"	1,159,890	"
1872.....	5,622	100,000	"	"	"	"	998,727	"
1873.....	6,081	100,000	"	"	"	"	1,046,106	"
1874.....	6,521	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,124,161	"
1875.....	6,802	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,211,325	"
1876.....	7,057	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,273,042	"
1877.....	6,989	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,184,777	"
1878.....	7,325	*103,000	"	"	"	"	1,141,425	"
1879.....	7,262	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,779,169	"
1880.....	7,572	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,761,464	"
1881.....	7,592	*103,000	"	"	"	"	2,804,182	"
1882.....	7,739	*123,000	"	"	"	"	2,836,835	"
1883.....	7,950	*136,000	"	"	"	"	2,913,405	"
1884.....	8,979	+160,000	"	"	"	"	2,953,925	"
1885.....	8,152	+190,000	"	"	"	"	3,148,551	"
1886.....	8,457	+200,000	"	"	"	"	3,380,830	"
1887.....	8,342	+200,000	"	"	"	"	3,367,467	"
1888.....	8,329	+218,503	"	"	"	300,000	3,335,514	"
1889.....	8,278	*329,733	3,109,883	"	244,700	No returns.	3,354,583	"
1890.....	8,757	*311,657	3,228,907	"	275,350	"	3,504,257	200,000
1891.....	8,704	*323,148	3,267,202	"	257,150	"	3,524,352	"
1892.....	8,585	*324,162	3,252,187	"	257,650	"	3,509,837	"
1893.....	8,631	\$314,000	3,242,402	"	223,300	"	3,463,702	"
1894.....	8,713	299,911	3,261,504	"	231,700	**	3,493,204	"

\* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent. + Average rate of interest paid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. † Average rate of interest paid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.  
 \$ Average rate of interest paid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. || Average rate of interest paid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ¶ Value of buildings included in lands. \*\* Exempted properties not assessed.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1889-90 and owned by Chatham Waterworks Co.

## CLINTON.

	Not given ..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..
1868.....	1,601	"	"	"	"	206,098
1869.....	1,654	"	"	"	"	197,024
1870.....	1,542	"	"	"	"	216,262
1871.....	1,887	"	"	"	"	246,424
1872.....	1,928	"	"	"	"	399,057
1873.....	1,954	"	"	"	"	468,651
1874.....	2,241	"	"	"	"	497,266
1875.....	2,386	"	"	"	"	457,500
1876.....	2,581	"	"	"	"	495,960
1877.....	2,539	"	"	"	"	527,140
1878.....	2,592	"	"	"	"	555,180
1879.....	2,457	"	"	"	"	538,545
1880.....	2,372	"	"	"	"	524,311
1881.....	2,618	"	"	"	"	506,220
1882.....	2,502	"	"	"	"	518,645
1883.....	2,501	"	"	"	"	535,360
1884.....	2,659	"	"	"	"	539,700
1885.....	2,258	"	"	"	"	554,750
1886.....	2,735	"	"	"	"	583,570
1887.....	2,805	"	"	"	"	593,410
1888.....	3,022	"	"	"	"	618,545
1889.....	2,785	"	"	"	"	627,860
1890.....	2,508	"	"	"	"	621,445
1891.....	2,421	"	"	"	"	627,500
1892.....	2,370	"	"	"	"	610,465
1893.....	2,428	"	"	"	"	607,595
1894.....	2,419	"	"	"	"	602,840

\* Value of Buildings included in Lands.

## COBOURG.

	Not given ..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..
1868.....	4,250	"	"	"	"	1,285,872
1869.....	4,463	"	"	"	"	1,799,315
1870.....	4,316	"	"	"	"	1,582,350
1871.....	4,187	"	"	"	"	1,451,852
1872.....	4,170	"	"	"	"	1,423,853
1873.....	4,182	"	"	"	"	1,729,874
1874.....	4,694	"	"	"	"	1,383,199

## COBBOURG—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.
		\$	\$	£	\$	\$	£	£
1875.....	4,860	328,742	1,200,831	*	171,500	35,000	1,420,131	.....
1876.....	5,019	328,742	1,299,143	*	210,975	35,000	1,588,198	.....
1877.....	5,278	335,233	1,313,033	*	173,500	33,000	1,553,683	.....
1878.....	5,177	335,233	1,332,261	*	159,150	43,000	1,556,041	.....
1879.....	5,178	335,733	1,321,581	*	137,850	65,000	1,510,231	.....
1880.....	5,118	335,733	1,334,861	*	123,550	85,000	1,507,801	.....
1881.....	5,084	335,783	1,329,420	*	125,485	85,000	1,512,605	.....
1882.....	5,210	335,783	1,370,611	*	127,805	94,200	1,551,881	.....
1883.....	5,313	357,217	1,371,941	*	191,400	94,200	1,573,340	.....
1884.....	5,100	334,569	1,394,636	*	154,305	114,200	1,621,571	.....
1885.....	5,007	334,569	1,381,171	*	203,150	114,200	1,585,361	.....
1886.....	4,940	281,813	1,406,716	*	124,900	116,700	1,603,516	.....
1887.....	4,759	236,871	1,395,087	*	123,725	116,700	1,590,562	.....
1888.....	5,084	236,871	1,376,137	*	120,900	116,700	1,562,697	.....
1889.....	4,740	236,871	1,379,137	*	120,200	116,700	1,541,937	100,000
1890.....	4,801	236,871	1,366,117	*	120,050	116,700	1,536,307	.....
1891.....	4,694	216,871	1,367,364	*	110,650	116,700	1,541,284	.....
1892.....	4,609	216,871	1,364,885	*	106,000	116,700	1,525,385	.....
1893.....	4,359	208,000	1,363,605	*	101,800	116,700	1,499,805	.....
1894.....	4,312	205,591	1,362,853	*	123,100	116,700	1,485,953	.....

\* Value of Buildings included in Lands.

NOTE.—Waterworks built in 1889. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6½ per cent. Average rate of interest for the year 1894 is 5.47 per cent.

## COLLINGWOOD.

1868.....	1,680	No returns..	283,695	+	31,810	No returns..	315,505	.....	.....
1869.....	1,854	"	283,040	+	33,690	"	316,739	.....	.....
1870.....	2,143	"	390,510	+	36,751	"	427,261	.....	.....
1871.....	2,136	"	407,764	+	35,135	"	442,899	.....	.....



1872.	2,889	..	524,075	+	31,125	..	555,200	..
1873.	3,155	..	606,565	+	71,061	..	768,226	..
1874.	3,543	..	705,508	+	51,460	..	816,968	..
1875.	3,715	..	814,474	+	59,262	..	873,736	..
1876.	3,659	..	837,433	+	40,360	..	877,793	..
1877.	3,596	..	825,829	+	36,307	..	862,130	..
1878.	3,583	..	872,947	+	37,690	..	910,637	..
1879.	4,094	..	892,960	+	40,315	..	933,275	..
1880.	4,315	..	931,913	+	45,525	..	977,438	..
1881.	4,134	..	947,583	+	40,950	75,190	988,533	..
1882.	4,762	..	978,178	+	41,800	77,190	1,019,978	..
1883.	5,111	..	1,021,237	+	47,623	77,940	1,068,860	..
1884.	5,297	..	1,083,678	+	48,100	78,340	1,131,778	..
1885.	5,386	..	1,099,136	+	48,500	101,465	1,147,586	..
1886.	5,036	..	1,149,354	+	88,500	104,915	1,237,854	..
1887.	4,696	87,500	1,134,977	+	57,950	121,215	1,192,927	..
1888.	5,114	84,095	1,154,126	+	61,780	124,315	1,215,906	..
1889.	5,054	164,145	1,158,133	+	66,640	133,715	1,224,773	..
1890.	5,050	185,279	1,192,181	+	58,150	166,385	1,250,331	..
1891.	5,008	184,917	1,216,436	+	77,400	170,425	1,293,836	75,000
1892.	5,089	184,986	1,206,833	+	66,150	176,425	1,272,983	..
1893.	5,006	185,137	1,226,526	+	59,075	176,975	1,285,601	..
1894.	5,166	*	1,361,741	+	60,200	181,125	1,421,941	..

\*The net debt is for 1893 as 1894 amount be given until end of year. † Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1891. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

## CORNWALL.

1868.	1,517	Not given	331,660	*	71,790	No returns	403,450	..
1869.	1,886	..	334,285	*	493,358	..	427,643	..
1870.	1,781	..	367,768	*	461,525	..	429,293	..
1871.	1,669	..	356,335	*	499,575	..	455,910	..
1872.	1,828	..	381,035	*	488,350	..	469,385	..
1873.	2,376	..	465,970	*	493,100	..	661,070	..
1874.	2,914	..	705,250	*	442,050	..	847,300	..
1875.	2,955	..	723,550	*	424,150	..	847,700	..
1876.	3,093	..	525,875	*	410,800	..	636,675	..
1877.	3,211	..	565,025	*	410,500	..	675,525	..
1878.	3,652	..	569,040	*	474,100	..	643,140	..
1879.	3,867	..	639,500	*	473,200	..	712,700	..

CORNWALL.—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.		
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
1880.	4,154	No returns..	\$ 642,400	\$	\$ 774,950	No returns..	\$ 717,350	.....	\$
1881.	4,190	"	668,925	"	774,550	"	743,475	.....	"
1882.	4,239	"	884,350	"	490,300	"	974,650	.....	"
1883.	4,500	"	885,100	"	85,950	"	971,050	.....	"
1884.	5,403	"	986,625	"	84,650	"	1,071,275	.....	"
1885.	5,397	"	1,039,630	"	+104,975	"	1,144,605	.....	"
1886.	5,710	"	1,213,245	"	+116,675	"	1,329,920	.....	"
1887.	6,206	"	1,122,525	"	+92,900	"	1,215,425	.....	"
1888.	6,402	"	1,247,375	"	+101,740	"	1,349,115	.....	"
1889.	5,757	"	1,244,875	"	+92,950	"	1,337,825	.....	"
1890.	6,153	"	1,287,175	"	83,350	"	1,370,525	.....	"
1891.	6,010	"	1,252,900	"	+90,050	"	1,342,950	.....	"
1892.	6,211	"	1,248,330	"	+85,680	"	1,334,010	.....	"
1893.	6,203	"	2,679,455	"	+81,180	1,414,300	2,760,635	.....	"
1894.	6,013	"	2,452,304	"	+70,900	997,466	2,523,204	.....	"

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

† Income included.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1886, and are owned by a private company, to whom the town pays an annual hydrant rental of \$2,100, in consideration of the protection afforded against fire.

## \* DRESDEN.

1882.....	1,747	None.....	364,170	+	34,750	20,000	398,920	.....	.....
1883.....	1,606	17,810	374,865	+	44,450	20,000	419,315	.....	.....
1884.....	1,665	18,387	387,815	+	40,425	20,000	428,240	.....	.....
1885.....	1,823	15,670	395,430	+	41,450	22,000	436,880	.....	.....
1886.....	1,861	13,328	403,025	+	39,500	22,000	442,525	.....	.....
1887.....	1,885	17,551	408,825	+	39,325	22,000	448,150	.....	.....
1888.....	1,893	13,744	428,050	+	36,250	22,000	464,300	.....	.....
1889.....	2,011	13,342	427,925	+	30,950	22,000	458,875	.....	.....

1890. ...	2,089	9,484	537,565	†	37,250	22,000	574,815	...
1891. ...	1,915	4,038	475,659	†	44,550	22,000	520,209	...
1892. ...	1,973	None	457,289	†	36,950	22,000	494,239	...
1893. ...	1,847	“	431,269	†	29,050	22,000	460,319	...
1894. ...	1,850	“	430,140	†	27,450	22,000	457,590	...

\* Incorporated in 1882. † Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—No water works. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

\* ESSEX.

1890. ....	2,300	26,631	441,034	†	16,200	31,000	441,034	...
1891. ....	2,300	60,574	431,685	†	15,400	70,000	431,685	...
1892. ....	2,100	60,156	403,831	†	16,100	70,000	403,831	...
1893. ....	2,150	60,561	390,792	†	13,200	70,000	390,792	...
1894. ....	2,165	58,619	386,493	†	14,900	70,000	386,493	...
								29,996

\* Incorporated a town in 1890. † Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Waterworks built in 1891. Average rate of interest paid in 1890, 9 per cent; in 1891-94, 5½ per cent.

FERGUS.

1868. ....	1,182	15,500	285,528	*	53,150	Not given..	338,678	...
1869. ....	1,059	12,500	290,710	*	74,526	“	365,236	...
1870. ....	1,160	12,000	291,710	*	57,095	“	348,805	...
1871. ....	1,281	11,000	304,070	*	50,992	“	355,062	...
1872. ....	1,550	10,500	296,358	*	61,080	“	357,438	...
1873. ....	1,640	7,000	311,745	*	58,400	12,000	370,145	...
1874. ....	1,611	None	304,635	*	46,173	12,000	362,808	...
1875. ....	1,660	“	303,553	*	41,423	12,000	356,976	...
1876. ....	1,819	“	320,779	*	38,623	12,000	371,402	...
1877. ....	1,761	“	330,373	*	36,375	Not given..	366,748	...
1878. ....	1,701	16,500	328,950	*	41,700	“	370,650	...
1879. ....	1,688	16,500	331,562	*	41,950	“	373,512	...
1880. ....	1,783	18,300	329,060	*	39,550	“	368,610	...
1881. ....	1,733	16,500	331,375	*	43,000	“	374,375	...
1882. ....	1,661	16,500	335,586	*	42,200	“	377,786	...
1883. ....	1,659	16,500	336,424	*	42,600	“	379,024	...
1884. ....	1,663	16,500	330,117	*	44,700	“	394,817	...
1885. ....	1,637	16,500	350,441	*	44,750	“	395,191	...

## FERGUS—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1886.	1,703	16,500	355,270	*	+48,900	Not given	404,170	.....
1887.	1,624	16,500	354,232	*	+48,150	"	402,382	.....
1888.	1,679	13,000	361,350	*	+46,050	"	407,400	.....
1889.	1,642	13,000	363,787	*	+41,300	12,000	405,087	.....
1890.	1,598	20,600	380,675	*	+44,225	12,000	424,900	.....
1891.	1,532	20,479	393,760	*	+44,700	12,000	438,460	.....
1892.	1,545	20,190	396,455	*	+42,475	12,000	438,930	.....
1893.	1,581	19,677	390,380	*	+42,850	12,000	433,230	.....
1894.	1,591	19,383	390,511	*	+41,200	15,500	431,711	.....

1889.	1,750	+12,356	308,127		26,550	No returns.	334,677	.....
1890.	1,690	+13,263	319,456		27,050	"	346,506	.....
1891.	1,550	+18,775	322,251		26,391	"	348,612	.....
1892.	1,589	\$17,866	308,582		25,355	"	343,937	.....
1893.	1,570	15,379	318,866		24,993	"	343,859	.....
1894.	.....	12,892	319,735		25,125	2,650	344,860	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Includes income.

NOTE.—No water works. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1868-89, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1890-94, 5 and 6 per cent.

\* FOREST.

\* Incorporated in 1889. † Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. ‡ Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent. § Average rate of interest paid, 5¼ per cent. || Assessed value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—No water works.



## GALT.

	3,612	No returns..	No returns..	*	125,900	No returns..	959,589
1868.	3,628	"	"	"	117,425	"	893,596
1869.	3,784	"	"	"	126,620	"	918,437
1870.	3,966	"	"	No returns..	143,330	"	961,225
1871.	4,013	"	"	"	150,340	"	994,877
1872.	4,137	"	"	"	159,550	"	1,026,242
1873.	4,328	"	"	"	156,700	"	1,029,528
1874.	4,324	"	"	"	149,425	"	1,033,183
1875.	4,428	"	"	"	155,150	"	1,074,076
1876.	4,499	"	"	"	127,150	"	1,054,306
1877.	4,527	"	"	"	115,950	"	1,048,196
1878.	4,507	"	"	"	117,200	"	1,071,787
1879.	4,736	"	"	"	115,775	"	1,115,611
1880.	4,950	"	"	"	134,625	"	1,166,356
1881.	5,215	"	"	"	130,900	"	1,206,025
1882.	5,550	"	"	"	144,300	"	1,279,173
1883.	5,803	"	"	"	155,800	"	1,375,935
1884.	6,006	"	"	"	151,500	"	1,454,140
1885.	6,322	"	"	"	142,850	"	1,541,700
1886.	6,697	"	"	"	156,450	"	1,634,435
1887.	7,162	"	"	"	171,075	"	1,791,365
1888.	7,186	"	"	"	167,300	"	1,924,155
1889.	7,250	"	"	"	185,650	"	2,611,570
1890.	7,374	"	"	"	201,800	"	2,746,585
1891.	7,374	"	"	"	201,250	"	2,769,790
1892.	7,169	"	2,476,040	"	201,250	"	2,747,925
1893.	7,228	"	"	"	197,000	"	2,823,595
1894.	7,420	292,310	2,623,045	"	200,550	"	150,000

\* Value of buildings included in lands.  
NOTE.—Water works built in 1890.

## GODERICH.

	3,534	No returns..	No returns..	*	40,400	No returns..	812,630
1868.	3,584	"	772,230	"	94,425	"	872,372
1869.	3,584	"	778,147	"	81,600	"	895,650
1870.	3,506	"	814,050	"	91,525	"	942,510
1871.	4,139	"	850,985	"	85,600	"	952,050
1872.	4,195	"	896,450	"	"	"	"
1873.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## GODERICH—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.
1874.	4,410	No returns..	\$ 902,453	\$	96,050	No returns..	\$ 998,503	\$
1875.	4,732	"	931,833	"	96,250	"	1,056,083	"
1876.	5,015	"	1,039,280	"	97,530	"	1,126,810	"
1877.	5,003	"	1,052,335	"	93,600	"	1,145,935	"
1878.	4,653	"	1,054,295	"	84,250	"	1,138,545	"
1879.	4,432	62,340	1,042,485	"	70,300	"	1,112,785	"
1880.	4,328	59,680	1,046,655	"	70,075	"	1,116,730	"
1881.	4,195	57,733	994,630	"	93,435	"	1,088,065	"
1882.	4,130	55,300	1,005,070	"	78,800	"	1,083,870	"
1883.	3,818	53,352	1,052,020	"	81,150	"	1,133,170	"
1884.	3,845	50,923	1,037,137	"	79,400	"	1,116,537	"
1885.	4,023	48,964	1,000,972	"	77,200	"	1,008,172	"
1886.	3,927	46,531	991,207	"	77,750	"	1,068,957	"
1887.	3,920	43,613	976,450	"	71,250	"	1,047,700	"
1888.	4,011	100,680	983,260	"	67,800	"	1,051,060	"
1889.	3,871	102,766	1,003,690	"	66,200	"	1,070,890	71,000
1890.	3,621	99,846	1,020,054	"	73,725	"	1,093,779	"
1891.	3,646	101,433	1,004,890	"	73,600	"	1,078,470	"
1892.	3,462	116,739	1,000,420	"	61,225	"	1,061,645	"
1893.	3,536	Not given..	990,350	"	57,175	"	1,047,525	"
1894.	3,638	100,259	990,000	"	56,175	25,000	1,081,295	71,000
								71,000

\* Value of buildings included in land. NOTE.—Water works built in 1889. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

## GRAVENHURST.

1891.	1,843	.....	243,522	*	3,350	"	246,872	.....	.....
1892.	1,765	.....	298,779	*	3,250	"	292,029	.....	.....
1893.	1,882	11,067	298,305	*	2,300	"	290,605	.....	.....
1894.	1,836	13,133	242,225	*	2,300	†	244,525	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Value of exemptions, about \$50,000. NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

GUELPH.

133,228	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	1,529,807
129,828	"	"	"	"	1,494,885
126,428	"	"	"	"	1,587,715
122,628	"	"	"	"	1,848,800
118,000	"	"	"	"	2,100,560
143,200	"	"	"	"	2,166,920
92,400	"	"	"	"	2,350,320
119,100	"	"	"	"	2,498,490
111,000	"	"	"	"	2,834,924
9,677	"	"	"	"	2,848,070
163,050	"	"	"	"	2,818,850
174,500	"	"	"	"	2,841,570
257,350	"	"	"	"	2,889,060
269,900	"	"	"	"	2,918,120
269,919	"	"	"	"	3,011,770
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,000
250,000	"	"	"	"	30,000
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,101,880
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,089,970
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,066,240
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,149,698
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,177,950
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,234,140
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,345,025
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,418,960
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,448,800
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,502,054
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
235,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
217,089	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
206,639	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
463,939	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
436,755	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
442,611	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
452,137	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,032,860	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
451,480	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
464,697	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,133,754	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
3,346,590	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
497,919	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,305	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,772	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,016	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
10,025	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,702	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
9,854	"	"	"	"	3,693,390
253,619</					

\* Value of buildings included with lands.

\* Value of buildings included with lands.  
NOTE.—Water works built in 1879-80. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87, inclusive, was 5½ per cent.

## HAMILTON,

[illegible]

## HAMILTON—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1874	31,957	\$ 2,469,109	\$ 11,037,420	*	\$ 2,812,620	No returns.	\$	\$
1875	32,216	2,461,542	11,525,450	*	2,620,430	"	13,850,040	14,145,880
1876	31,708	2,383,780	11,804,090	*	2,552,210	"	14,356,300	14,715,126
1877	32,641	2,430,534	12,717,006	*	2,537,520	"	15,229,260	15,168,210
1878	35,511	2,399,184	12,517,120	*	2,712,140	"	15,168,210	15,111,600
1879	34,268	2,362,504	12,601,640	*	2,566,570	"	15,111,600	15,650,000
1880	35,000	2,471,004	12,713,910	*	2,397,690	"	16,293,050	17,713,150
1881	35,359	2,463,104	12,969,040	*	2,680,960	"	18,318,300	19,446,548
1882	36,946	2,449,491	13,379,080	*	2,913,970	"	20,576,830	21,048,990
1883	38,196	2,420,794	14,316,440	*	3,896,710	"	21,573,100	21,958,890
1884	39,216	2,391,208	14,841,300	*	3,977,000	"	23,122,310	24,279,420
1885	39,985	2,376,648	15,264,380	*	4,182,160	"	3,338,600	24,465,640
1886	41,280	2,443,665	15,823,620	*	4,328,560	"	3,703,700	24,691,720
1887	41,712	2,478,332	16,180,260	*	4,396,570	"		
1888	43,082	2,696,021	16,660,050	*	4,388,040	"		
1889	44,299	2,786,373	17,202,240	*	4,370,860	"		
1890	44,653	2,744,680	17,754,000	*	4,204,290	"		
1891	45,423	3,019,982	18,959,160	*	4,163,150	"		
1892	46,794	2,952,700	20,203,060	*	4,076,360	3,264,500		
1893	47,031	2,888,662	20,832,500	*	3,633,140	3,338,600		
1894	48,231	2,928,732	21,144,800	*	3,548,920	3,703,700	1,587,875	945,901

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built 1859-62. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-74, inclusive,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; 1875-84, inclusive,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; 1885-88, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1889-93, inclusive,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## KINCARDINE.

1872	3,010	18,000	721,467	*	91,000	None	812,467	
1873	3,016	18,000	720,180	*	88,500	"	808,680	
1874	2,984	18,000	716,432	*	87,000	"	803,432	



1875.....	2,900	21,000	716,310	87,200	803,510	.....
1876.....	2,878	21,000	718,400	86,000	809,400	.....
1877.....	2,943	21,000	702,430	86,000	788,430	.....
1878.....	2,913	29,000	701,630	84,750	786,580	.....
1879.....	2,896	29,000	700,530	83,000	783,530	.....
1880.....	2,898	32,000	700,120	82,700	782,820	.....
1881.....	2,872	32,000	699,200	81,000	780,200	.....
1882.....	2,910	32,000	698,000	81,000	779,000	.....
1883.....	2,880	32,000	681,000	81,500	765,500	.....
1884.....	2,896	32,000	671,500	80,750	752,250	.....
1885.....	2,871	39,000	646,210	79,000	725,210	.....
1886.....	2,718	39,000	636,340	56,000	692,340	.....
1887.....	2,914	39,000	627,711	48,710	676,421	.....
1888.....	2,839	39,000	635,628	48,650	684,278	.....
1889.....	2,900	46,000	629,825	59,700	680,525	.....
1890.....	2,923	46,000	626,505	46,600	672,520	.....
1891.....	2,836	49,500	628,955	50,375	679,330	.....
1892.....	2,808	51,500	659,745	51,925	711,670	.....
1893.....	2,836	51,500	657,125	54,725	687,445	.....
1894.....	2,790	51,500	609,860	48,500	658,360	.....

\* Value of buildings included with lands.

NOTE.—Water works owned by a company; rented at \$2,100 per annum. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1872-89, inclusive, was 5½ per cent; 1890-93, inclusive, was 5 per cent.

## KINGSTON.

1868.....	323,733	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	4,545,524	.....
1869.....	323,733	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,361,980	.....
1870.....	323,733	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,276,804	.....
1871.....	323,733	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,229,747	.....
1872.....	323,733	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,298,821	.....
1873.....	378,466	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,923,622	.....
1874.....	437,800	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	4,990,424	.....
1875.....	444,000	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,059,797	.....
1876.....	436,500	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,283,472	.....
1877.....	453,000	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,354,805	.....
1878.....	443,700	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,342,803	.....
1879.....	434,100	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,480,689	.....
1880.....	423,800	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,430,405	.....
1881.....	412,900	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,465,807	.....
1882.....	401,300	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	“ “ “ “	5,718,282	.....

## KINGSTON—Continued.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1883.....	14,611	389,000	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	6,016,505	.....	.....
1884.....	15,297	375,966	"	"	"	"	6,212,789	.....	.....
1885.....	13,237	303,166	"	"	"	"	6,379,130	.....	.....
1886.....	13,169	303,916	"	"	"	"	6,582,185	.....	.....
1887.....	15,827	509,741	"	"	"	"	6,833,921	.....	.....
1888.....	17,300	647,102	"	"	"	"	7,160,995	.....	.....
1889.....	18,200	727,596	5,600,575	"	+1,560,420	"	7,320,664	.....	120,000
1890.....	18,172	759,927	5,850,485	"	+1,470,179	"	7,718,139	.....	258,900
1891.....	18,202	762,159	6,202,758	"	+1,515,381	"	7,877,730	.....	256,500
1892.....	17,700	818,056	6,408,570	"	+1,469,160	"	7,973,500	.....	278,500
1893.....	17,348	825,498	6,533,210	"	+1,440,290	"	7,812,080	.....	272,400
1894.....	17,808	831,904	.....	.....	+1,237,735	"	7,770,000	.....	281,700
			.....	.....	+1,280,850	"	.....	.....	278,000

\* Value of buildings included in land. † Including income. ‡ Purchased from company.

NOTE.—The net debt includes Water Works debt and Local Improvement debt. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1888, 5½ per cent; 1889, 5⅔ per cent; 1890, 5¼ per cent; 1891, 5¼ per cent; 1892-93, 5 per cent.

## LINDSAY.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	2,791	18,000	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	573,424	.....	.....
1869.....	2,959	13,100	"	"	"	"	579,133	.....	.....
1870.....	3,460	19,100	"	"	"	"	667,266	.....	.....
1871.....	3,966	17,100	"	"	"	"	717,460	.....	.....
1872.....	4,419	17,100	"	"	"	"	813,176	.....	.....
1873.....	4,076	37,100	"	"	"	"	862,971	.....	.....
1874.....	4,678	150,340	"	"	"	"	987,145	7,000	.....
1875.....	5,382	150,340	"	"	"	"	996,129	8,000	.....
1876.....	5,353	150,340	"	"	"	"	1,287,127	8,000	.....
1877.....	5,374	150,340	"	"	"	"	1,352,898	8,090	.....
1878.....	5,591	150,340	"	"	"	"	1,403,217	9,159	.....
1879.....	5,521	150,340	"	"	"	"	1,376,511	9,159	.....

1880.	5,324	149,740	“	“	“	“	1,387,051	9,159
1881.	5,070	149,740	“	“	“	“	1,395,956	9,159
1882.	5,120	149,740	“	“	“	“	1,354,156	9,159
1883.	5,240	149,740	“	“	“	“	1,377,319	9,159
1884.	5,398	141,740	“	“	“	“	1,433,739	9,159
1885.	5,250	141,740	“	“	“	“	1,447,093	9,159
1886.	5,512	141,740	“	“	“	“	1,435,462	9,159
1887.	5,459	141,740	“	“	“	“	1,457,784	9,159
1888.	5,789	168,740	“	“	“	“	1,726,910	21,659
1889.	6,031	177,840	“	“	“	“	1,723,707	“
1890.	6,286	180,840	“	“	“	“	1,750,883	“
1891.	6,157	191,040	“	“	“	“	1,814,964	“
1892.	6,227	192,740	“	“	“	“	1,816,988	“
1893.	6,429	190,740	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	“	1,900,195	“
1894.	6,725	192,900	“	“	“	“	1,899,745	“

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Including income.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1873; system completed in 1892 by an American company which has the franchise, at a cost of \$80,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-88, 6 per cent; in 1889, 1890, and 1891,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; 1892, 5 per cent, and 1893-94,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## LONDON.

1876.	18,196	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	8,508,972	Not given	Not given
1877.	18,808	“	“	“	“	8,813,495	“	“
1878.	19,186	“	“	“	“	8,979,760	“	“
1879.	19,666	“	“	“	“	8,990,565	“	“
1880.	19,941	“	“	“	“	9,191,395	“	“
1881.	19,725	“	“	“	“	10,302,226	“	“
1882.	20,411	“	“	“	“	10,490,021	“	“
1883.	20,305	“	“	“	“	11,314,666	“	“
1884.	20,970	“	“	“	“	11,341,370	“	“
1885.	26,254	“	“	“	“	12,565,620	“	“
1886.	26,047	“	“	“	“	12,662,013	“	“
1887.	26,315	“	“	“	“	13,470,877	“	“
1888.	26,960	“	“	“	“	13,572,132	“	“
1889.	26,786	“	“	“	“	13,678,837	“	“
1890.	30,705	“	“	“	“	15,187,004	“	“
1891.	31,240	“	“	“	“	15,236,807	“	“
1892.	31,615	“	“	“	“	15,333,097	“	“
1893.	32,571	“	“	“	“	15,176,087	“	“
1894.	33,427	“	“	“	“	15,371,910	“	“
1895.	33,427	“	“	“	“	15,654,060	“	“





1874.....	1,653	26,500	175,770	*	31,250	207,020	.....
1875.....	1,722	26,500	262,330	*	31,050	293,380	.....
1876.....	1,890	26,500	289,770	*	43,500	303,270	.....
1877.....	1,796	26,500	281,870	*	43,100	324,970	.....
1878.....	1,903	30,510	305,290	*	57,850	363,140	.....
1879.....	1,909	45,500	320,520	*	56,350	376,870	.....
1880.....	2,178	52,500	386,180	*	57,900	444,080	.....
1881.....	2,194	45,500	399,030	*	55,650	454,680	.....
1882.....	2,304	45,500	417,740	*	55,900	472,840	.....
1883.....	2,204	45,500	447,195	*	57,985	505,180	.....
1884.....	2,088	45,500	442,987	*	54,700	497,687	.....
1885.....	2,055	57,500	444,830	*	47,950	492,780	.....
1886.....	2,144	54,000	442,740	*	+53,000	495,740	.....
1887.....	2,325	59,000	459,405	*	+61,210	520,615	.....
1888.....	2,376	59,000	528,815	*	+64,500	593,315	.....
1889.....	2,501	63,350	552,205	*	+72,700	624,905	.....
1890.....	2,546	62,450	553,425	*	+69,125	622,550	.....
1891.....	2,304	61,510	539,765	*	+60,425	600,190	.....
1892.....	2,301	60,200	527,900	*	+67,200	595,100	.....
1893.....	2,431	57,500	538,500	*	+68,200	606,790	.....
1894.....	2,437	56,400	546,405	*	67,600	614,005	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Includes income.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-85, 6 per cent; 1886-92, 5½ per cent; 1893, 5 per cent.

## NAPANEE.

1893.....	4,000	80,731	893,450	*	472,000	No returns..	965,450	.....
1894.....	4,010	78,177	881,160	*	+59,760	"	940,920	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Includes income.

NOTE.—Water works built by private company.

## NIAGARA FALLS.

1868.....	Not given..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No record..	494,335	.....
1869.....	"	"	"	"	"	474,535	.....
1870.....	1,265	"	"	"	"	489,050	.....
1871.....	1,249	"	"	"	"	516,320	.....
1872.....	1,428	"	"	"	"	525,465	.....
1873.....	1,555	"	"	"	"	574,635	Owned by private comp'y.
1873.....	1,639	"	"	"	"		

NIAGARA FALLS—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	1,715	3,000	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No record..	591,930	.....
1875.....	1,715	2,250	"	"	"	"	612,715	.....
1876.....	2,090	1,500	"	"	"	"	688,670	.....
1877.....	2,070	750	"	"	"	"	713,665	.....
1878.....	2,059	No returns..	"	"	"	"	710,735	.....
1879.....	2,087	"	"	"	"	"	715,525	.....
1880.....	2,186	3,000	"	"	"	"	726,710	.....
1881.....	2,200	2,400	"	"	"	"	712,390	.....
1882.....	2,155	7,800	"	"	"	"	1,115,385	.....
1883.....	2,170	8,700	"	"	"	"	1,179,935	.....
1884.....	2,365	24,600	"	"	"	"	1,417,501	.....
1885.....	2,523	22,500	"	"	"	"	1,487,350	.....
1886.....	2,968	34,800	"	"	"	"	1,579,970	.....
1887.....	2,894	31,975	"	"	"	"	1,514,499	.....
1888.....	2,785	29,150	1,441,839	"	* +77,060	"	1,518,699	.....
1889.....	2,961	107,825	1,451,158	"	* +72,935	"	1,524,093	.....
1890.....	2,905	103,648	1,447,890	"	* +54,670	"	1,502,560	77,500
1891.....	3,105	99,403	1,474,033	"	* +58,610	"	1,532,643	.....
1892.....	3,261	105,488	1,482,328	"	* +57,840	"	1,540,168	.....
1893.....	3,619	118,638	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	"	2,006,545	.....
1894.....	3,734	116,053	"	"	"	"	2,048,460	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Including income. ‡ Water works purchased from company in 1884 for \$17,000. Average rate of interest paid, 1868-93, 5 per cent.

NEWMARKET.

1868.....	1,244	None.....	311,550	*	27,200	No returns..	341,550	.....	.....
1869.....	1,538	"	305,921	*	44,350	"	350,271	.....	.....
1870.....	1,405	"	311,325	*	41,550	"	352,875	.....	.....
1871.....	1,466	"	318,335	*	39,700	"	358,035	.....	.....

1872.	1,490	321,669	40,900	302,569	..	..
1873.	1,424	330,825	38,500	369,415	..	..
1874.	1,662	340,959	39,270	380,229	..	..
1875.	1,777	393,755	45,250	439,008	..	..
1876.	1,829	392,907	49,850	442,757	..	..
1877.	1,906	5,500	50,400	469,646	..	..
1878.	1,697	8,000	429,577	484,577	..	..
1879.	1,786	7,500	425,862	472,812	..	..
1880.	1,698	7,000	40,440	477,545	..	..
1881.	1,715	6,500	32,925	479,750	..	..
1882.	1,704	12,000	30,800	471,990	..	..
1883.	1,712	11,500	27,550	473,380	..	..
1884.	1,747	11,500	28,150	488,186	..	..
1885.	1,888	16,500	34,250	497,795	..	..
1886.	1,939	16,500	34,870	505,085	..	..
1887.	2,086	25,036	35,995	510,010	10,000	10,000
1888.	1,975	24,407	39,290	493,878	..	..
1889.	1,840	29,545	42,100	503,156	16,000	14,945
1890.	1,829	32,385	42,770	510,846	19,000	17,685
1891.	1,948	39,515	49,125	529,987	19,000	17,366
1892.	2,081	46,023	45,825	523,612	27,000	25,031
1893.	2,011	55,385	42,225	515,172	27,000	24,560

<sup>a</sup> Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1897. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1876-81, 7 per cent, 1882-93, 6 and 7 per cent.

## OAKVILLE.

1868.	Not given	1,000	34,300	None	432,800	..
1869.	..	1,000	29,600	..	398,450	..
1870.	..	1,000	11,800	..	325,600	..
1871.	..	1,000	18,600	..	337,300	..
1872.	..	1,000	28,270	..	353,570	..
1873.	..	5,000	32,000	..	350,100	..
1874.	1,620	6,000	27,632	..	353,282	..
1875.	Not given	7,000	21,050	..	357,210	..
1876.	..	7,000	17,400	..	370,825	..
1877.	..	5,370	18,650	..	368,800	..
1878.	..	5,000	13,800	..	352,150	..
1879.	..	7,000	16,300	..	356,800	..
1880.	..	7,000	9,100	..	333,150	..
1881.	1,710	8,100	7,200	..	329,650	..

## OAKVILLE—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	Not given ..	10,800	318,850	*	6,600	None .....	325,450	.....	.....
1883.....	"	10,720	315,350	*	5,900	"	321,250	.....	.....
1884.....	"	10,500	310,150	*	4,800	"	314,950	.....	.....
1885.....	1,687	8,000	310,450	*	4,100	"	314,550	.....	.....
1886.....	1,676	18,000	313,700	*	3,200	10,000	316,900	.....	.....
1887.....	1,636	18,400	377,900	*	6,500	10,000	384,400	.....	.....
1888.....	1,738	18,690	405,000	*	29,400	10,000	434,400	.....	.....
1889.....	1,630	18,740	422,605	*	33,600	10,000	456,205	.....	.....
1890.....	1,780	20,700	423,445	*	30,400	10,000	453,855	.....	.....
1891.....	1,823	21,700	450,886	*	26,700	10,000	477,586	.....	.....
1892.....	1,827	19,000	454,870	*	27,100	10,000	481,970	.....	.....
1893.....	1,698	19,500	463,230	*	29,400	10,000	492,630	.....	.....
1894.....	1,598	28,000	488,065	*	28,500	10,000	516,565	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Have no water works. Average rate of interest paid in 1894, 5½ per cent.

## OTTAWA.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	No returns..	*271,242	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	.....	.....
1870.....	"	*253,225	"	"	"	"	5,970,159	.....	.....
1871.....	"	*223,929	"	"	"	"	7,377,184	.....	.....
1872.....	"	*56,049	"	"	"	"	8,958,708	.....	.....
1873.....	"	*124,301	"	"	"	"	9,670,720	.....	.....
1874.....	"	*89,741	"	"	"	"	11,584,795	.....	949,584
1875.....	"	*376,129	"	"	"	"	11,713,470	.....	949,584
1876.....	25,214	*460,112	"	"	"	"	13,168,570	.....	1,049,584
1877.....	25,000	*459,303	"	"	"	"	12,519,995	.....	1,049,584
1878.....	24,431	*509,053	"	"	"	"	11,053,437	.....	1,049,584
1879.....	23,789	*558,004	"	"	"	"	10,274,735	.....	1,049,584
1880.....	24,025	*564,422	"	"	"	*1,500,000	.....	.....	.....



1881.	25,633	*545,789	"	"	"	No returns.	10,383,275	1,049,584
1882.	26,228	*529,025	"	"	"	"	10,628,220	1,049,584
1883.	27,645	*394,197	"	"	"	"	10,768,492	1,049,584
1884.	30,791	*350,111	"	"	"	"	11,105,025	1,049,584
1885.	34,500	*398,957	"	"	"	"	11,545,735	1,049,584
1886.	36,490	*476,585	"	"	"	"	12,094,320	1,049,584
1887.	37,045	No returns.	"	"	"	"	12,763,505	1,149,584
1888.	41,000	+2,279,571	"	"	"	No returns.	16,000,000	1,149,584
1889.	42,728	2,233,193	"	"	"	"	16,342,145	1,299,584
1890.	43,122	2,354,738	"	"	"	"	17,103,960	1,339,584
1891.	43,229	2,334,944	"	"	"	"	17,638,110	1,339,584
1892.	43,942	2,290,781	"	"	"	"	18,236,160	1,339,584
1893.	45,135	2,393,050	"	"	"	"	18,611,585	1,339,584
1894.	No returns.	+3,038,408	"	"	"	"	19,383,235	1,339,584

\* Balance of liabilities over assets. † From 1888 the water works debt is included. Average rate of interest paid on debt 1869-85, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1886, 5 and 6 per cent; 1888, 5·67 per cent; 1890, 5·64 per cent; 1891, 5·57 per cent; 1892, 5·15 per cent; 1893, 5·12 per cent. ‡ Not including \$417,203 for local improvements. § Value of buildings included in lands. || Including income. ¶ Exclusive of corporation and government property.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1873-76.

## OWEN SOUND.

1867.	2,832	Not given.	180,100	Not given.	637,957	1,544,598
1868.	3,005	457,857	192,000	"	722,251	"
1869.	3,225	530,251	321,294	"	899,215	"
1870.	3,369	577,921	214,945	"	817,271	"
1871.	3,551	607,326	224,073	"	891,535	"
1872.	3,884	686,962	233,880	"	920,862	"
1873.	3,819	707,455	237,496	"	1,004,951	"
1874.	3,997	790,582	255,244	"	1,045,826	"
1875.	4,220	996,294	250,516	"	1,246,810	"
1876.	4,252	1,011,355	248,735	"	1,260,090	"
1877.	4,207	1,011,643	216,977	"	1,228,620	"
1878.	4,320	1,095,855	200,399	"	1,296,254	"
1879.	4,548	1,115,957	168,244	"	1,283,301	"
1880.	4,584	1,104,196	150,507	"	1,256,703	"
1881.	4,309	1,105,038	158,542	"	1,263,580	"
1882.	4,511	1,123,700	166,940	"	1,290,640	"
1883.	4,519	1,184,752	177,895	"	1,362,437	"
1884.	4,655	1,253,418	161,020	"	1,414,438	"
1885.	5,317	1,390,078	154,520	"	1,544,598	"

OWEN SOUND—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1886.....	5,672	Not given..	1,458,480	*	157,950	Not given..	1,616,430	.....
1887.....	5,791	"	1,573,348	*	195,050	"	1,768,398	.....
1888.....	6,359	"	1,615,875	*	188,850	"	1,804,725	.....
1889.....	7,237	"	2,307,126	*	228,400	"	2,535,526	.....
1890.....	7,550	"	2,384,480	*	220,250	"	2,604,730	.....
1891.....	7,867	"	2,475,201	*	221,050	"	2,696,251	.....
1892.....	7,617	"	2,473,501	*	209,650	"	2,683,151	.....
1893.....	7,133	"	2,443,191	*	158,440	"	2,601,631	.....
1894.....	7,339	"	2,423,997	*	166,275	"	2,596,272	.....

\* Included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works bought and enlarged in 1890.

## \*PALMERSTON.

1875.....	No returns..	2,400	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	138,987	.....
1876.....	"	12,500	"	"	"	"	202,980	.....
1877.....	"	18,000	"	"	"	"	279,290	.....
1878.....	"	36,000	"	"	"	"	304,800	.....
1879.....	"	43,000	"	"	"	"	313,520	.....
1880.....	"	43,000	"	"	"	"	No returns.	.....
1881.....	1,848	43,000	309,015	+	220,500	"	329,515	.....
1882.....	1,727	43,000	332,635	+	223,825	"	356,480	.....
1883.....	1,799	50,180	301,065	+	225,475	"	326,540	.....
1884.....	No returns..	No returns..	301,150	+	224,100	"	325,250	.....
1885.....	1,704	49,023	333,745	+	221,600	"	355,345	.....
1886.....	1,855	48,000	283,565	+	119,275	34,550	302,840	.....
1887.....	1,634	51,000	No returns..	+	No returns..	No returns..	365,485	.....
1888.....	No returns..	51,000	326,471	+	330,900	"	357,371	.....
1889.....	1,662	51,000	326,110	+	222,690	"	348,760	.....
1890.....	1,782	No returns..	No returns..	+	No returns..	"	No returns.	.....

1851.	1,654	330,047	†	+23,068	“	353,115	.....
1852.	1,679	47,000	+	+29,100	“	380,385	.....
1853.	1,821	57,000	+	+31,050	“	387,210	.....
1854.	1,968	No returns.	+	+36,350	17,000	390,810	2,500

\* Incorporated in 1875. † Value of buildings included in lands. ‡ Includes income.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1875-1877, inclusive, 8 per cent; in 1878-92, 6 per cent; in 1893, 5 and 6 per cent.

## PARIS.

1868.	No returns.	652,159	*	No returns.	No returns.	767,859	.....
1869.	2,486	642,752	*	“	“	775,165	.....
1870.	2,709	692,209	*	“	“	828,867	.....
1871.	2,728	714,866	*	“	“	844,005	.....
1872.	2,721	731,803	*	“	“	884,591	.....
1873.	2,819	741,201	*	“	“	882,022	.....
1874.	2,947	756,873	*	“	“	908,264	.....
1875.	3,071	776,712	*	“	“	940,565	.....
1876.	3,082	821,036	*	“	“	996,738	.....
1877.	3,090	833,402	*	“	“	1,019,478	.....
1878.	2,952	833,340	*	“	“	994,432	.....
1879.	3,103	852,606	*	“	“	1,017,320	.....
1880.	3,098	873,912	*	“	“	1,042,636	.....
1881.	3,062	863,143	*	“	“	1,014,205	.....
1882.	3,070	880,915	*	“	“	1,037,110	.....
1883.	3,523	908,006	*	“	“	1,055,101	.....
1884.	3,343	918,099	*	“	“	1,058,401	30,000
1885.	3,316	947,794	*	“	“	1,092,612	8,000
1886.	3,311	955,459	*	No returns.	107,650	31,245	.....
1887.	3,423	979,439	*	“	“	1,106,614	31,491
1888.	3,404	987,509	*	“	“	1,245,347	32,824
1889.	3,133	989,009	*	“	“	1,140,131	33,558
1890.	3,019	994,759	*	“	“	1,112,654	34,795
1891.	3,009	1,007,469	*	“	“	1,136,173	37,418
1892.	3,011	991,454	*	“	“	1,149,280	40,223
1893.	2,958	961,039	*	“	“	1,130,962	40,677
1894.	3,066	954,732	*	121,615	“	1,077,723	.....
					“	1,076,347	+54,147
					“		+35,788

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1883. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 6 per cent. † Total cost to 31st Dec., 1894. ‡ Debt at above date.

## PEMBROKE.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
1868.....	1,150	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	\$ 1,500	\$ 170,200	.....	\$ .....
1869.....	1,205	"	"	"	"	1,500	174,500	.....	.....
1870.....	1,291	"	"	"	"	1,800	176,400	.....	.....
1871.....	1,392	"	"	"	"	1,800	200,200	.....	.....
1872.....	1,895	"	"	"	"	2,000	226,950	.....	.....
1873.....	2,356	"	"	"	"	2,000	286,825	.....	.....
1874.....	2,430	"	"	"	"	3,500	341,635	.....	.....
1875.....	2,297	75,000	"	"	"	6,500	1,089,100	.....	.....
1876.....	2,630	75,000	"	"	"	6,700	1,102,750	.....	.....
1877.....	2,741	75,000	"	"	"	6,700	951,600	.....	.....
1878.....	2,577	75,000	"	"	"	6,700	860,250	.....	.....
1879.....	2,824	75,000	"	"	"	7,800	804,325	.....	.....
1880.....	2,886	75,000	"	"	"	7,150	766,100	.....	.....
1881.....	2,804	75,000	"	"	"	6,800	771,450	.....	.....
1882.....	2,975	75,000	"	"	"	6,550	809,000	.....	.....
1883.....	3,286	15,000	"	"	"	6,900	843,800	.....	.....
1884.....	3,272	15,000	"	"	"	7,750	868,095	.....	.....
1885.....	3,290	15,000	"	"	"	7,200	882,425	.....	.....
1886.....	3,666	15,000	"	"	"	7,700	923,925	.....	.....
1887.....	4,065	55,000	"	"	"	15,500	991,000	.....	.....
1888.....	4,120	70,854	848,200	+	159,425	17,150	1,006,625	.....	.....
1889.....	4,252	72,194	902,250	+	157,800	16,450	1,060,050	.....	.....
1890.....	4,280	73,490	916,650	+	155,075	19,800	1,071,725	.....	.....
1891.....	4,277	69,956	921,400	+	147,925	No returns..	1,069,325	.....	.....
1892.....	4,188	70,757	928,225	+	147,925	"	1,076,150	.....	.....
1893.....	4,303	*125,757	923,125	+	144,350	"	1,067,475	.....	55,000
1894.....	4,484	*124,854	953,850	+	148,550	‡300,000	1,102,400	50,000	55,000

\* Including water works debt. † Value of buildings included in lands. ‡ Exemptions consisting of churches, schools, court-house and gaol and hospital, estimated at \$300,000, do not appear on roll.

NOTE.—Water works commenced in 1893. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1875-82, inclusive, 6 percent; 1883-93, inclusive, 5 per cent.



## PETERBOROUGH.

1868.	4,620	81,800	991,190	*	265,500	No returns..	1,256,690	.....
1869	4,950	80,200	1,026,117	*	487,316	"	1,513,433	.....
1870.	5,251	No returns..	1,096,394	*	348,340	"	1,480,834	.....
1871.	5,053	"	1,146,015	*	375,425	"	1,521,350	.....
1872.	5,167	"	1,181,208	*	373,350	"	1,554,558	.....
1873.	6,500	"	1,504,105	*	755,136	"	2,259,301	.....
1874.	6,805	63,614	1,627,825	*	506,100	"	2,133,925	.....
1875.	6,063	62,663	2,023,105	*	520,058	"	2,543,163	.....
1876.	7,055	6,810	2,092,860	*	458,710	"	2,551,570	.....
1877.	6,810	71,108	2,149,840	*	371,900	"	2,521,740	.....
1878.	6,875	No returns..	No returns..	*	No returns..	"	2,639,352	.....
1879.	6,606	"	2,284,115	*	299,500	"	2,583,615	.....
1880.	6,375	"	2,222,580	*	315,050	"	2,535,630	.....
1881.	6,615	91,449	2,197,195	*	371,200	"	2,568,395	.....
1882.	7,010	88,600	2,240,075	*	401,790	"	2,617,365	.....
1883.	7,822	82,000	2,478,925	*	428,150	"	2,897,450	.....
1884.	7,622	No returns..	2,513,675	*	422,525	"	2,927,625	.....
1885.	8,101	77,000	2,772,230	*	424,350	"	3,193,275	.....
1886.	8,149	79,000	3,095,050	*	483,055	"	3,567,850	.....
1887.	8,653	84,000	3,254,425	*	484,650	"	3,730,575	.....
1888.	8,989	102,150	3,329,725	*	560,250	"	3,789,975	.....
1889.	9,284	86,130	3,444,775	*	451,500	"	3,897,275	.....
1890.	9,337	129,400	3,551,565	*	649,500	"	4,198,065	.....
1891.	9,512	122,549	3,667,050	*	470,855	"	4,137,905	.....
1892.	10,375	155,322	3,787,145	*	454,125	"	4,241,270	.....
1893.	10,680	156,483	3,880,370	*	438,725	"	4,269,095	.....
1894.	10,668	Not given..	3,913,540	*	397,825	"	4,311,365	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built by company and owned by them.

## PICTON.

1880.	2,838	27,950	891,250	No returns..	31,100	118,300	956,610	.....
1881.	2,833	26,050	896,735	"	39,350	127,500	953,130	.....
1882.	2,863	22,936	898,333	"	30,500	129,100	948,635	.....
1883.	2,733	20,290	917,120	"	44,450	Not given	986,695	.....
1884.	2,668	19,297	909,495	"	38,100	"	963,795	.....
1885.	2,744	17,225	913,710	"	18,400	"	969,910	.....
1886.	2,825	16,610	920,435	"	55,100	"	993,685	.....

PICTON—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
1887.	3,034	\$ 15,034	\$ 955,510	No returns.	\$ 42,450	Not given.	\$ 1,015,360	.....	.....
1888.	3,000	14,839	964,535	"	42,500	"	1,024,185	.....	.....
1889.	2,998	45,832	989,385	"	73,600	"	1,073,685	.....	33,000
1890.	3,030	59,952	991,950	"	63,200	"	1,062,050	.....	.....
1891.	3,060	58,625	1,024,300	"	69,075	"	1,121,325	.....	.....
1892.	3,121	56,143	1,073,805	"	81,450	"	1,195,185	.....	.....
1893.	3,295	53,785	1,106,300	"	80,600	"	1,209,200	.....	.....
1894.	3,246	49,341	1,076,465	included in {	+85,200	124,300	1,177,665	.....	.....
1895.	3,512	*7,443	1,106,200	lands. }	+102,200	149,200	1,222,050	.....	.....

\* 15th June, 1895. + 1894, income tax, \$16,000. + 1895, income tax, \$13,650.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1889. Average rate of interest on net debt 5 per cent.

## PORT HOPE.

		No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	
4,305	79,025	"	"	"	"	1,323,311
4,631	80,595	"	"	"	"	1,512,768
4,975	82,724	"	"	"	"	1,446,658
5,027	92,199	"	"	"	"	1,499,448
5,352	100,106	"	"	"	"	1,520,373
5,445	165,685	"	"	"	"	1,561,988
5,667	159,684	"	"	"	"	1,671,295
5,737	158,397	"	"	"	"	1,666,025
5,991	182,470	"	"	"	"	1,668,040
5,974	170,201	"	"	"	"	1,758,405
5,515	172,931	"	"	"	"	1,774,856
5,546	162,074	"	"	"	"	1,457,399
5,390	161,414	"	"	"	"	1,427,790
5,324	157,706	"	"	"	"	1,437,351
5,513	149,806	"	"	"	"	1,448,070
5,440	148,496	"	"	"	"	1,479,875
5,435	149,079	"	"	"	"	1,471,330
5,441	152,654	"	"	"	"	1,472,255
						23,964
						1,472,255

1886.....	5,431	148,842	"	"	"	"	1,638,339	.....
1887.....	5,514	144,409	"	"	"	"	1,516,379	.....
1888.....	5,161	206,370	"	"	"	"	1,504,279	.....
1889.....	4,987	205,528	1,298,158	"	"	No returns..	1,547,657	.....
1890.....	4,821	206,735	No returns..	No returns..	"	"	1,571,364	.....
1891.....	4,821	242,828	"	"	"	"	1,514,398	.....
1892.....	4,782	232,935	1,332,657	"	"	"	1,527,232	.....
1893.....	4,746	199,936	1,342,122	"	"	"	1,550,867	.....
1894.....	4,836	197,050	1,338,031	"	"	54,000	1,542,316	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1876. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

## PRESCOTT.

1873.....	3,000	20,000	518,200	*	No returns..	44,250	No returns..	562,450	.....
1874.....	3,000	40,000	No returns..	"	"	No returns..	"	No returns..	.....
1875.....	3,000	50,400	729,885	"	"	76,700	"	806,585	.....
1876.....	2,879	62,833	781,045	"	"	74,050	"	855,095	.....
1877.....	2,751	61,517	803,200	"	"	74,350	"	877,550	.....
1878.....	2,707	58,950	804,442	"	"	55,750	"	864,192	.....
1879.....	2,892	56,058	807,260	"	"	34,200	"	842,510	.....
1880.....	2,968	53,267	795,110	"	"	48,100	"	862,010	.....
1881.....	2,957	50,150	779,400	"	"	34,550	"	829,100	.....
1882.....	2,893	45,983	781,575	"	"	37,250	"	834,425	.....
1883.....	2,842	43,592	782,600	"	"	39,200	"	835,300	.....
1884.....	2,833	40,150	793,225	"	"	42,850	"	853,275	.....
1885.....	2,848	37,150	809,975	"	"	43,450	"	866,425	.....
1886.....	2,946	34,100	805,980	"	"	42,000	"	863,280	.....
1887.....	2,921	30,775	802,880	"	"	42,400	"	860,880	.....
1888.....	2,843	27,400	797,980	"	"	42,900	"	853,180	.....
1889.....	2,806	23,650	821,695	"	"	52,600	"	884,995	.....
1890.....	2,988	19,850	820,050	"	"	45,100	"	879,250	.....
1891.....	2,824	15,750	823,190	"	"	39,500	"	879,290	.....
1892.....	2,911	26,000	818,315	"	"	37,100	"	868,315	.....
1893.....	2,965	17,024	818,700	"	"	31,950	"	864,950	.....
1894.....	2,938	23,150	813,150	"	"	29,950	"	855,900	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on debt 1873-91, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1892 and 1893, 5 per cent; in 1894, 5 per cent.

## PRESTON.

YEAR.	POPULATION	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
1868.	1,324	30,800	\$ 284,741	\$ *	\$ 48,538	Not given.	\$ 333,279	\$ *
1869.	1,194	30,800	243,644	"	+37,770	"	281,414	"
1870.	1,212	30,800	244,515	"	+34,119	"	278,634	"
1871.	1,318	30,800	252,221	"	+35,738	"	287,959	"
1872.	1,374	30,800	253,014	"	+36,000	"	289,014	"
1873.	1,383	29,085	253,562	"	+42,918	"	296,480	"
1874.	1,357	No returns.	257,191	"	+40,629	"	297,820	"
1875.	1,313	18,000	252,669	"	+39,639	"	292,308	"
1876.	1,451	15,650	258,234	"	+40,710	"	298,944	"
1877.	1,478	16,370	269,303	"	+34,145	"	303,448	"
1878.	1,424	15,060	259,729	"	+34,890	"	294,619	"
1879.	1,376	13,720	272,316	"	+29,990	"	302,306	"
1880.	1,378	10,850	275,189	"	+28,815	"	304,004	"
1881.	1,305	9,440	283,721	"	+25,775	"	309,496	"
1882.	1,430	8,990	275,621	"	+37,970	"	313,591	"
1883.	1,466	6,500	278,184	"	+43,390	"	317,024	"
1884.	1,536	4,970	281,134	"	+41,715	"	322,849	"
1885.	1,538	2,000	285,078	"	+45,450	"	330,528	"
1886.	1,667	2,000	300,396	"	+62,895	"	363,291	"
1887.	1,669	11,600	309,326	"	+66,920	"	376,246	"
1888.	1,670	12,288	326,816	"	+53,275	"	380,091	"
1889.	1,767	18,236	343,566	"	+54,460	"	398,026	"
1890.	1,842	15,976	508,990	"	+56,405	14,000	565,395	"
1891.	1,838	27,316	516,845	"	+54,155	Not given.	571,000	"
1892.	1,801	25,436	514,735	"	+55,080	"	564,785	"
1893.	1,804	23,226	516,355	"	+49,930	"	566,305	"
1894.	1,861	20,885	521,210	"	+49,600	"	570,810	"
1895.	2,017	No returns.	No returns.	"	No returns.	"	573,975	"

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Income included.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-86, inclusive, 6 per cent; 1887-95, inclusive, 5 per cent.



## RENFREW.

1868.	627	None	93,155	*	25,875	No returns.	119,030	.....
1869.	625	"	92,885	*	25,600	"	118,485	.....
1870.	628	"	94,260	*	24,060	"	118,320	.....
1871.	709	"	76,820	*	18,830	"	95,650	.....
1872.	838	30,000	100,410	*	27,550	"	127,960	.....
1873.	1,125	30,000	171,108	*	27,087	"	138,195	.....
1874.	1,150	30,000	166,610	*	31,875	"	198,485	.....
1875.	1,230	30,000	178,230	*	29,820	"	208,050	.....
1876.	1,250	30,000	180,230	*	26,220	"	206,450	.....
1877.	1,306	30,000	211,970	*	22,890	"	234,860	.....
1878.	1,112	30,000	203,030	*	22,890	"	225,920	.....
1879.	1,199	30,000	200,720	*	22,800	"	223,520	.....
1880.	1,282	30,000	275,650	*	44,140	"	319,790	.....
1881.	1,480	30,000	258,560	*	44,070	"	312,630	.....
1882.	1,414	33,000	285,290	*	52,283	"	337,575	.....
1883.	1,329	33,000	294,476	*	55,770	"	350,246	.....
1884.	No returns.	33,000	306,491	*	55,565	"	362,256	.....
1885.	1,766	33,000	315,290	*	58,110	"	373,400	.....
1886.	2,162	33,000	328,550	*	67,290	"	395,840	.....
1887.	1,891	33,000	372,350	*	81,000	"	453,390	.....
1888.	2,438	33,000	416,340	*	66,050	"	482,390	.....
1889.	2,550	33,000	443,230	*	64,270	"	507,500	.....
1890.	2,188	33,000	446,960	*	53,756	"	503,716	.....
1891.	3,200	33,000	484,605	*	58,350	"	542,955	.....
1892.	2,293	33,000	487,515	*	57,325	"	534,840	.....
1893.	2,453	26,000	557,400	*	54,800	"	612,200	.....
1894.	2,568	Not given ..	580,930	*	59,300	"	640,230	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1868-92, 6 per cent ; in 1893, 5 and 6 per cent.

## RIDGETOWN.

1883.	1,820	12,000	888,193	*	84,760	No returns.	974,193	.....
1884.	1,500	8,000	523,815	*	27,757	"	555,365	.....
1885.	1,859	5,000	593,605	*	57,585	"	658,540	.....
1886.	2,131	No returns.	595,310	*	50,460	"	660,420	.....
1887.	2,200	12,000	660,025	*	55,775	"	725,300	.....
1888.	2,066	No returns.	608,016	*	46,349	"	658,456	.....

## RIDGETOWN—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con-struction.	Debt.
1889.	1,956	No returns.	\$ 606,678	\$	\$ 49,190	No returns.	\$	659,568	\$
1890.	2,169	11,000	619,780	*	53,530	"	"	679,710	"
1891.	2,161	8,000	578,735	*	55,690	"	"	639,135	"
1892.	1,745	No returns.	577,335	*	44,050	"	"	622,885	"
1893.	1,820	12,500	566,090	*	37,740	"	"	605,730	"
1894.	2,135	60,723	598,499	*	47,600	"	"	646,099	"

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1883-86, 6 per cent; in 1887, 1890, 1891 and 1893, 5 per cent.

## SIMCOE.

1884.....	2,500	44,000	737,000	*	137,000	Not known..	874,000	.....	.....
1885.....	2,575	44,000	751,000	*	124,000	"	875,000	.....	.....
1886.....	2,626	44,000	721,000	*	98,000	"	819,000	.....	.....
1887.....	2,700	44,000	722,000	*	99,000	"	821,000	.....	.....
1888.....	2,720	50,000	752,000	*	117,000	"	870,000	.....	.....
1889.....	2,800	57,000	767,000	*	93,000	"	860,000	.....	.....
1890.....	2,855	57,000	760,000	*	102,000	"	862,000	.....	.....
1891.....	2,780	60,000	773,000	*	98,000	"	871,000	.....	.....
1892.....	2,775	52,000	789,000	*	107,000	"	896,000	.....	.....
1893.....	2,700	45,000	804,000	*	105,000	"	909,000	.....	.....
1894.....	2,626	55,700	807,195	*	103,600	"	910,835	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid 1884-87, 6 per cent; 1888-93, 5½ per cent; 1894, 5 per cent.

## SEAFORTH.

1868.....	No returns..	No returns..	92,809	*	24,585	No returns..	160,954	.....	.....
1869.....	"	"	102,930	*	28,810	"	135,540	.....	.....

1870.....	1,314	3,000	113,890	*	27,800	“	164,785	.....	“
1871.....	1,450	2,800	135,685	*	21,000	“	137,690	.....	“
1872.....	No returns.	2,600	147,050	*	31,850	“	181,900	.....	“
1873.....	1,522	2,400	159,060	*	35,650	“	195,910	.....	“
1874.....	1,761	2,200	165,665	*	33,650	“	200,915	.....	“
1875.....	2,000	2,000	371,750	*	78,250	“	437,200	.....	“
1876.....	1,770	4,800	405,280	*	79,250	“	489,330	.....	“
1877.....	2,330	4,300	434,090	*	69,975	“	511,965	.....	“
1878.....	2,211	6,800	493,270	*	64,300	“	563,170	.....	“
1879.....	2,348	15,222	480,680	*	84,000	“	572,505	.....	“
1880.....	2,349	No returns.	450,268	*	71,600	“	530,369	.....	“
1881.....	2,414	13,511	483,000	*	75,800	“	563,300	.....	“
1882.....	2,356	12,618	434,345	*	70,800	“	540,070	.....	“
1883.....	2,376	10,586	464,840	*	71,400	“	550,480	.....	“
1884.....	2,362	10,178	404,030	*	66,200	“	540,935	.....	“
1885.....	2,529	9,290	480,615	*	65,800	“	559,645	.....	“
1886.....	2,532	8,437	488,470	*	65,600	“	570,405	.....	“
1887.....	2,540	14,073	492,920	*	60,800	“	572,950	.....	“
1888.....	2,646	12,157	515,500	*	59,500	“	590,880	.....	“
1889.....	2,618	19,925	533,195	*	58,150	“	627,270	.....	11,000
1890.....	2,556	21,533	539,680	*	59,550	“	635,495	.....	11,060
1891.....	2,544	20,174	566,340	*	59,350	“	645,310	.....	“
1892.....	2,517	26,007	563,940	*	56,600	“	640,290	.....	“
1893.....	2,488	39,571	562,940	*	59,750	“	644,060	.....	“
1894.....	2,438	34,071	581,635	*	59,350	“	651,900	.....	“

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1889. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1868-77, inclusive, 7 per cent; 1878-84, 6½ per cent; 1885-93, 6 per cent.

## STRATFORD.

1868.....	3,530	16,000	*	691,820	80,700	Not given	772,520	.....	“
1869.....	3,941	16,000	*	700,605	79,550	“	801,605	.....	“
1870.....	4,051	36,000	*	763,850	82,900	“	846,800	.....	“
1871.....	4,202	36,000	*	821,910	98,200	“	920,110	.....	“
1872.....	5,223	36,000	*	974,055	95,500	“	1,069,155	.....	“
1873.....	6,191	36,000	*	1,113,253	112,100	“	1,225,353	.....	“
1874.....	6,594	36,000	*	1,496,575	130,400	“	1,624,975	.....	“
1875.....	7,301	97,000	*	1,683,240	145,900	“	1,829,140	.....	“
1876.....	7,729	218,072	*	1,115,615	130,275	“	2,227,670	.....	“
1877.....	8,442	232,032	*	1,026,000	129,700	“	2,359,875	.....	“
1878.....	8,645	226,835	*	1,052,352	124,350	“	2,429,057	.....	“

STRATFORD—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.	8,885	253,298	1,031,485	1,265,235	113,900	Not given.	2,415,820	..
1880.	8,912	258,661	1,033,622	1,309,330	120,650	"	2,463,602	..
1881.	8,454	256,975	1,006,310	1,306,467	130,100	"	2,442,877	..
1882.	8,481	255,088	1,006,490	1,314,345	126,850	"	2,447,885	..
1883.	8,472	274,408	988,770	1,320,495	116,650	"	2,425,915	..
1884.	8,698	274,408	974,215	1,329,410	117,350	"	2,420,975	..
1885.	8,764	274,008	957,430	1,331,240	117,900	"	2,411,000	..
1886.	9,069	317,891	915,565	1,349,350	110,900	"	2,403,840	..
1887.	8,881	328,054	1,017,355	1,455,735	238,200	"	2,722,275	..
1888.	9,002	325,518	1,657,405	2,515,350	372,725	433,885	4,539,480	..
1889.	9,404	389,408	1,490,190	2,284,270	238,000	379,800	4,015,561	..
1890.	9,892	398,408	1,534,950	2,614,780	269,425	550,300	4,419,155	..
1891.	9,417	352,258	1,440,315	2,615,405	249,175	501,100	4,313,955	..
1892.	9,812	348,334	1,498,370	2,645,785	249,750	524,700	4,393,905	..
1893.	10,083	350,100	1,452,775	2,727,605	202,800	513,750	4,383,180	..
1894.	10,227	347,800	1,417,010	2,759,780	207,675	508,800	4,384,465	..

\* Value of lands included with buildings.

NOTE.—Water works owned and controlled by the Stratford Water and Supply Company. Average rate of interest paid in 1898-94, 8 per cent; in 1875, 7 per cent; 1876-85, 6 to 6½ per cent; 1886-94, 4½ to 5½ per cent.

## STRATHROY.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.	3,421	No returns.	638,035	*	26,270	34,850	664,305	..
1881.	3,640	36,350	651,638	*	27,160	36,750	678,798	..
1882.	3,413	34,900	697,793	*	27,150	43,850	724,943	..
1883.	3,717	33,450	735,840	*	28,000	55,225	763,840	..
1884.	3,663	31,000	739,865	*	26,650	42,025	766,515	..
1885.	3,600	No returns.	932,732	*	28,850	58,500	961,582	..
1886.	3,579	"	904,995	*	33,790	65,175	938,785	..
1887.	3,573	34,602	1,007,715	*	54,195	40,400	1,061,910	..



1888.	3,662	34,185	1,015,800	46,505	76,825	1,062,305
1889.	3,386	33,746	1,013,980	44,975	79,700	1,058,455
1890.	3,306	33,286	1,011,245	44,915	85,700	1,046,160
1891.	3,216	32,803	1,014,848	41,135	93,850	1,055,983
1892.	3,360	42,306	1,012,610	36,190	105,435	1,048,800
1893.	3,163	39,177	993,035	67,540	98,360	1,060,575
1894.	3,016	41,714	997,682	61,974	98,360	1,039,656

\* Value of buildings included in lands. NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1881-91, 6 per cent; 1892, 1893 and 1894, 5 per cent.  
ST. CATHARINES.

	6,755	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	2,374,215
1868.	8,007	“	“	“	“	2,302,095
1869.	8,328	“	“	“	“	2,463,100
1870.	8,287	“	“	“	“	2,641,100
1871.	8,503	“	“	“	“	3,077,770
1872.	8,852	“	“	“	“	2,694,538
1873.	9,285	“	“	“	“	3,859,800
1874.	10,000	“	“	“	“	4,008,390
1875.	12,870	“	“	“	“	4,396,655
1876.	13,143	“	“	“	“	4,489,485
1877.	11,079	“	“	“	“	4,679,250
1878.	10,475	“	“	“	“	4,593,950
1879.	9,384	“	“	“	“	4,993,950
1880.	9,498	“	“	“	“	4,586,847
1881.	9,756	“	“	“	“	4,061,460
1882.	10,058	“	“	“	“	4,150,500
1883.	10,023	“	“	“	“	4,621,358
1884.	9,931	“	“	“	“	4,703,645
1885.	9,882	“	“	“	“	4,495,365
1886.	9,779	“	“	“	“	4,686,465
1887.	10,075	52,562	“	“	“	4,062,181
1888.	10,023	No returns.	3,921,260	“	“	4,665,900
1889.	9,694	“	3,867,030	“	“	4,577,000
1890.	9,377	“	3,894,295	“	“	4,692,125
1891.	9,114	“	3,865,005	“	“	4,561,255
1892.	9,114	“	3,643,295	“	“	4,251,845
1893.	9,423	“	3,684,025	“	“	4,285,775
1894.	9,423	“	3,684,025	“	“	“

\* Value of building included in lands. † Including income.  
NOTE.—Works built in 1876. Value of exemptions included in assessment Average rate of interest paid, 5½ per cent.

## THOROLD.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	1,414	No returns..	294,812		81,762	No returns.	376,574	
1869.....	1,412	"	270,503		71,296		354,925	
1870.....	1,323	"	293,682		79,290		372,972	
1871.....	1,417	"	299,442		82,945		382,387	
1872.....	1,468	"	280,611		80,600		361,211	
1873.....	1,531	"	295,474		105,815		401,289	
1874.....	1,881	"	337,460		93,070		436,530	
1875.....	1,895	"	486,440		120,135		606,575	
1876.....	2,839	"	517,880		126,609		644,489	
1877.....	2,994	"	544,098		184,300		728,398	
1878.....	3,082	8,000	568,898		238,671		807,569	
1879.....	2,874	7,656	561,345		155,949		717,294	
1880.....	2,594	7,197	540,375		115,050		655,425	
1881.....	2,471	6,805	547,535		124,830		672,365	
1882.....	2,468	5,490	537,215		97,200		634,415	
1883.....	2,547	5,258	536,765		97,380		634,045	
1884.....	2,541	5,115	537,790		88,350		626,070	
1885.....	2,664	7,598	541,475		88,455		629,930	
1886.....	2,727	6,369	561,380		117,440		678,770	
1887.....	2,917	14,302	603,100		91,285		694,385	
1888.....	2,800	13,377	628,875		87,270		716,145	
1889.....	2,732	39,003	626,105		92,389		718,485	
1890.....	2,540	44,891	612,345		83,330		695,675	
1891.....	2,401	39,345	615,520		79,400		687,920	
1892.....	2,193	36,463	598,450		58,300		656,750	
1893.....	2,317	.....	594,415		30,000		624,415	
1894.....	2,325	32,118	581,157		41,980	147,000	623,127	

\* Value of buildings included in lands. Income included in personal.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid in 1868-89, inclusive, 6 per cent; in 1890-93, 5½ per cent.

## TILSONBURG.

	1,100	9,761	No returns..	No returns..	15,913	22,643	343,894		
1873. . . . .	1,100	22,761	"	"	16,217	24,370	365,782		
1874. . . . .	1,237	22,761	"	"	17,934	26,413	383,747		
57 1/2 1875. . . . .	1,411	22,761	"	"	16,074	24,000	397,410	30,000	16,000
1876. . . . .	1,584	28,761	"	"	17,642	32,143	424,731		
1877. . . . .	1,612	31,761	"	"	19,214	35,725	441,130		
1878. . . . .	1,780	31,761	"	"	21,150	34,340	432,124		
1879. . . . .	1,891	31,761	"	"	19,460	35,725	453,729		
1880. . . . .	1,891	31,761	"	"	20,167	38,640	462,910		
1881. . . . .	1,917	31,761	"	"	20,900	40,295	471,250		
1882. . . . .	1,926	31,761	"	"	23,375	40,834	484,713		
1883. . . . .	1,987	31,761	"	"	20,800	41,275	500,195		
1884. . . . .	2,000	31,761	"	"	31,250	47,575	526,730		
1885. . . . .	2,214	46,261	"	"	40,600	53,775	593,825		
1886. . . . .	2,228	46,261	"	"	40,600	37,643	599,230		
1887. . . . .	2,190	51,261	"	"	32,450	39,522	605,490		
1888. . . . .	2,145	41,961	"	"	35,700	45,602	628,040		
1889. . . . .	2,345	43,186	"	"	35,700	47,620	640,690		
1890. . . . .	2,207	43,186	"	"	33,800	61,775	660,795		
1891. . . . .	2,414	41,261	"	"	37,000	79,375	685,315		
1892. . . . .	2,352	36,100	"	"	46,450	95,775	690,340		
1893. . . . .	2,352	43,600	"	"	48,950				
1894. . . . .	2,214		"	"					

NOTE.—Water works built 1874-77.

Rate of interest paid on net debt, 1873-77, 6 per cent; 1878-93, 5 and 6 per cent.

## TORONTO.

	No returns..	2,100,772	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	25,604,154		
1868. . . . .	No returns..	2,411,363	"	"	"	27,645,874		
1869. . . . .	"	2,416,619	"	"	"	27,585,159		
1870. . . . .	"	2,486,337	"	"	"	29,750,422		
1871. . . . .	54,736	2,535,663	"	"	3,240,137	3,802,682		
1872. . . . .	57,020	2,616,682	"	"	5,216,277	46,137,536		6,813
1873. . . . .	62,647	3,842,861	"	"	6,220,367	45,043,975		1,099,866
1874. . . . .	67,995	4,141,618	"	"	8,196,284	46,680,367		1,099,866
1875. . . . .	68,678	4,948,109	"	"	8,601,406	47,676,273		1,999,713
1876. . . . .	71,693	5,743,141	"	"	8,472,800	48,015,339		1,999,713
1877. . . . .	67,386	5,464,606	"	"	8,863,516	50,107,220		1,999,713
1878. . . . .	70,867		"	"				

## TORONTO—Continued.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.....	73,813	5,781,755	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	9,399,082	50,634,520	.....	2,064,713
1880.....	75,110	5,767,304	"	"	"	9,315,765	50,533,270	.....	2,064,713
1881.....	77,034	5,788,315	"	"	"	9,418,158	54,159,603	.....	2,119,706
1882.....	81,372	5,842,030	"	"	"	9,465,300	56,286,639	.....	2,119,706
1883.....	86,585	5,967,732	"	"	"	9,711,044	62,100,184	.....	2,194,705
1884.....	99,131	6,290,394	"	"	"	10,139,124	65,685,397	.....	2,270,205
1885.....	105,211	6,766,765	"	"	"	10,787,540	69,225,114	.....	2,430,205
1886.....	111,800	7,044,937	"	"	"	11,040,858	72,715,533	.....	2,530,205
1887.....	118,403	7,831,377	"	"	"	11,986,353	83,556,911	.....	2,643,205
1888.....	126,169	8,210,452	"	"	"	13,755,043	98,295,851	.....	2,733,205
1889.....	160,141	12,696,673	"	"	"	18,922,458	136,526,017	2,971,600	3,270,787
1890.....	167,439	12,769,508	"	"	*14,509,534	21,281,368	140,860,785	.....	3,500,786
1891.....	170,651	14,937,170	"	"	*15,147,072	22,999,868	151,158,606	.....	3,685,510
1892.....	169,099	16,587,812	"	"	*14,479,188	23,215,386	150,766,635	4,113,803	3,685,510
1893.....	167,653	16,461,832	"	"	*13,046,708	23,189,947	150,864,321	.....	3,685,510
1894.....	174,309	.....	67,725,827	67,727,266	*13,601,858	23,632,908	149,054,951	.....	.....

\* Income included.

NOTE.—Water works built by a commission, 1872 to 1877. Average rate of interest paid on debt, 1868-78, 6 per cent; 1879-82, 5½ per cent; 1883, 5¼; 1884, 5½; 1885, 5½; 1886, 5½; 1887, 5½; 1888, 5½; 1889, 4¾; 1890, 4¾; 1891, 4½; 1892, 4½; 1893, 4½ per cent.

## UXBRIDGE.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	.....	.....	3,500	3,500
1874.....	"	26,125	"	"	"	.....	.....	10,264	3,500
1875.....	"	26,125	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500
1876.....	"	26,125	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500
1877.....	1,655	28,525	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500
1878.....	1,616	30,025	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500
1879.....	1,650	30,025	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500
1880.....	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	12,750	3,500



1881.....	1,674	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	13,701	3,500
1882.....	1,781	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	14,928	3,500
1883.....	1,880	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	15,660	3,500
1884.....	1,889	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	15,660	3,500
1885.....	1,998	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	15,660	3,500
1886.....	2,088	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1887.....	2,044	30,025	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1888.....	2,060	39,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1889.....	1,967	39,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1890.....	1,941	45,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1891.....	2,126	45,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1892.....	2,002	45,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1893.....	2,000	45,900	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
1894.....	1,944	45,900	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	17,160	3,500
* Value of buildings included in lands. †Including income.											
NOTE.—Water works built in 1873. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1874-76, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent; 1877-87, 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; 1888-1889, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; 1891-93, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.											

## WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

1888.....	1,205	No returns..	1,039,828	“	“	6,750	No returns..	1,046,578	175,000	163,146
1889.....	2,792	*98,871	2,683,204	“	“	25,500	“	2,708,704	“	“
1890.....	3,830	*411,182	4,996,651	“	“	91,250	160,295	5,249,196	“	“
1891.....	4,158	*651,575	5,735,858	“	“	81,800	197,800	5,997,458	“	“
1892.....	5,404	*718,587	5,700,777	“	“	127,050	238,125	6,066,052	“	“
1893.....	4,518	*787,556	4,369,630	1,284,100	“	156,050	262,775	6,072,555	“	“
1894.....	4,290	*786,111	3,250,641	1,129,500	“	171,525	267,055	4,818,721	“	“
* Debenture debt. Average rate of interest paid in 1889, 5 per cent; 1890-93, 4 and 5 per cent. † Value of buildings included in lands.										
NOTE.—Water works built in 1888.										

## WHITBY.

1868.....	2,427	2,500	567,996	“	“	93,700	No returns..	661,696	“	“
1869.....	2,689	1,967	584,461	“	“	87,015	“	671,476	“	“
1870.....	2,648	31,767	600,629	“	“	80,970	“	681,599	“	“
1871.....	2,601	43,400	595,199	“	“	79,690	“	674,889	“	“
1872.....	2,698	45,200	614,184	“	“	79,315	“	693,199	“	“
1873.....	2,789	56,200	625,127	“	“	81,735	“	706,862	“	“
1874.....	2,783	53,500	649,862	“	“	87,510	“	737,372	“	“

WHITBY—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
1875.		\$ 54,750	\$ 810,060	\$ *	\$ 133,822	No returns.	\$ 943,882	\$ .....
1876.	2,818	73,650	768,765	*	94,175	92 returns.	862,940	862,940
1877.	3,010	69,900	792,994	*	86,700	34,900	879,694	879,694
1878.	2,880	66,450	801,206	*	78,550	22,500	874,756	874,756
1879.	2,924	73,000	815,235	*	70,050	22,750	885,285	885,285
1880.	2,990	69,550	800,480	*	60,250	26,500	860,730	860,730
1881.	3,034	66,100	844,233	*	83,618	27,700	927,851	927,851
1882.	2,946	62,650	841,029	*	73,936	27,600	917,965	917,965
1883.	2,969	59,550	831,661	*	68,300	32,600	899,961	899,961
1884.	2,708	56,450	827,850	*	70,330	28,100	898,180	898,180
1885.	2,984	67,000	830,054	*	66,990	27,000	897,044	897,044
1886.	2,867	66,284	819,721	*	64,430	23,400	884,151	884,151
1887.	3,023	97,742	818,919	*	69,830	29,150	888,749	888,749
1888.	2,951	99,566	828,292	*	63,380	50,550	891,602	891,602
1889.	2,886	98,559	888,750	*	46,375	51,280	945,135	945,135
1890.	2,891	97,145	901,670	*	50,425	44,800	952,095	952,095
1891.	2,641	95,526	883,784	*	52,900	37,340	936,684	936,684
1892.	2,693	94,926	881,403	*	103,700	63,040	987,103	987,103
1893.	2,668	94,316	879,222	*	93,900	69,240	973,122	973,122
1894.	2,647	93,937	868,778	*	89,100	60,600	957,873	957,873

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 1868-84, 6 per cent; 1885-93, 5 and 6 per cent.

## WINDSOR, ONT.

1868.		No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No record.	1,007,630	.....
1869.	3,697	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	967,890	.....
1870.	3,739	"	"	"	"	"	1,063,385	.....
1871.	3,857	"	"	"	"	"	865,105	.....
1872.	4,324	"	"	"	"	No returns.	148,342	125,000
1873.	No returns.	"	"	"	"	"	1,287,975	.....

	No returns.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No returns.	"	"	"	"
1874.....	No returns.	"	"	"	"	"	"	No returns.	"	"	"	"
1875.....	6,045	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,642,560	"	"	"	"
1876.....	6,193	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,780,810	"	"	"	"
1877.....	6,394	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,775,780	"	"	"	"
1878.....	6,166	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,708,900	"	"	"	"
1879.....	6,022	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,673,980	"	"	"	"
1880.....	5,826	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,670,380	"	"	"	"
1881.....	6,377	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,946,400	"	"	"	"
1882.....	6,740	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,117,186	"	"	"	"
1883.....	6,890	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,124,820	"	"	"	"
1884.....	7,057	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,193,100	"	"	"	"
1885.....	7,285	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,302,360	"	"	"	"
1886.....	7,336	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,386,720	"	"	"	"
1887.....	7,608	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,462,575	"	"	"	"
1888.....	8,602	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,613,435	"	"	"	"
1889.....	No returns.	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,687,450	"	"	"	"
1890.....	10,528	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,975,108	"	"	"	"
1891.....	10,416	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,860,087	"	"	"	"
1892.....	10,929	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,023,766	"	"	"	"
1893.....	10,970	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,187,821	"	"	"	"
1894.....	11,468	"	"	"	"	"	"	5,422,638	"	"	"	"

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Income included. Average rate of interest paid on debt in 1887, 6 per cent; in 1888 and 1894, 5 and 6 per cent.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1872.

## WINGHAM.

1874.....	750	3,770	106,900	*	10,000	No record	117,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	1,082	8,770	181,800	*	31,200	"	213,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	1,233	10,270	269,207	*	66,216	"	333,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	1,289	10,270	331,700	o	61,500	"	333,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	1,314	21,270	331,030	o	49,300	"	380,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	1,675	29,270	363,070	o	38,200	"	401,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	2,083	29,270	416,580	*	79,565	"	496,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	1,953	29,270	431,095	*	61,550	"	492,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	1,989	29,270	424,413	*	60,750	"	485,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	1,915	29,270	398,580	*	61,030	"	433,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	2,078	28,132	393,750	*	62,950	"	456,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	1,972	29,632	388,955	*	70,360	"	459,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	1,921	37,660	391,395	*	55,800	"	447,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	1,939	37,660	405,327	*	58,650	"	464,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	2,079	37,660	412,075	*	87,785	"	499,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## WINGHAM—Concluded.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
1889.	1,911	44,660	439,627	*	78,085	No record...	517,182	.....	.....
1890.	1,975	43,910	425,024	*	75,600	"	500,624	.....	.....
1891.	2,056	43,910	446,483	*	78,450	"	524,933	.....	.....
1892.	2,104	39,500	455,738	*	80,525	"	536,263	.....	.....
1893.	2,159	39,500	456,813	*	71,125	"	527,938	.....	.....
1894.	2,225	44,500	462,313	*	73,450	"	535,763	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid, 1874-77, 7 per cent; 1878-84, 6 and 7 per cent; 1885, 5, 6 and 7 per cent; 1886-89, 6 per cent; 1890-95, 5 per cent.  
NOTE.—Water works built in 1879.

## WOODSTOCK.

1868.....	3,974	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	87,680	No returns..	856,239	.....
1869.....	4,114	"	"	"	86,684	"	866,856	.....
1870.....	4,029	"	"	"	81,800	"	847,185	.....
1871.....	4,064	"	"	"	93,770	"	904,339	.....
1872.....	4,445	18,990	"	"	94,610	"	947,100	.....
1873.....	4,650	No returns..	"	"	123,330	"	967,775	.....
1874.....	4,879	"	"	"	106,680	"	975,380	.....
1875.....	5,060	94,475	"	"	115,250	"	1,117,730	.....
1876.....	5,176	No returns..	"	"	119,100	"	1,357,125	.....
1877.....	5,298	"	"	"	109,900	"	1,376,850	.....
1878.....	5,069	"	"	"	118,475	"	1,415,090	.....
1879.....	5,123	"	"	"	145,025	"	1,493,095	.....
1880.....	5,382	106,400	"	"	152,930	"	1,521,230	.....
1881.....	5,599	129,300	"	"	174,025	"	1,598,190	.....
1882.....	5,213	No returns..	"	"	152,275	"	1,623,925	.....
1883.....	6,020	"	"	"	207,100	"	1,754,860	.....
1884.....	6,090	"	"	"	165,150	"	1,667,675	.....
1885.....	6,307	138,430	"	"	150,900	"	1,697,870	.....



1886.....	6,718	168,365	"	"	"	"	"	1,859,624	35,000	35,000
1887.....	7,534	168,800	"	"	"	"	"	2,080,690	35,000	35,000
1888.....	8,314	No returns..	"	"	"	"	"	2,289,655	35,000	35,000
1889.....	8,808	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,406,480	50,000	50,000
1890.....	9,222	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,543,500	50,000	50,000
1891.....	8,992	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,573,775	135,000	135,000
1892.....	9,004	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,632,575	155,000	155,000
1893.....	9,141	*360,000	"	"	"	"	"	2,686,725	155,000	155,000
1894.....	8,900	*380,000	"	"	"	"	"	2,718,050	155,000	155,000

\* Water works debt included. Sinking fund amounts to \$80,000.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1875 by a company and purchased in 1886 for \$35,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1872-85, 6 per cent; 1886 and 1887, 5 per cent; 1893, 4 and 5 per cent.

# QUEBEC. BUCKINGHAM.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,044	No returns.	317,248	*	25,694	58,650	.....	.....
1891.....	No returns.	2,000	344,225	*	42,637	30,800	.....	.....
1892.....	"	No returns.	343,533	*	22,671	68,500	.....	.....
1893.....	2,230	"	456,748	*	16,991	79,325	.....	40,000
1894.....	2,289	"	439,495	*	24,683	85,725	40,000	55,000
							55,000	

\* Value of buildings included in lands. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 per cent.  
NOTE.—Water works built in 1892-93.

## COTE ST. ANTOINE.

YEAR.	POPULA- TION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Con- struction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	No returns.	No returns.	1,386,965	+	No returns.	20,560	.....	.....
1881.....	"	"	1,810,020	+	"	1,833,480	.....	.....
1882.....	"	"	1,818,565	+	"	25,170	.....	.....
1883.....	"	"	1,829,440	+	"	1,844,035	.....	.....
1884.....	1,263	"	1,910,751	+	"	1,878,831	.....	.....
1885.....	1,298	"	1,964,463	+	"	51,550	.....	.....
1886.....	1,350	"	1,969,262	+	"	109,780	.....	.....
1887.....	1,455	"	2,299,540	+	"	133,310	.....	.....
1888.....	1,510	"	2,363,870	+	"	182,000	.....	.....
1889.....	1,605	"	2,463,870	+	"	182,000	.....	.....
1890.....	2,252	"	4,148,090	+	"	195,600	.....	.....
1891.....	2,800	"	4,381,631	+	"	2,659,470	.....	.....
1892.....	3,033	"	5,050,200	+	"	152,570	.....	.....
1893.....	3,500	*450,000	4,299,292	1,532,540	"	147,410	.....	.....
1894.....	3,750	*600,000	4,304,450	1,743,560	"	154,515	.....	.....
						126,740	.....	.....
						217,225	.....	.....
						6,263,235	.....	.....

\* Average rate of interest paid, 4 per cent. + Value of buildings included in lands.  
NOTE.—Water supplied by the city of Montreal.

## COTE ST LOUIS.

	2,700	No returns..	897,435	†	No returns..	28,700	926,135
1890.....	2,925	“	1,093,975	†	“	23,200	1,123,175
1891.....	3,060	“	1,366,638	†	“	58,950	1,425,588
1892.....	3,425	*160,000	1,435,895	†	“	68,900	1,504,795

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

NOTE.—Annexed to the city of Montreal, 4th December, 1893. Water supplied by the city of Montreal.

## FARNHAM.

	2,417	57,500	377,000	*	No returns..	89,000	466,000
1889.....	2,516	68,500	420,600	*	“	89,000	509,600
1890.....	2,633	97,500	436,700	*	“	89,000	525,700
1891.....	2,751	97,500	451,800	*	“	89,000	540,800
1892.....	2,917	97,500	458,300	*	“	115,000	573,300
1893.....	2,933	Not given..	461,700	*	“	150,000	611,700

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1891. Average rate of interest on net debt,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## FRASERVILLE.

	2,750	1,800	431,650	*	No returns..	613,850	1,045,500
1883.....	2,944	20,000	523,530	*	“	875,100	1,398,630
1884.....	3,493	23,000	571,580	*	“	908,900	1,480,080
1885.....	3,516	24,300	665,880	*	“	917,500	1,583,380
1886.....	3,924	26,200	709,703	*	“	881,900	1,591,603
1887.....	4,312	35,000	728,780	*	“	744,400	1,473,180
1888.....	4,328	35,000	761,745	*	“	761,200	1,522,845
1889.....	4,180	60,000	780,305	*	“	750,300	1,530,605
1890.....	4,201	76,000	802,450	*	“	874,300	1,676,730
1891.....	4,142	86,800	827,305	*	“	700,500	1,527,800
1892.....	3,686	90,000	856,450	*	“	726,800	1,583,250
1893.....	3,818	94,000	874,125	*	“	729,450	1,605,575

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—No water works. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1883,  $5\frac{1}{3}$  per cent; 1884-87, 6 per cent; 1888-89,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; 1890,  $5\frac{1}{3}$  per cent, and 1891-93,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## HULL.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877.....	No returns..	30,000	984,281	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	"	No returns..	971,726	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	"	"	994,137	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	"	"	1,347,199	"	136,375	1,483,574	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	"	"	1,352,813	"	No returns..	No returns..	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	"	"	1,490,780	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	"	"	1,483,093	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	"	"	1,488,277	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	"	"	1,469,658	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	"	70,000	1,644,960	"	"	1,469,658	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	"	140,000	1,763,345	"	"	1,644,960	180,000	180,000	180,000
1888.....	"	166,000	1,774,508	"	127,050	1,763,345	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	11,954	251,000	1,774,508	"	"	1,901,558	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	11,802	No returns..	1,822,636	"	310,485	2,215,281	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	11,628	271,000	1,904,796	"	311,485	2,248,985	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	No returns..	No returns..	1,937,500	"	386,885	2,402,385	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	12,500	271,000	2,015,500	"	357,935	2,533,686	189,500	189,500	184,500
1894.....	11,652	286,000	2,175,751	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1886. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1877, 6 per cent; 1891-93, 5½ per cent.

## JOLIETTE.

1868.....	No returns..	1,412	186,120	No returns..	No returns..	No returns..	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	"	1,250	192,950	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	"	2,684	192,950	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	"	2,018	192,950	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	"	2,644	242,710	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	"	2,917	242,710	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....





LACHINE—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883.....	2,510	4,400	493,780	*	No record...	134,700	628,480	.....	.....
1884.....	2,575	14,400	522,695	*	"	134,700	657,395	.....	.....
1885.....	2,780	14,400	588,620	*	"	135,350	723,970	.....	.....
1886.....	3,030	19,000	630,465	*	"	135,350	765,815	.....	.....
1887.....	3,215	19,000	648,315	*	"	135,700	784,015	.....	.....
1888.....	3,290	19,000	673,410	*	"	135,700	809,110	.....	.....
1889.....	3,548	75,000	749,770	*	"	192,100	941,870	.....	.....
1890.....	3,757	110,000	860,420	*	"	279,100	1,139,520	.....	.....
1891.....	3,905	110,000	937,455	*	"	297,950	1,235,005	.....	.....
1892.....	3,957	132,000	960,030	*	"	305,950	1,265,980	.....	.....
1893.....	4,077	137,000	1,014,395	*	"	312,075	1,326,470	.....	.....
1894.....	4,294	137,000	1,382,775	*	"	350,850	1,733,625	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1890. Average rate of interest paid on net debt 1874-75, 6 per cent; 1876-83, 8 per cent; 1884-85, 6½ per cent; 1886-88, 6¼ per cent; 1889-91, 4⅔ per cent; 1892, 4½ per cent; 1893, 4⅔ per cent.

## LAUZON.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868.....	2,612	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	Not given...	260,950	.....	.....
1869.....	2,702	"	"	"	"	"	263,520	.....	.....
1870.....	2,711	"	"	"	"	"	265,300	.....	.....
1871.....	2,663	"	"	"	"	"	333,350	.....	.....
1872.....	2,650	"	"	"	"	"	310,100	.....	.....
1873.....	2,702	"	"	"	"	"	340,495	.....	.....
1874.....	2,767	"	"	"	"	"	313,400	.....	.....
1875.....	2,794	"	"	"	"	"	319,430	.....	.....
1876.....	2,808	"	"	"	"	"	397,740	.....	.....
1877.....	3,857	200	"	"	"	"	634,050	.....	.....
1878.....	3,780	200	"	"	"	62,300	605,465	.....	.....

1879.	3,690	Not given	..	..	..	62,300	602,945
1880.	3,626	..	..	..	..	67,500	623,000
1881.	3,650	..	..	..	..	71,500	654,630
1882.	3,408	..	..	..	..	71,425	688,945
1883.	3,408	..	..	..	..	322,750	930,925
1884.	3,364	..	..	..	..	570,250	1,231,215
1885.	3,194	..	..	..	..	570,250	1,231,215
1886.	3,167	..	..	..	..	1,312,950	1,953,945
1887.	3,169	250	..	..	..	1,525,800	2,164,930
1888.	3,224	300	..	..	..	1,083,400	1,791,225
1889.	3,259	1,200	..	..	..	1,085,550	1,748,490
1890.	3,164	550	..	..	..	1,098,250	1,743,550
1891.	3,193	550	..	..	..	1,096,950	1,804,905
1892.	3,291	Not given	..	..	..	1,000,950	1,630,145
1893.	3,110	..	..	..	..	6,600	1,630,420
1894.	2,123	3,210	..	..	..	1,107,400	1,696,435
			..	..	..	1,180,300	

## LEVIS.

1868.	6,500	None	..	..	..	484,060	1,484,060
1869.	6,500	..	..	..	..	484,060	1,484,060
1870.	6,500	..	..	..	..	493,050	1,593,050
1871.	6,500	..	..	..	..	493,050	1,593,050
1872.	6,500	..	..	..	..	493,050	1,593,050
1873.	7,000	..	..	..	..	802,560	1,892,560
1874.	7,000	..	..	..	..	802,560	1,892,560
1875.	7,000	50,000	..	..	..	802,560	1,892,560
1876.	7,000	50,000	..	..	..	802,560	1,892,560
1877.	7,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,054	2,011,054
1878.	7,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,054	2,011,054
1879.	7,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,054	2,011,054
1880.	8,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1881.	8,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1882.	8,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1883.	8,000	70,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1884.	8,000	150,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1885.	8,000	150,000	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1886.	8,500	216,500	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1887.	7,500	216,500	..	..	..	911,583	2,311,583
1888.	7,500	216,500	..	..	..	844,354	2,144,354

LEVIS—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1889. ....	7,500	216,500	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	807,172	3,011,286	.....
1890. ....	7,500	216,500	"	"	"	1,309,225	3,117,164	.....
1891. ....	7,500	269,000	"	"	"	1,166,152	3,370,683	.....
1892. ....	7,500	269,000	"	"	"	1,237,150	3,296,198	.....
1893. ....	7,500	269,000	"	"	"	1,593,800	3,567,641	.....
1894. ....	7,500	269,000	"	"	"	1,563,800	3,512,641	.....

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

## LONGUEUIL.

1893. ..	3,000	131,845	300,117	519,863	Not given ..	192,100	819,980	.....
1894. ....	3,171	123,000	298,762	527,032	"	198,288	1,024,082	.....*

\* Comprised in the debt of the town.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1875 at cost of \$75,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 6 per cent.

## MONTREAL.

			Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	No returns..	No returns..	
1868. ....	102,150	5,000,000	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	No returns..	No returns..	.....
1869. ....	103,840	4,955,000	"	"	"	6,279,700	47,679,000	.....
1870. ....	105,530	5,080,000	"	"	"	7,043,200	50,599,840	.....
1871. ....	107,220	5,100,000	"	"	"	7,358,400	53,992,000	.....
1872. ....	112,020	5,700,000	"	"	"	8,407,450	56,212,260	.....
1873. ....	116,820	7,400,000	"	"	"	8,801,500	63,561,150	.....
1874. ....	121,020	9,500,000	"	"	"	8,805,500	70,437,900	.....
1875. ....	126,430	9,900,000	"	"	"	11,555,500	92,913,175	.....
1876. ....	131,230	10,900,000	"	"	"	12,743,800	96,174,055	.....
1877. ....	136,030	10,900,000	"	"	"	12,578,200	92,602,965	.....



1878.....	140,830	10,800,000	“	“	“	14,657,500	72,242,505	.....
1879.....	145,630	10,600,000	“	“	“	13,964,050	66,160,613	.....
1880.....	150,430	10,440,000	“	“	“	13,762,400	78,387,759	.....
1881.....	155,230	10,660,000	“	“	“	13,790,100	79,883,445	.....
1882.....	161,380	10,400,000	“	“	“	14,117,900	82,205,078	.....
1883.....	167,320	10,200,000	“	“	“	14,359,000	84,505,002	.....
1884.....	173,660	10,100,000	“	“	“	15,324,084	88,327,569	.....
1885.....	179,800	10,220,000	“	“	“	15,508,816	89,845,000	.....
1886.....	185,940	10,582,000	“	“	“	16,519,490	94,457,348	.....
1887.....	192,090	10,000,000	“	“	“	17,921,665	101,738,512	.....
1888.....	198,230	10,972,847	“	“	“	19,131,420	108,766,013	.....
1889.....	204,370	14,283,921	“	“	“	19,749,210	115,663,137	.....
1890.....	210,510	14,325,714	“	“	“	20,879,920	122,859,859	.....
1891.....	216,650	16,159,235	“	“	“	21,165,020	128,413,000	.....
1892.....	224,000	17,825,412	“	“	“	23,000,000	136,258,365	.....
1893.....	232,000	20,300,000	“	“	“	34,185,894	165,020,135	.....
1894.....	237,000	22,960,000	“	“	“	35,188,550	170,456,315	.....
							8,353,900	.....
							8,619,000	.....

NOTE.—Water works built in 1853.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1888-89, 4.4 per cent; 1890, 4.2 per cent; 1891-94, 4.1 per cent.

## NOTRE-DAME DE GRACE.

1893.....	2,167	.....	1,665,764	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	2,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665,764	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

## SHERBROOKE.

1874.....	6,438	222,180	Not given	Not given	Not given	1,339,740	.....	.....
1875.....	7,585	226,040	“	“	“	1,530,044	.....	.....
1876.....	7,097	179,370	“	“	“	1,952,165	.....	.....
1877.....	6,521	193,661	“	“	“	1,986,065	.....	.....
1878.....	6,605	201,661	“	“	“	141,700	2,083,630	.....
1879.....	6,789	207,963	“	“	“	135,720	2,026,205	.....
1880.....	6,910	221,316	“	“	“	135,720	2,005,430	.....
1881.....	7,446	224,973	“	“	“	139,300	2,025,655	.....
1882.....	7,443	222,932	“	“	“	152,250	2,483,698	.....
1883.....	7,982	234,748	“	“	“	152,000	2,535,753	.....
1884.....	8,253	241,747	“	“	“	152,000	2,561,708	.....



1893.....	8,940	“	“	“	“	322,700	3,054,840
1894.....	9,987	“	“	“	“	506,100	3,083,260
	300,000	“	“	“	“		

NOTE.—Water works built in 1879.

581  
2

## ST. HYACINTHE.

	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..
1868.....	16,000	“	“	“	“	“	“
1869.....	16,000	“	“	“	“	“	“
1870.....	16,600	“	“	“	“	“	“
1871.....	16,600	“	“	“	“	“	“
1872.....	16,600	“	“	“	“	“	“
1873.....	16,600	“	“	“	“	“	“
1874.....	16,600	“	“	“	“	“	“
1875.....	16,608	“	“	“	“	“	“
1876.....	41,917	“	“	“	“	“	“
1877.....	51,218	“	“	“	“	“	“
1878.....	49,849	“	“	“	“	“	“
1879.....	49,291	“	“	“	“	“	“
1880.....	4,760	“	“	“	“	“	“
1881.....	4,880	“	“	“	“	“	“
1882.....	5,160	“	“	“	“	“	“
1883.....	5,320	“	“	“	“	“	“
1884.....	5,350	“	“	“	“	“	“
1885.....	5,400	“	“	“	“	“	“
1886.....	5,418	“	“	“	“	“	“
1887.....	6,000	“	“	“	“	“	“
1888.....	7,300	“	“	“	“	“	“
1889.....	7,319	“	“	“	“	“	“
1890.....	7,174	“	“	“	“	“	“
1891.....	7,175	“	“	“	“	“	“
1892.....	7,016	“	“	“	“	“	“
1893.....	8,068	“	“	“	“	“	“
1894.....	8,068	“	“	“	“	“	“
1895.....	9,230	“	“	“	“	“	“
						827,800	2,924,675

NOTE.—Water works built in 1876.

## ST. JOHNS.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1868.	3,800	\$ 30,000	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	200,000	800,000	.....	\$ .....
1869.	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	900,000	.....	.....
1870.	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
1871.	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	1,500,000	.....	.....
1872.	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	2,000,000	.....	.....
1873.	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.	4,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.	4,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.	4,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.	.....	100,000	1,419,530	.....	.....	845,300	2,264,830	.....	.....
1894.	.....	+ 95,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	850,000	2,300,000	100,000	.....

\* Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent. + 4½ to 6 per cent.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1872 by a private company.

+ Value of buildings included in lands.



## ST. JÉRÔME.

1886.	2,500.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.
1887.	2,500	“	“	“	“	“
1888.	2,700	“	“	“	“	“
1889.	2,800	“	“	“	“	“
1890.	2,900	“	“	“	“	“
1891.	3,000	“	“	“	“	“
1892.	3,200	“	“	“	“	“
1893.	3,500	*55,000	“	“	“	“
1894.	3,150	*50,500	“	597	279,700	888,990

\* Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1876, cost \$212,000.

## VALLEYFIELD.

1875.	3,011	Not given.	489,380	45,000	Not given.	534,380
1876.	3,075	“	511,925	“	“	511,925
1877.	“	“	“	“	“	“
1878.	3,011	Not given.	969,387	39,550	27,100	1,036,037
1879.	3,140	“	947,587	48,400	27,100	1,023,087
1880.	3,598	“	835,050	48,750	48,175	931,975
1881.	3,707	“	815,025	62,900	33,050	910,975
1882.	4,376	“	868,575	67,800	52,900	980,275
1883.	4,775	11,998	1,443,025	79,040	76,500	1,598,565
1884.	4,619	30,121	1,047,260	89,350	132,400	1,269,010
1885.	4,934	37,972	1,275,425	129,300	153,700	1,558,425
1886.	5,121	37,653	1,402,000	135,275	158,700	1,695,975
1887.	5,210	46,766	1,437,900	128,975	191,296	1,758,171
1888.	5,264	38,808	1,495,675	127,000	179,500	1,802,175
1889.	5,210	47,532	1,505,425	112,550	202,800	1,820,775
1890.	5,122	54,756	1,515,450	130,000	213,500	1,868,950
1891.	5,020	56,169	1,518,175	133,350	214,100	1,865,625
1892.	5,156	57,119	1,524,925	135,500	216,100	1,876,525
1893.	5,619	56,867	1,592,325	151,500	224,050	1,967,875
1894.	5,800	56,367	2,018,180	202,525	233,650	2,454,355

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1885 by a company and purchased by the corporation in 1887. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, between 5½ and 5¾ per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA.  
AMHERST.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.						WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	3,700	.....	1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	3,700	31,500	1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	3,781	116,500	1,231,970	*	598,385	100,000	1,830,355	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	4,000	127,500	1,231,970	*	598,385	.....	1,830,355	79,000	80,000	80,000
1894.....	4,500	127,500	1,355,875	*	507,641	100,000	1,866,206	80,000	80,000	80,000

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1891-93.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## DARTMOUTH.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.....	.....	16,700	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	1,321,335	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	.....	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318,755	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	3,786	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308,900	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	.....	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,316,075	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	.....	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182,500	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	.....	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195,125	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	.....	16,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215,635	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	.....	18,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,222,110	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	.....	18,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221,840	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	.....	18,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261,025	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	20,000	1,031,350	*	229,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	6,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	.....	311,300	1,192,375	*	286,650	50,000	1,479,025	130,000	130,000	130,000
1893.....	.....	311,300	1,433,130	*	370,237	50,000	1,803,367	130,000	130,000	130,000
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1892-93.

Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1879-1888, 6 per cent; 1889, 4-21 per cent; 1893, 4-37 per cent. In explanation of the comparatively large debt in proportion to assessed value of the town it is only fair to state that \$150,000 was incurred for the purchase of a ferry which is self-sustaining.

## HALIFAX.

[illegible]

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

\* Rate of earnings in pounds in millions.  
 Note.—Water works built in 1846 by a private company and bought by the corporation in 1861, first cost of construction £220,000. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1808-74, 6 per cent; 1875-80, 5½ per cent; 1881-87, 5½ per cent; 1888, 5 per cent; 1889-93, 4½ per cent.

## KENTVILLE.

1887.....	2,000	26,000	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	26,077	25,000
1888.....	2,000	34,000	“	“	“	33,148	30,060
1889.....	“	35,739	“	“	“	29,433	“
1890.....	Not given ..	40,750	“	“	“	29,783	“
1891.....	“	40,750	“	“	“	487,145	“
1892.....	“	41,030	“	“	“	474,400	“
1893.....	“	40,703	“	“	“	29,989	“
1894.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1895.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1896.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1897.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1898.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1899.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1900.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1901.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1902.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1903.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1904.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1905.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1906.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1907.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1908.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1909.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1910.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1911.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1912.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1913.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1914.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1915.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1916.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1917.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1918.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1919.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1920.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1921.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1922.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1923.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1924.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1925.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1926.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1927.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1928.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1929.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1930.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1931.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1932.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1933.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1934.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1935.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1936.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1937.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1938.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1939.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1940.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1941.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1942.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1943.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1944.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1945.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1946.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1947.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1948.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1949.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1950.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1951.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1952.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1953.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1954.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1955.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1956.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1957.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1958.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1959.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1960.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1961.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1962.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1963.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1964.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1965.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1966.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1967.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1968.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1969.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1970.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1971.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1972.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1973.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1974.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1975.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1976.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1977.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1978.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1979.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1980.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1981.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1982.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1983.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1984.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1985.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1986.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1987.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1988.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1989.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1990.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1991.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1992.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1993.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1994.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1995.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1996.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
1997.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“
1998.....	“	“	“	“	“	20,589	“
1999.....	“	“	“	“	“	30,569	“
2000.....	“	“	“	“	“	463,57	“

KENTVILLE—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
1893.	Not given..	40,340	\$ Not given..	\$ Not given..	\$ 94,830	\$ Not given..	\$ 404,810	\$ 30,612	\$ ..
1894.	..	59,000	..	..	95,645	..	470,934	..	..

NOTE.—Water works built in 1887-88. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 5 per cent.

## LUNENBURG.

1893.....	*4,894	45,000	630,325	+	422,440	111,000	1,054,023	..	..
1894.....	..	..	643,425	+	444,304	211,000	1,087,729	..	..

\* Census 1891. + Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent.

## NEW GLASGOW.

1880.....	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	Not given..	665,000	..	..
1881.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	701,000	..	..
1882.....	2,595	..	..	..	..	..	736,000	..	..
1883.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	755,000	..	..
1884.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	751,000	..	..
1885.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	733,000	..	..
1886.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	761,000	..	..
1887.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	731,731	70,000	70,000
1888.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	768,600	..	..
1889.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892.....	3,776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893.....	..	+215,000	1,115,000	*	..	35,000	1,150,000	98,000	98,000

\* Value of buildings and personal included in lands. + Average rate of interest paid,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.



## NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.

	2,100	5,500	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..
1885.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1889.....	..	10,500	..	..	..	..	..
1890.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892.....	2,522	..	454,130	..	272,110	726,240	..
1893.....	..	18,500	490,325	*	254,985	745,510	..
1894.....	..	23,500	500,500	*	289,605	790,105	..
1894.....	2,800	23,500	517,100	*	293,300	810,400	..

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Incorporated in 1885. Average rate of interest paid in 1885, 6 per cent; 1888, 5½ per cent; 1892, 5½ per cent; 1893-94, 4½ to 5 per cent.

## PARRSBORO'.

	1,909	..	246,577	*	+105,561	7,200	345,938
1889.....	..	..	256,343	*	+105,809	8,600	353,633
1890.....	..	..	279,105	*	+92,208	9,200	371,813
1891.....	1,909	..	295,155	*	+89,761	8,200	375,671
1892.....	..	..	298,481	*	+104,614	7,200	395,895
1893.....	..	..	314,100	*	+114,999	11,200	417,899
1894.....	2,000	8,000	..	..	..	..	..

\* Value of buildings included in lands. † Including income.

NOTE.—No water works. Incorporated in 1889. Average rate of interest paid in 1894, 4½ per cent.

## SYDNEY, C.B., N. S.

	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....	Not given.....
1885.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Census 1891. † 4½ per cent. ‡ Average rate of interest paid 7 per cent; § 6 per cent. || Buildings included.

## \*SYDNEY MINES, N. S.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.				WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Debt.
1890.....	.....	None.....	201,699	†	72,480	.....	274,179	.....
1891.....	2,446	"	202,530	†	71,315	.....	273,845	.....
1892.....	.....	"	201,952	†	72,435	.....	274,393	.....
1893.....	.....	"	201,840	†	72,790	.....	274,630	.....
1894.....	.....	"	201,423	†	71,626	.....	273,049	.....

\* Incorporated in 1889. † Value of buildings included in lands.

## SPRINGHILL, N. S.

1893.....	5,000	14,000	405,630	*	141,072	200,000	746,702	.....
1894.....	5,000	13,000	407,130	*	152,756	220,000	779,886	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—No water works. Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.

## STELLARTON.

1890.....	3,000	3,000	124,695	*	63,091	17,000	187,786	.....
1891.....	3,200	3,000	140,057	*	65,000	17,000	205,057	.....
1892.....	3,300	3,000	143,928	*	63,000	17,000	206,928	30,000
1893.....	3,500	3,000	149,500	*	66,000	17,000	215,500	33,000
1894.....	3,600	3,000	151,710	*	68,000	17,000	219,710	33,000

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1882. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 7 per cent.

## TURO.

1875.....	3,000	10,000	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	855,150	29,400
1876.....	.....	39,400	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	876,380	29,400

[illegible]

NOTE.—Water works built in 1876. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1875, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; 1876, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; 1882, 6 per cent; 1883, 4886 and 1887, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent; 1890 and 1893, 5 per cent; 1894, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

## WINDSOR, N. S.

1879.			493,975	266,935	175,000	760,910
1880.			501,750	327,569		829,319
1881.	2,559		510,275	316,440		826,715
1882.		35,000	523,400	362,056		885,456
1883.		50,000	536,115	311,252		847,367
1884.			543,650	314,042		857,692
1885.		52,000	550,725	324,227		874,952
1886.			558,675	326,719		885,394
1887.			563,150	353,883		917,033
1888.			564,875	326,175		891,050
1889.			606,525	362,512		1,475,580
1890.			682,290	391,046		1,378,921
1881.	2,888		688,315	419,819		1,493,844
1892.		57,000	716,065	329,405		1,578,640
1893.	3,000	62,000	738,265	469,410	400,000	1,617,750
1894.		58,000				

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works debt included in net debt. Average rate of interest paid, 1882, 1883 and 1885, 5 per cent; 1882-94, 4 per cent.

# NEW BRUNSWICK. ST. JOHN, N. B.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868.....		654,367	Not given....	Not given....	Not given....	2,940,000	17,163,770	.....	.....
1869.....		680,167	“	“	“	2,940,000	17,282,930	.....	.....
1870.....		809,445	“	“	“	3,080,000	18,116,920	.....	.....
1871.....		887,181	“	“	“	3,110,000	18,601,470	.....	.....
1872.....		887,181	“	“	“	3,120,000	20,435,420	.....	.....
1873.....		902,776	“	“	“	3,090,000	21,473,740	.....	.....
1874.....		908,026	“	“	“	3,060,000	21,888,600	.....	.....
1875.....		1,083,657	“	“	“	3,100,000	23,883,600	.....	.....
1876.....		996,664	“	“	“	3,220,000	22,842,000	.....	.....
1877.....		1,080,164	“	“	“	3,180,000	22,494,400	.....	.....
1878.....		1,211,431	“	“	“	3,210,000	20,708,800	.....	.....
1879.....		1,266,603	“	“	“	3,698,100	19,987,700	.....	.....
1880.....		1,258,303	“	“	“	3,742,200	15,855,300	.....	.....
1881.....	26,127	1,249,803	“	“	“	3,751,300	15,624,000	.....	.....
1882.....		1,242,303	“	“	“	3,802,100	20,318,300	.....	.....
1883.....		1,193,215	“	“	“	4,260,500	21,191,600	.....	.....
1884.....		1,186,950	“	“	“	4,215,300	21,109,200	.....	.....
1885.....		1,189,870	“	“	“	4,226,000	20,638,800	.....	.....
1886.....		1,189,870	“	“	“	4,198,600	20,414,700	.....	.....
1887.....		1,145,818	“	“	“	4,203,500	19,478,600	1,011,797	1,002,471
1888.....		880,693	“	“	“	.....	19,026,500	1,017,300	988,671
1889.....		2,738,228	11,754,300	*	7,881,800	.....	23,130,100	.....	.....
1890.....		2,733,702	11,851,200	*	8,407,400	.....	24,058,900	.....	.....
1891.....	39,179	2,800,902	12,204,600	*	8,311,400	.....	24,543,000	.....	.....
1892.....		2,959,438	12,369,800	*	8,350,700	.....	24,555,800	.....	.....
1893.....		3,089,594	12,369,500	*	8,171,300	.....	24,256,700	.....	1,327,421
1894.....		3,089,594	12,343,200	*	7,805,600	.....	33,770,700	.....	.....

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Construction of water works commenced in 1837. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1868-87, 6 per cent; 1889-94, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.



## ST. STEPHEN'S.

1882.....	2,338	67,600	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	.....
1883.....	.....	66,400	“	“	“	“	.....
1884.....	.....	66,400	“	“	“	“	.....
1885.....	.....	66,600	“	“	“	“	.....
1886.....	.....	66,600	“	“	“	“	.....
1887.....	.....	66,500	“	“	“	“	.....
1888.....	.....	78,300	“	“	“	“	Not given ..
1889.....	.....	77,700	“	“	“	“	“
1890.....	.....	78,700	“	“	“	“	“
1891.....	2,680	78,600	“	“	“	“	“
1892.....	.....	84,500	“	“	“	“	“
1893.....	.....	84,500	665,675	*	370,800	1,036,475	“
1894.....	.....	84,500	766,430	*	351,450	1,117,880	“

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works built in 1887 by an incorporated company, the town paying an annual rental of \$1,800. Average rate of interest paid, 1882, 6 per cent; 1883-89, 5½ per cent; 1890-94, 5 per cent.

## MANITOBA.

## BRANDON.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	3,500.	73,986	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	28,000	3,009,040	.....	.....
1883.....	3,450	219,889	"	"	"	28,000	3,743,845	.....	.....
1884.....	2,082	257,053	"	"	"	57,000	3,013,266	.....	.....
1885.....	2,187	255,353	"	"	"	67,000	1,966,486	.....	.....
1886.....	2,316	261,443	"	"	"	238,825	1,876,925	.....	.....
1887.....	2,356	259,953	"	"	"	251,725	1,914,040	.....	.....
1888.....	3,426	249,533	"	"	"	192,901	1,641,585	.....	.....
1889.....	3,182	261,553	1,205,679	569,786	324,639	226,472	2,100,102	.....	.....
1890.....	4,034	263,055	1,245,674	637,608	348,410	247,298	2,231,692	.....	.....
1891.....	3,504	324,053	1,642,102	1,155,475	392,805	545,806	3,189,282	.....	.....
1892.....	3,802	479,053	1,673,936	934,465	462,280	527,744	3,070,681	.....	.....
1893.....	4,968	519,053	1,741,043	842,565	535,230	754,836	3,118,838	.....	.....
1894.....	5,069	519,053	1,741,043	922,515	535,152	639,889	3,202,781	115,000	115,000

NOTE.—Water works built in 1892-93. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1882, 9 per cent; 1883-87, 6½ per cent; 1888, 6¼ per cent; 1889-94, 6 per cent.

## WINNIPEG.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	1,869	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	Not given ..	2,676,018	.....	.....
1875.....	2,961	"	"	"	"	"	2,635,805	.....	.....
1876.....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	3,031,085	.....	.....
1877.....	2,722	"	"	"	"	"	3,097,824	.....	.....
1878.....	3,180	"	"	"	"	"	3,216,980	.....	.....
1879.....	4,113	"	"	"	"	"	3,415,065	.....	.....
1880.....	6,178	"	"	"	"	"	4,008,460	.....	.....
1881.....	6,245	"	"	"	"	"	9,156,085	.....	.....
1882.....	.....	"	"	"	"	"	30,303,270	.....	.....

[illegible]

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

NOTE.—Water works owned by a private company. Average rate of interest paid in 1888, 5·73 per cent; 1890, 5·74 per cent; 1891, 5·73 per cent; 1892, 5·68 per cent; 1893, 5·66 per cent, and 1894, 5·71 per cent.





1893.....	17,000	571,000	“	“	“	“	18,655,000	.....	765,000
1894.....	17,000	.....	15,513,604	“	“	“	18,301,084	.....	.....

59 NOTE.—Water works built in 1887-89. Owned and operated by a private company. Average rate of interest paid on net debt in 1887, 6 per cent; 1889-93, 4 per cent.

## VICTORIA.

1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No record ..	2,363,942	.....	.....
1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	2,749,075	.....	.....
1882.....	7,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	2,809,675	.....	.....
1883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	3,032,285	.....	.....
1884.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	3,104,860	.....	.....
1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	5,178,800	.....	.....
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	5,644,410	.....	.....
1887.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	5,750,895	.....	.....
1888.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	5,758,445	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	8,948,903	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	“	9,367,600	.....	.....
1891.....	18,538	.....	12,936,318	.....	4,626,830	1,246,410	18,809,558	.....	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	15,727,170	.....	3,021,955	1,537,910	20,287,055	.....	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	15,067,658	.....	3,440,355	1,648,580	20,156,733	.....	.....
1894.....	.....	.....	13,774,865	.....	1,785,005	1,869,130	17,428,500	.....	.....
1895.....	.....	.....	13,062,970	.....	1,825,705	1,869,130	16,757,805	.....	545,000

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid on debt in 1894, 5 per cent.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## CHARLOTTETOWN.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878.		89,555	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Not assessed	2,547,710		
1879.		93,355	"	"	"	"	2,267,640		
1880.		92,355	"	"	"	"	2,570,280		
1881.	11,485	89,606	"	"	"	"	2,623,940		
1882.		94,000	"	"	"	"	2,683,155		
1883.		109,000	"	"	"	"	2,633,625		
1884.		107,200	"	"	"	1,255,000	2,591,325		
1885.		107,100	"	"	"	"	2,632,170		
1886.		115,200	"	"	"	"	2,585,900		
1887.		113,600	"	"	"	"	2,592,298	3,000	
1888.		111,800	"	"	"	"	2,637,432	165,000	165,000

NOTE.—Water works built in 1887-88. Average rate of interest paid on net debt, 1878-86, 6 per cent; 1887 and 1888, 5 per cent.

## SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NET DEBT.	ASSESSED VALUE.					WATER WORKS.	
			Lands.	Buildings.	Personal.	Value of Exemptions.	Total Assessment.	Cost of Construction.	Debt.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1879.		Not given.	718,212	*	249,850	Not given.	968,062		
1880.		"				"	968,018		
1881.	2,853	"	675,510	*	252,870	"	928,380		
1882.		"	656,200	*	251,970	"	908,170		
1883.		"				"	876,510		
1884.		"	601,022	*	373,818	"	974,840		
1885.		"				"	952,327		
1886.		"	688,517	*	260,000	"	948,517		
1887.		"				"	1,036,393		
1888.		"				"	1,021,795		
1889.		"				"	1,179,968		

[illegible]

\* Value of buildings included in lands.

THE TERRITORIES.

CALGARY.

1887.	.....	2,600	Not given ..	Not given ..	5,000	1,200,000	.....
1888.	.....	3,500	" "	" "	5,000	1,400,000	.....
1894.	.....	4,000	" "	" "	"	2,600,000	60,000
	.....					100,000	

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 5 per cent.

PRINCE ALBERT.

[illegible]

NOTE.—Average rate of interest paid, 6 per cent.

## CHAPTER XIX.

Fire Insurance Companies.—Premiums and Losses.—Payments by British and United States Companies.—Payments by Canadian Companies.—Amount at Risk.—Inland Marine Insurance.—Ocean Marine Insurance.—Life Insurance Companies.—Amount of Insurance Since Confederation.—Amount of Business.—Amount in Force.—Death Rate.—Premium Income.—Claims Paid.—Proportion for Expenses.—Financial Position of Canadian Companies.—Assessment Insurance.—Accident Insurance.—Plate Glass Insurance.—Burglary Insurance.—Comparative Standing of Companies.—Water Supply for Fire Purposes.

1447. During the year 1893 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 37 active companies; of these 6 were Canadian, 23 British and 8 belonged to the United States. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 4 of them—2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. Two Canadian companies and one British company were withdrawn during the year.

1448. In 1894 there were 35 companies, two British ceasing. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by six companies; two being Canadian three British and one United States.

Accident, guarantee, plate glass, steam boiler and burglary insurance business was done by 8 companies.

The returns for 1894 having been received too late, no comparisons will be made between 1894 and other years. The figures for 1894 alone will be given and the comparisons will be between 1893 and former years throughout this chapter.

1449. The cash received for premiums during the year 1893 in Canada amounted to \$6,793,595, being greater than that received in 1892 by \$281,268; and the amount paid for losses was \$5,052,690, being more than that paid in 1892 by \$675,420. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1893.

	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
	\$	\$	1893.	1892.
Canadian companies.....	797,149	1,137,797	70·06	75·30
British “.....	3,496,112	4,623,196	75·62	64·60
United States “.....	759,429	1,032,602	73·55	70·35
Total.....	5,052,690	6,793,595	74·37	67·22

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1894.

	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	1894.
Canadian companies.....	801,871	1,108,294	72·35
British “.....	3,094,861	4,602,747	67·24
United States “.....	692,631	1,000,328	69·24
Total.....	4,589,363	6,711,369	68·38



1450. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
1869.....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870.....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871.....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872.....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873.....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874.....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875.....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876.....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877.....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878.....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879.....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880.....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881.....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882.....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883.....	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884.....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16
1885.....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
1886.....	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
1887.....	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90
1888.....	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53
1889.....	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47
1890.....	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97
1891.....	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31
1892.....	6,512,327	4,377,270	67·22
1893.....	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37
1894.....	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38
Total.....	112,024,078	77,802,439	69·45

1451. The total amounts for the whole period (including 1894) were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follows :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
Canadian companies.....	29,386,748	21,080,844	71·74
British “.....	72,022,185	49,552,399	68·80
United States “.....	10,615,145	7,169,196	67·54
Total.....	112,024,078	77,802,439	69·45

If the year of the fire in St. John, N.B. (1877), had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 63·74.

1452. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1893 :—

## FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1893.

	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
British America.....	22,313,539	274,949	1·23	144,298	202,076	71·41
Citizens' .....	None.	None.	.....	712	None.	.....
Eastern .....	26,676,063	336,193	1·26	188,315	264,511	71·19
London Mutual .....	15,553,095	190,013	1·22	99,088	122,772	80·71
Mercantile.....	12,947,680	160,726	1·24	81,686	129,379	63·14
Quebec.....	9,626,026	126,379	1·31	71,592	90,631	78·99
Western.....	36,669,280	459,531	1·25	211,459	328,428	64·39
Total .....	123,785,683	1,547,791	1·25	797,149	1,137,797	70·06
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Albion.....	11,868,962	133,684	1·13	82,427	119,693	68·87
Alliance .....	21,768,271	239,137	1·10	177,903	*203,641	87·36
Atlas .....	8,634,952	112,951	1·31	76,220	100,301	75·99
Caledonian.....	14,100,394	153,391	1·09	97,590	133,021	73·36
Commercial Union.....	34,947,757	437,282	1·25	253,658	364,276	69·63
Employers' Liability.....	416,399	5,558	1·33	53,423	9,128	585·24
Guardian.....	28,944,434	335,887	1·16	172,147	294,310	58·49
Imperial .....	18,700,310	219,931	1·18	161,072	189,962	84·79
Lancashire .....	23,507,342	296,288	1·26	196,318	259,563	75·63
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	33,707,054	359,871	1·07	281,337	323,872	86·87
London and Lancashire.....	18,040,428	211,712	1·17	95,406	194,053	49·16
London Assurance.....	13,553,549	130,010	0·96	75,476	107,918	69·94
Manchester.....	12,592,339	154,195	1·22	109,692	118,940	92·22
National, of Ireland.....	8,634,952	112,951	1·31	77,817	100,301	77·58
North British .....	40,474,585	443,131	1·09	336,358	383,663	87·67
Northern .....	17,858,332	205,734	1·15	121,612	172,523	70·49
Norwich Union.....	14,171,905	161,854	1·14	91,212	142,281	64·11
Phoenix, of London.....	26,556,588	298,831	1·13	165,067	260,576	63·35
Royal .....	58,439,891	651,021	1·11	446,332	594,631	75·06
Scottish Union and National.	16,474,713	168,434	1·02	109,741	134,593	81·54
Sun Fire.....	9,000,913	114,155	1·27	58,177	93,809	62·02
Union Society.....	11,050,019	162,543	1·47	91,849	135,047	68·01
United Fire.....	14,810,275	215,454	1·45	165,277	187,094	88·34
Total .....	458,254,364	5,324,005	1·16	3,496,111	4,623,196	75·62
<i>United States Companies.</i>						
Ætna Fire .....	16,057,637	184,456	1·15	91,254	143,836	63·44
Agricultural, of Watertown..	7,768,052	70,507	0·91	43,037	51,586	83·43
Connecticut Fire .....	3,200,000	37,157	1·16	20,198	32,509	62·13
Hartford Fire.....	13,462,625	154,819	1·15	97,167	138,505	70·15
Insurance Co. of N. A. ....	8,277,549	92,821	1·12	43,132	66,321	65·04
Phoenix, of Brooklyn.....	11,204,431	119,768	1·07	63,214	89,314	70·78
Phoenix, of Hartford .....	20,550,383	277,471	1·35	229,819	238,319	96·43
Queen, of America.....	25,043,515	306,799	1·23	171,608	272,214	63·04
Total .....	105,564,192	1,243,798	1·18	759,429	1,032,604	73·55
Grand total.....	687,604,239	8,115,594	1·18	5,052,688	6,793,597	74·37

1453. The following statement gives the fire insurance done in Canada in 1894 :—

## FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1894.

	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
British America.....	26,058,860	354,207	1·36	148,829	220,398	67·53
Eastern.....	16,249,601	203,687	1·25	151,672	164,115	92·42
London Mutual.....	18,042,907	218,185	1·21	126,532	155,762	81·23
Mercantile.....	14,544,278	190,143	1·31	99,890	161,649	61·79
Quebec.....	9,274,187	128,222	1·38	63,311	86,522	73·17
Western.....	37,392,332	539,672	1·44	211,637	319,848	66·17
Total.....	121,562,165	1,634,116	1·34	801,870	1,108,294	72·35
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Alliance.....	17,519,618	209,850	1·20	162,232	175,016	92·70
Atlas.....	9,800,424	132,638	1·35	65,669	115,078	57·06
Caledonian.....	14,636,460	165,903	1·13	102,019	147,031	69·39
Commercial Union.....	34,635,873	453,822	1·31	241,679	385,647	62·67
Guardian.....	27,390,408	329,852	1·20	217,304	287,175	75·67
Imperial.....	17,315,434	210,501	1·22	106,669	186,055	57·33
Lancashire.....	23,133,883	298,663	1·29	157,654	260,854	60·44
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	32,330,776	369,440	1·14	215,783	330,175	65·35
London and Lancashire.....	15,645,509	193,989	1·24	108,758	170,472	63·80
London Assurance.....	13,761,307	141,267	1·03	75,179	118,754	63·31
Manchester.....	17,711,348	219,897	1·24	148,744	190,006	78·28
National, of Ireland.....	9,800,424	132,638	1·35	65,741	115,079	57·13
North British.....	38,294,814	420,570	1·12	225,264	396,615	56·80
Northern.....	16,075,025	194,901	1·21	113,862	161,571	70·47
Norwich Union.....	13,206,281	154,817	1·17	114,258	137,557	83·06
Phoenix, of London.....	25,543,901	323,815	1·27	162,357	260,506	62·32
Royal.....	54,247,148	636,526	1·17	402,605	568,972	70·76
Scottish Union and National..	14,191,019	151,773	1·07	81,758	119,941	68·17
Sun Fire.....	11,605,144	153,532	1·32	88,469	127,494	69·39
Union Assurance.....	16,123,013	253,091	1·57	117,321	192,300	61·01
United Fire.....	12,269,961	188,900	1·54	121,534	156,450	77·68
Total.....	435,237,770	5,345,385	1·23	3,094,860	4,602,748	67·24
<i>United States Companies.</i>						
Ætna Fire.....	15,000,340	179,585	1·20	77,816	138,191	56·31
Agricultural, of Watertown...	6,951,200	65,246	0·94	55,666	43,920	126·71
Connecticut Fire.....	2,750,000	37,424	1·36	13,619	32,811	41·51
Hartford.....	15,811,420	159,709	1·01	94,407	144,480	65·34
Insurance Co. of N. A.....	9,209,910	110,060	1·20	58,653	82,919	70·74
Phoenix, of Brooklyn.....	7,129,247	89,777	1·26	62,605	89,542	69·92
Phoenix, of Hartford.....	16,137,726	225,152	1·40	145,013	192,950	75·16
Queen, of America.....	23,799,650	311,579	1·31	184,851	275,504	67·10
Total.....	96,789,493	1,178,532	1·22	692,630	1,000,327	69·24
Grand total.....	653,589,428	8,158,033	1·25	4,589,361	6,711,369	68·38

1454. Insurance business done in Canada by British and United States Companies, 1875-94.

## BRITISH COMPANIES.

YEAR.	Losses Paid.	General Expenses.	Total.	Premiums Received.	Balance— + Favourable; —Adverse.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	1,299,612	332,338	1,631,950	1,683,715	+51,765
1876.....	1,168,858	339,537	1,508,395	1,597,410	+89,015
1877.....	5,718,304	419,866	6,138,171	1,927,220	-4,210,951
1878..	880,571	437,911	1,318,482	1,994,940	+676,458
1879..	1,275,540	413,184	1,688,724	1,899,154	+210,430
1880..	855,423	465,596	1,321,019	2,048,408	+727,389
1881.....	1,669,405	548,894	2,218,099	2,379,461	+161,162
1882.....	1,768,443	658,502	2,426,945	2,908,456	+481,511
1883.....	1,992,672	746,382	2,739,054	3,178,851	+439,797
1884.....	2,290,588	737,612	3,028,200	3,472,119	+443,919
1885.....	1,895,175	806,242	2,701,417	3,376,401	+674,984
1886.....	2,338,164	853,632	3,191,796	3,429,012	+237,216
1887.....	2,335,032	999,715	3,334,747	3,693,990	+359,243
1888.....	2,094,465	1,011,863	3,106,328	3,859,284	+752,956
1889.....	1,968,537	1,083,967	3,052,504	3,970,632	+918,128
1890.....	2,229,556	1,129,596	3,359,152	4,072,133	+712,981
1891.....	2,553,162	1,165,995	3,719,157	4,189,171	+470,014
1892.....	2,878,149	1,375,115	4,253,264	*4,706,205	+452,941
1893.....	3,496,112	1,332,514	4,828,626	4,623,196	-205,430
1894.....	3,094,861	1,335,781	4,430,642	4,602,747	+172,105

## UNITED STATES.†

1875.....	194,382	42,672	237,054	295,895	+58,841
1876.....	119,617	42,932	162,549	260,468	+97,919
1877.....	614,836	42,594	657,430	260,962	-396,468
1878.....	178,607	46,148	224,755	272,153	+47,398
1879.....	290,193	54,145	344,338	377,232	+32,894
1880.....	179,820	56,061	235,881	292,198	+56,317
1881.....	195,133	59,207	254,340	308,087	+53,747
1882.....	176,218	61,068	237,286	299,530	+62,244
1883.....	195,264	77,367	272,631	374,766	+102,135
1884.....	224,153	86,932	311,085	402,221	+91,136
1885.....	209,693	86,206	295,899	396,683	+100,784
1886.....	239,310	97,438	336,748	427,844	+91,096
1887.....	325,160	116,531	441,691	441,642	-49
1888.....	233,075	111,405	344,480	446,768	+102,288
1889.....	229,538	116,618	346,156	443,644	+97,488
1890.....	300,917	158,996	459,913	514,317	+54,404
1891.....	411,802	217,002	628,804	701,183	+72,378
1892.....	706,903	319,562	1,026,465	1,009,978	-16,487
1893.....	759,429	327,492	1,086,921	1,044,716	-42,205
1894.....	694,934	319,145	1,014,079	1,021,471	-7,392

\*Including \$250,731 Re-Insurance Premiums.

†Including Inland Marine Insurance.

The business done by British fire companies during the period 1875-93 resulted in a balance in their favour of \$3,443,528, or a yearly average of \$181,238. If the adverse balance of 1877 (the year of the disastrous fire



in St. John, N.B.) be omitted, the favourable balance would amount to \$7,654,479, or an average of \$425,250 for each year. The figures of 1893 show an adverse balance of \$205,430.

The business done by United States fire companies during the period 1875-93 shows a favourable balance of \$665,860, or an annual average of \$35,045. In 1893 there was an adverse balance of \$42,205.

1455. Statement showing the cash income and expenditure of Canadian companies doing fire or inland marine insurance 1875-93 :—

CANADIAN COMPANIES—INCOME FOR THE YEARS 1875 TO 1893.

YEAR.	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	3,273,693	190,950	3,356	3,467,999
1876.....	4,125,722	244,001	7,186	4,376,909
1877.....	3,512,673	218,770	6,236	3,737,679
1878.....	2,826,357	217,133	15,750	3,059,240
1879.....	2,863,826	185,247	10,196	3,059,269
1880.....	3,208,039	179,533	19,917	3,407,489
1881.....	3,131,926	169,392	30,702	3,332,020
1882.....	3,007,133	153,879	27,386	3,188,398
1883.....	3,005,945	132,126	30,439	3,168,510
1884.....	2,990,995	117,680	16,287	3,124,962
1885.....	3,089,381	107,152	16,045	3,212,578
1886.....	3,090,851	113,394	25,829	3,230,074
1887.....	3,346,969	114,523	18,398	3,479,890
1888.....	3,348,046	119,816	16,568	3,484,420
1889.....	3,539,641	119,929	12,420	3,671,990
1890.....	3,603,152	135,875	14,287	3,753,314
1891.....	3,586,852	134,421	12,208	3,733,481
1892.....	3,579,893	117,770	83,291	3,780,955
1893.....	4,143,324	139,080	*205,622	4,488,026
Total.....	67,417,341	3,050,885	598,149	71,046,375
1894.....	4,142,923	140,213	6,026	4,289,162

\*Of this amount \$197,500 was premium upon the new stock issued by the British America and Western.

The above table and that following give the income and expenditure of Canadian companies for the period 1875-1894.

The first table shows that there has been a steady growth in the amount of premiums received, notwithstanding the general reduction in the rates of insurance. The figures for 1894 show a decrease both in the premiums received and in the amount paid out for general expenses.

## CANADIAN COMPANIES—EXPENDITURE FOR YEARS 1875-1893.

YEAR.	Losses Paid.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Shareholders.	Total Expenditure.	<i>e</i> Excess of Income over Expenditure — <i>d</i> The Rev'rse
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	1,694,886	985,926	159,609	2,840,421	<i>e</i> 627,578
1876.....	2,746,563	1,342,269	213,655	4,302,487	<i>e</i> 74,422
1877.....	3,555,283	1,234,553	125,928	4,915,764	<i>d</i> 1,178,085
1878.....	1,891,131	1,026,354	146,164	3,063,649	<i>d</i> 4,409
1879.....	1,966,854	938,437	159,254	3,064,545	<i>d</i> 5,276
1880.....	2,236,943	889,410	164,651	3,291,004	<i>e</i> 116,485
1881.....	2,898,045	901,679	145,138	3,944,862	<i>d</i> 612,842
1882.....	2,294,213	917,526	110,813	3,322,552	<i>d</i> 134,154
1883.....	2,291,429	925,970	110,480	3,327,879	<i>d</i> 159,369
1884.....	2,165,708	871,037	102,676	3,139,421	<i>d</i> 14,459
1885.....	1,985,257	917,879	99,897	3,003,033	<i>e</i> 209,545
1886.....	2,128,943	926,299	114,809	3,170,051	<i>e</i> 60,023
1887.....	2,397,382	1,031,697	123,423	3,552,502	<i>d</i> 72,612
1888.....	2,355,961	1,009,168	122,198	3,487,327	<i>d</i> 2,897
1889.....	2,417,047	1,064,558	126,759	3,608,364	<i>e</i> 63,626
1890.....	2,254,867	1,114,472	135,690	3,505,029	<i>e</i> 248,285
1891.....	2,588,894	1,198,807	145,257	3,932,958	<i>d</i> 199,477
1892.....	2,454,822	1,440,995	128,372	4,024,189	<i>d</i> 243,234
1893.....	2,911,006	1,402,863	112,163	4,426,032	<i>e</i> 61,994
Total .....	47,985,187	21,529,254	2,703,961	72,218,403	<i>d</i> 1,172,028
1894.....	2,749,953	1,389,355	157,025	4,296,334	<i>d</i> 7,172

1456. Fire and Inland Marine Insurance business done in Canada and other countries by Canadian companies, 1878-94 :—

YEAR.	IN CANADA.			IN OTHER COUNTRIES.		
	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid as compared with premiums received.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid as compared with premiums received.
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
1878.....	591,495	241,545	40·84	1,251,923	737,430	58·90
1879.....	552,090	287,729	52·12	1,309,902	923,242	70·48
1880.....	459,653	219,954	47·85	1,377,310	885,293	64·28
1881.....	428,795	304,488	71·01	1,439,085	1,085,846	75·45
1882.....	543,126	334,000	61·50	1,413,989	1,137,399	80·44
1883.....	606,557	436,800	72·01	1,483,941	1,136,380	76·58
1884.....	550,188	376,969	68·52	1,401,051	1,122,882	80·15
1885.....	983,555	518,633	52·73	1,485,078	1,051,090	70·78
1886.....	996,562	655,534	65·78	1,499,840	1,049,575	69·98
1887.....	1,002,817	661,682	65·98	1,496,712	1,037,123	69·29
1888.....	1,002,109	655,191	65·38	1,453,410	1,008,509	69·39
1889.....	1,014,314	586,164	57·79	1,527,909	1,012,624	66·28
1890.....	1,018,226	604,846	59·40	1,584,879	910,511	57·45
1891.....	1,102,237	780,862	70·84	1,662,538	1,165,583	70·11
1892.....	629,708	485,446	77·09	1,907,652	1,191,545	62·46
1893.....	621,135	427,349	68·80	2,356,413	1,560,592	66·23
1894.....	626,768	423,777	67·61	2,303,219	1,442,596	62·63
Totals...	12,729,335	8,000,969	62·85	26,954,851	18,458,220	68·48

The Canadian companies in 1893 received \$621,135 in premiums for business done in Canada, and \$2,256,413 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 68·80 and for business in other countries, 66·23.

1457. For every \$100 received for premiums on fire insurance the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follows :—

YEAR.	BRITISH COMPANIES.			*UNITED STATES COMPANIES.		
	For Losses.	For Expenses.	Balance for Companies.	For Losses.	For Expenses.	Balance for Companies.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875....	77 19	19 74	3 07	65 69	14 42	19 89
1876....	73 17	21 26	5 57	45 92	16 48	37 60
1877....	296 71	21 79	—218 50	235 60	16 32	151 92
1878....	44 14	21 95	33 91	65 63	16 96	—17 41
1879....	67 16	21 76	11 08	76 93	14 35	8 72
1880....	41 76	22 73	35 51	61 54	19 19	19 27
1881....	70 16	23 07	6 77	63 34	19 22	17 44
1882....	60 80	22 64	16 56	58 83	20 39	20 78
1883....	62 69	23 48	13 83	52 10	20 64	27 26
1884....	63 56	24 12	12 32	55 73	21 61	22 66
1885....	56 14	24 05	19 81	52 86	21 73	25 41
1886....	67 90	25 24	6 86	55 93	22 77	21 30
1887....	63 21	27 06	9 73	63 73	26 39	9 88
1888....	54 27	26 22	19 51	52 17	24 94	22 89
1889....	49 58	27 30	23 12	51 74	26 30	21 96
1890....	54 75	27 74	17 51	58 51	30 91	10 58
1891....	60 95	27 83	11 22	58 73	30 95	10 32
1892....	61 16	29 22	9 62	69 99	31 64	—1 63
1893....	75 62	28 82	—4 44	72 69	31 35	—4 04
1894....	67 24	29 02	3 74	68 03	31 24	0 73

\*Including Inland Marine Insurance.

Taking the whole period of Confederation the total income of the Canadian companies from all sources was \$75,335,537, and the expenditure \$76,514,737, showing an excess of expenditure over income of \$1,179,200 ; of this excess the sum of \$2,860,986 represents dividends to shareholders.

During twenty years for every \$100 of income received by Canadian companies, the proportion used for losses, for expenses and for dividends has been \$67.92, \$30.19 and \$3.83 respectively.

Taking these averages as a standard it is seen :—

1st. That the proportion of the income used for losses exceeded the average in the years 1877, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1891 and 1892, and was below the average in the years 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893 and 1894.

2nd. That the proportion of the income used for expenses exceeded the average in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1891, 1892, 1893 and in 1894.

3rd. That in 1893 the proportion used for losses was smaller than in 12 years of the period 1875-1893, and greater than in 7 years; that the proportion used for expenses in 1893 was smaller than in 4 years and greater than in 14 years, and that in recent years the tendency is towards an increase in the proportion of the income appropriated for expenses outside of losses.

Taking British, United States and Canadian companies and judging them by the standard of payments in proportion to premiums received, the table immediately preceding and that immediately following show that in 1894 the British losses absorbed \$67.24 in every \$100 of premiums, the United States companies' losses absorbed \$68.03 in every \$100 and Canadian companies' losses absorbed \$66.38 in every \$100 of premiums paid.

1458. For every \$100 received for income by \*Canadian companies the payments were as follows :—

YEAR.	FOR EVERY \$100 OF INCOME.			FOR EVERY \$100 OF PREMIUM.		
	For Losses.	For Expenses.	For Divi- dends.	For Losses.	For Expenses.	For Divi- dends.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875.....	48 87	28 43	4 60	51 77	30 12	4 88
1876.....	63 77	30 72	4 95	67 66	32 59	5 25
1877.....	95 12	33 03	3 37	101 21	35 15	3 58
1878.....	61 82	33 55	4 78	66 91	36 31	5 17
1879.....	64 29	30 67	5 21	68 68	32 77	5 56
1880.....	65 65	26 10	4 83	69 73	27 72	5 13
1881.....	86 98	27 06	4 36	92 53	28 79	4 63
1882.....	71 96	28 77	3 48	76 29	30 51	3 68
1883.....	72 32	29 22	3 49	76 23	30 80	3 67
1884.....	69 30	27 87	3 29	72 41	29 12	3 43
1885.....	61 80	28 57	3 11	64 26	29 71	3 23
1886.....	65 91	28 68	3 55	68 88	29 97	3 71
1887.....	68 89	29 64	3 55	71 63	30 82	3 69
1888.....	67 61	28 96	3 51	70 37	30 14	3 65
1889.....	65 82	28 99	3 45	68 29	30 07	3 58
1890.....	60 08	29 69	3 62	62 58	30 93	3 77
1891.....	69 34	32 11	3 89	72 18	33 42	4 05
1892.....	69 93	38 11	3 39	68 57	40 25	3 53
1893.....	64 86	31 26	2 50	70 26	33 86	2 71
1894.....	64 11	32 39	3 66	66 38	33 54	3 79

\*Including Inland Marine Insurance and Ocean.

Their total cash income in 1892 was \$3,780,955 and in 1893 \$4,488,026, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$4,024,189 and \$4,426,032.

1459. The total amount at risk against fire in each year from 1869 is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$648,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :—



## FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1894.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1869 .....	188,359,809	1882 .....	526,856,478
1870 .....	191,594,586	1883 .....	572,264,041
1871 .....	228,453,784	1884 .....	605,507,789
1872 .....	251,722,940	1885 .....	611,794,479
1873 .....	278,754,835	1886 .....	586,773,022
1874 .....	306,844,219	1887 .....	634,767,337
1875 .....	364,421,029	1888 .....	650,735,059
1876 .....	404,608,180	1889 .....	684,538,378
1877 .....	420,342,681	1890 .....	720,679,621
1878 .....	409,899,701	1891 .....	759,602,191
1879 .....	407,357,985	1892 .....	821,410,072
1880 .....	411,563,271	1893 .....	841,687,057
1881 .....	462,210,968	1894 .....	836,067,202

In the first year of the Confederation the amount of risk in the several fire insurance companies reporting to the Dominion Government was \$56 a head of the population. In 1871 it was \$65 a head of the population and was an average of \$377 on each house inhabited, uninhabited and in course of construction. In 1881 it was \$106 a head and \$614 for each house, and in 1891, \$157 a head and \$865 for each house. In 1893 the amount per head was \$170, or more than three times what it was in 1867. Edward Atkinson says: "Progressive wealth can perhaps be measured as accurately by the amount of insurance against fire as by any other standard."

1460. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, less favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 93·82 per cent of the premiums received, as against 70·88 per cent in 1892.

1461. The ocean business was also less favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 72·89, as compared with 60·73 per cent in 1892.

1462. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1893 done by the companies reporting to the Insurance Branch of the Finance Department:—

Premiums received .....	1893.
Losses incurred .....	\$678,563
" paid .....	591,113
" " for previous years .....	\$ 507,883
	48,625
Total losses during the year .....	556,508
Losses outstanding .....	83,230

The figures for 1894 show a total of \$768,077 for premiums received, \$502,514 for losses incurred, \$422,373 for losses paid, \$95,248 for losses paid for previous years, \$517,422 for losses during the year, and \$82,050 for losses outstanding.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

1463. There were 30 companies transacting a life insurance business in 1893, viz.: 12 Canadian, 8 British and 10 United States. The Queen, of Liverpool, Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

1464. The value of insurance effected during the year 1893 was \$45,202,847, being an increase of \$582,834, as compared with 1892. The business was divided among the several companies in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian companies....	23,541,404	21,904,302	25,585,534	28,089,437	28,670,364
British “.....	3,390,972	2,947,246	3,625,213	2,967,855	3,214,216
United States “.....	13,591,080	13,014,739	15,409,266	14,145,555	17,640,677
Total.....	40,523,456	37,866,287	44,620,013	45,202,847	49,525,257

1465. The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1889 having been 59·34 per cent, in 1890, 58·09 per cent, in 1891, 57·87 per cent, in 1892, 57·34 per cent, and in 1893, 62·14 per cent.

1466. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1894, inclusive:—

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			TOTAL.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870.....	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871.....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872.....	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873.....	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874.....	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888.....	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889.....	+26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890.....	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891.....	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287
1892.....	25,585,534	3,625,213	15,409,266	44,620,013
1893.....	28,089,437	2,967,855	14,145,555	45,202,847
1894.....	28,670,364	3,214,216	17,640,677	49,525,257

\*Imperfect. †Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

1467. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the period 1869-93, amounting to the sum of \$259,942,640, as shown in the following figures :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1869 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082
1870.....	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712
1871.....	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935
1872.....	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684
1873.....	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896
1874.....	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325
1875.....	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876.....	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877.....	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878.....	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879.....	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881.....	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882.....	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883.....	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884.....	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886.....	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887.....	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888.....	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889.....	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,348,392	231,963,702
1890.....	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,599,847	248,424,567
1891.....	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229
1892.....	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265
1893.....	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722
1894.....	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436

The Canadian companies' share was \$161,999,514, or 62·32 per cent ; the British companies' share was \$17,225,409, or 6·63 per cent, and the United States companies' share was \$80,717,717, or 31·05 per cent.

1468. In 1871 the amount at risk in the several life insurance companies reporting to the Government averaged \$13.12 a head of the population, and \$73.60 per family. In 1881 it was \$23.88 per head and \$127.18 per family, and in 1891 it was \$54.10 per head and \$283.70 per family. In 1893 it was \$59.58 per head of the population.

1469. The following table gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each \$1,000 of risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year.

The table shows that a close relation exists between the degree of prosperity experienced by the people generally and the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse through non-payment of premiums.

In 1877 the amount lapsed by non-payment of premiums was 10·1 per cent of the total amount of life insurance in force; in 1878 it was 10·7 per cent; in 1879 it was 9·5 per cent, and in 1880 it was 7·9 per cent. Then began a period of rapid development of life insurance, the amount effected reaching into the 100 millions and rising to the 200 millions in 1888, after which it climbed up towards the 300 million mark, which figure it reached in 1894 with eight millions over. Meanwhile the proportion of the lapsed by non-payment of premiums went down till in 1886 the percentage of lapsed was 5·4 per cent against 10·1 per cent ten years before. In 1887 it rose to 5·9 per cent; in 1888 to 7·2 per cent; in 1889 it fell to 7·1 per cent, and in 1890 it fell to 7·0 per cent. In 1891 it fell to 6·0 per cent, and in 1894 it rose to 8 per cent, indicating that the strain upon the purses of the people was being felt.

AMOUNT LAPSED OUT OF EACH \$1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	LAPSED.		
			Total Lapsed.	In Cash \$1,000 at Risk.	In each \$1,000 Effected in the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875.....	85,009,264	15,074,258			
1876.....	84,250,918	13,890,127			
1877.....	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
1878.....	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
1879.....	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
1880.....	91,272,126	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
1881.....	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
1882.....	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 95	251 23
1883.....	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
1884.....	135,453,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
1885.....	149,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
1886.....	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
1887.....	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
1888.....	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
1889.....	231,963,702	*44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58
1890.....	248,424,567	40,523,456	17,462,864	70 29	430 93
1891.....	261,475,229	37,866,287	15,805,342	60 45	461 17
1892.....	279,110,265	44,620,013	18,143,998	65 01	406 63
1893.....	295,622,722	45,202,847	18,624,164	63 00	412 01
1894.....	308,161,436	49,525,257	24,812,944	80 45	500 43

\*Including 20 months of the Canada Life.



1470. The following table shows the amount terminated by natural course, namely, by death, maturity and expiry, and that terminated by surrender and lapse :—

## AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH \$1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	CANADIAN COMPANIES.		BRITISH COMPANIES.		UNITED STATES COMPANIES.	
	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.	Naturally.	Surrender and Lapse.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1877.....	7 90	126 74	18 18	72 41	11 28	142 87
1878.....	10 81	125 52	16 17	80 20	9 92	146 46
1879.....	8 18	109 86	17 09	115 03	10 74	106 51
1880.....	9 41	95 46	14 70	83 25	15 94	103 51
1881.....	12 41	73 60	16 77	50 99	17 03	52 14
1882.....	9 09	67 18	20 84	42 85	14 97	58 38
1883.....	12 02	84 16	16 41	71 89	15 24	75 42
1884.....	8 25	98 43	17 83	74 45	16 11	85 69
1885.....	10 62	98 15	20 58	63 87	19 09	66 79
1886.....	9 24	70 04	16 63	59 24	16 66	79 24
1887.....	9 79	76 59	14 17	62 84	17 19	74 38
1888.....	10 46	93 01	15 04	64 76	17 95	85 37
1889.....	15 50	96 94	16 91	69 68	17 30	72 97
1890.....	14 65	87 46	21 90	60 68	19 01	81 48
1891.....	15 08	75 85	22 17	55 46	22 26	76 15
1892.....	16 00	77 04	20 85	50 81	22 70	94 52
1893.....	12 89	74 74	23 03	63 02	20 46	87 58
1894.....	11 47	86 59	17 83	61 79	17 81	124 74

1471. The following table gives the totals of the above :—

## AMOUNT TERMINATED OUT OF EACH \$1,000 CURRENT RISK.

YEAR.	Terminated Naturally.	Per \$1,000 Current risk.	Surrender and Lapse.	Per \$1,000 Current risk.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
1877.....	1,072,867	12 52	11,138,960	129 99
1878.....	1,062,601	12 54	11,424,559	134 80
1879.....	1,043,123	12 09	10,151,980	117 67
1880.....	1,201,223	13 16	8,867,215	97 15
1881.....	1,498,175	14 50	6,125,848	59 31
1882.....	1,524,703	13 25	6,737,737	58 57
1883.....	1,754,865	14 12	9,937,964	80 02
1884.....	1,728,970	12 76	12,351,321	91 19
1885.....	2,257,711	15 06	12,196,597	81 33
1886.....	2,165,665	12 64	11,942,792	69 71
1887.....	2,445,521	12 76	14,044,968	73 26
1888.....	2,867,533	13 54	18,375,555	86 80
1889.....	3,806,963	16 41	20,024,170	86 32
1890.....	4,290,980	17 27	20,700,595	83 32
1891.....	4,899,065	18 70	19,630,168	75 02
1892.....	5,331,983	19 10	22,598,994	80 97
1893.....	4,985,731	16 52	23,393,423	79 54
1894.....	4,552,944	14 21	30,443,742	95 05

1472. The average amount of policies in force in 1893 was \$1,756, being \$16 less than in the preceding year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA 1877-94.

YEAR.	CANADIAN COMPANIES, POLICIES.			UNITED STATES COMPANIES, POLICIES.			BRITISH COMPANIES, POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1877....	17,297	26,870,224	1,553	23,999	39,468,475	1,645	9,534	19,349,204	2,029
1878....	18,252	28,656,556	1,570	22,793	36,016,848	1,580	9,736	20,078,533	2,062
1879....	21,655	33,246,543	1,535	21,933	33,616,330	1,533	9,465	19,410,829	2,051
1880....	24,388	37,838,518	1,552	22,391	33,643,745	1,503	9,188	18,798,030	2,046
1881....	29,859	46,041,591	1,542	22,756	36,266,249	1,594	10,242	20,983,092	2,049
1882....	34,121	53,855,051	1,578	24,045	38,857,629	1,616	10,834	22,329,368	2,052
1883....	37,471	59,213,609	1,580	25,638	41,471,554	1,618	11,625	23,511,712	2,023
1884....	42,002	66,519,958	1,584	27,138	44,616,596	1,644	12,330	24,311,172	1,972
1885....	46,593	74,591,139	1,601	30,762	49,440,735	1,607	13,062	25,930,272	1,985
1886....	52,601	88,148,577	1,676	31,927	55,257,463	1,731	13,454	27,225,607	2,024
1887....	59,829	101,566,100	1,698	34,440	60,878,367	1,768	13,838	28,163,329	2,035
1888....	67,258	113,463,338	1,687	37,636	66,740,676	1,757	14,740	30,003,210	2,035
1889....	73,935	124,249,691	1,681	40,740	75,047,932	1,842	15,111	30,488,618	2,018
1890....	79,239	134,069,064	1,692	42,868	80,267,388	1,872	15,589	31,613,730	2,028
1891....	84,342	142,176,154	1,686	45,161	84,266,843	1,866	15,794	32,407,937	2,052
1892....	91,503	153,194,673	1,674	47,999	89,502,368	1,865	15,469	33,692,706	2,046
1893....	99,804	165,738,029	1,661	49,821	92,954,033	1,866	16,759	33,543,884	2,002
1894....	106,609	175,294,16	1,644	50,043	92,617,463	1,851	17,075	33,911,885	1,986

1473. The average amount of new policies was : for Canadian companies, \$1,583 ; for British companies, \$1,830 ; and for United States companies, \$1,893, the corresponding amounts for 1892 having been \$1,660, \$2,085 and \$1,911 respectively.

1474. The death rate was lower in 1894 than in 1893, as shown by the following table :—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1889-1893.

COMPANIES.	1894.			1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
	Number of Lives Ex- posed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies....	204,023	2,107	10·327	10·176	10·676	10·178	10·148
Assessment comp'n's	35,798	290	8·101	9·407	8·946	9·345	8·475
Retired companies ..	5,142	136	26·449	22·574	26·512	20·109	21·417
Total.....	244,963	2,533	10·340	10·364	10·860	10·335	10·340

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the result arrived at represents the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies.

1475. There was a decrease of \$346,252 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, i.e., by death, maturity or expiration, in 1893, as compared with 1892, the amount for 1893 having been \$4,985,731; and an increase of \$794,429 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse; the total amount so terminated having been \$23,393,423, as compared with \$22,598,994 in 1892.

1476. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1893 inclusive, from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 54 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 36 per cent, and British companies 11 per cent.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA  
1869 TO 1893.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870.....	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871.....	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872.....	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873.....	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874.....	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875.....	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876.....	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877.....	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878.....	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879.....	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880.....	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881.....	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882.....	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883.....	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884.....	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885.....	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886.....	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887.....	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888.....	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889.....	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	*8,224,845
1890.....	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,004,151
1891.....	4,268,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	8,417,702
1892.....	4,729,940	1,088,816	3,251,598	9,070,354
1893.....	5,156,008	1,073,541	3,403,230	9,632,779
1894.....	5,435,031	1,079,330	3,994,914	9,909,275
Total.....	52,064,965	19,432,655	47,826,734	118,724,354

\*Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

1477. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 was:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Death claims (including bonus additions).....	2,483,818	2,539,210	2,907,461	3,233,144	3,139,648	3,411,785
Matured endowment (including bonus additions).....	436,683	598,571	865,006	838,815	754,589	721,538
Annuitants (including bonus additions).....	20,856	22,986	25,994	52,669	55,182	61,592
Paid for surrendered policies.....	304,263	317,016	376,516	509,021	373,288	656,969
Dividends to policy-holders.....	696,970	967,884	736,508	818,502	610,577	665,045
	3,942,590	4,445,667	4,911,485	5,452,151	5,133,284	5,516,929

1478. The amount received for premiums in 1893 was \$9,632,779 ; therefore, for every \$100 of premium \$51.58 was paid to policy-holders, and \$48.42 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were \$58.33 and \$41.67 respectively.

1479. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1893, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:—

#### CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES 1893.

##### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities Including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock Paid Up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	14,313,644	12,003,769	2,309,874	125,000	2,184,874
Confederation.....	4,520,133	4,125,664	394,469	100,000	294,469
Dominion Life.....	139,483	70,418	69,066	64,400	4,666
Dominion Safety Fund..	79,158	15,518	63,640	29,172	34,468
Federal.....	379,098	294,720	84,338	80,197	4,141
Great West.....	137,173	54,720	82,453	100,000	.....
London Life.....	402,663	347,558	55,105	33,750	21,355
Manufacturers' Life....	673,739	509,701	164,038	127,320	36,718
North American.....	1,694,040	1,336,978	357,062	*60,000	297,062
Ontario Mutual.....	2,570,821	2,355,268	215,553	None.	215,553
Sun.....	4,001,777	3,650,681	351,096	62,500	288,596
Temperance and General	298,422	237,360	61,062	*60,000	1,062
Total.....	29,210,151	25,002,395	4,207,756	842,339	3,365,417

\*The capital of these companies is guaranteed capital liable to be paid off out of surplus.



CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Continued.*

1480.—

## INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Considera- tion for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	1,799,590	None	643,453	19,541	2,462,584
Confederation.....	788,621	7,884	174,976	10,919	982,400
Dominion Life.....	38,296	None.	5,349	2	43,647
Dominion Safety Fund..	32,886	"	3,116	None.	36,002
Federal.....	286,377	"	14,723	"	301,100
Great West.....	50,422	"	5,629	"	56,051
London Life.....	118,852	"	18,391	"	137,243
Manufacturers' Life....	249,087	"	25,282	"	274,369
North American.....	385,672	12,707	74,887	"	473,267
Ontario Mutual.....	512,518	None.	113,691	"	626,209
Sun.....	1,058,722	17,930	152,512	8,400	1,237,564
Temperance and General	116,494	None.	10,160	None.	126,654
Total.....	5,437,538	38,521	1,242,169	38,862	6,757,090

## EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy- holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Ex- penditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	998,931	329,975	25,000	1,353,906	1,108,678
Confederation.....	380,715	187,987	15,257	583,959	398,441
Dominion Life.....	2,000	15,462	None.	17,462	26,185
Dominion Safety Fund.....	23,089	4,494	"	27,583	8,419
Federal.....	125,749	88,082	"	213,831	87,269
Great West.....	1,042	42,825	"	43,867	12,184
London Life.....	31,265	44,327	2,362	77,954	59,289
Manufacturers' Life.....	47,821	95,954	None.	143,775	130,594
North American.....	80,666	120,944	6,000	207,610	265,657
Ontario Mutual.....	212,828	117,781	None.	330,609	295,600
Sun.....	334,987	336,077	9,375	680,439	557,125
Temperance and General.....	26,609	48,236	None.	74,845	51,809
Total.....	2,265,702	1,432,144	57,994	3,755,840	3,001,250

## CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1894.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	ASSETS.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities Excluding Capital.	Capital Stock Paid Up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	15,607,723	13,182,732	2,424,991	125,000	
Confederation.....	4,870,834	4,469,161	401,673	100,000	
Dominion Life.....	169,041	95,459	73,582	64,000	
Dominion Safety Fund..	71,309	46,598	24,710	29,100	
Federal.....	426,806	348,160	78,647	80,197	
Great West.....	192,737	123,335	69,402	100,000	
London Life.....	470,608	393,658	76,950	50,000	
Manufacturers' Life....	821,321	643,691	177,630	127,320	
North American.....	1,977,383	1,579,167	398,217	+ 60,000	
Ontario Mutual.....	2,855,124	2,588,912	266,211	None.	
Sun.....	4,616,420	4,152,546	463,874	62,500	
Temperance and General	365,567	284,827	80,740	+ 60,000	
Total.....	32,444,873	27,908,247	4,536,627	858,517	

+ See Note (\*) on page 954.

## INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premiums. Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	1,920,220	None.	691,357	24,067	2,635,644
Confederation.....	802,195	5,540	176,977	18,603	1,003,315
Dominion Life.....	44,596	None.	6,775	3	51,374
Dominion Safety Fund..	29,223	"	1,896	None.	31,120
Federal.....	265,504	"	18,963	"	284,467
Great West.....	109,983	"	6,427	"	116,410
London Life.....	132,581	"	21,480	"	154,060
Manufacturers' Life....	267,411	"	29,058	"	296,468
North American.....	446,834	13,016	81,236	5,673	546,759
Ontario Mutual.....	527,131	None.	132,858	None.	659,990
Sun.....	1,174,744	3,500	189,249	5,834	1,373,327
Temperance and General	129,199	None.	13,476	None.	142,675
Total.....	5,849,621	22,056	1,369,752	54,180	7,295,609

## CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1894.

## EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy- holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Ex- penditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	998,522	395,030	25,000	1,418,552	1,228,584
Confederation.....	435,252	200,456	15,238	650,896	352,420
Dominion Life.....	3,534	17,278	1,932	22,744	28,655
Dominion Safety Fund.....	28,279	2,433	None.	30,712	408
Federal.....	156,965	83,832	"	240,797	43,670
Great West.....	18,628	55,379	"	74,007	42,403
London Life.....	44,258	55,374	2,363	101,994	52,066
Manufacturers' Life.....	50,069	109,440	None.	159,509	136,959
North American.....	133,427	135,130	6,000	274,557	272,201
Ontario Mutual.....	301,889	117,459	None.	419,348	243,622
Sun.....	362,243	373,491	9,375	745,109	628,218
Temperance and General.....	34,388	52,494	None.	86,882	55,793
Total.....	2,567,454	1,597,745	59,908	4,225,107	3,084,999

1481. The receipts from income of Canadian Companies in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 were respectively made up as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Premiums and annuity sales.....	\$4,570,917	\$4,236,746	\$4,508,834	\$5,006,717	\$3,476,059	\$5,871,677
Interest and dividends...	1,180,416	953,328	1,048,954	1,138,159	1,242,169	1,369,752
Sundry.....	53,730	32,587	48,756	35,851	38,862	54,180
Total.....	\$5,805,063	\$5,222,661	\$5,606,544	\$6,180,727	\$6,757,090	\$7,295,609

And the expenditure during the same year was :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants.....	\$2,001,149	\$2,081,236	\$2,036,711	\$2,438,040	\$2,265,703	\$2,567,454
General expenses.....	1,091,027	1,006,698	1,093,215	1,210,501	1,432,144	1,597,229
Dividends to stockholders	65,412	121,005	55,465	57,010	57,994	59,908
Total.....	\$3,157,588	\$3,208,939	\$3,185,391	\$3,705,551	\$3,755,841	\$4,224,591

1482. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders.....	34 47	39 85	36 33	39 45	33 53	35 19
General expenses.....	18 79	19 28	19 50	19 59	21 19	21 39
Dividends to stockholders.....	1 13	2 32	0 99	0 92	0 86	0 82
Reserve.....	45 61	38 55	43 18	40 04	44 42	42 60

1483. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued :—

COMPANIES.	1893.		1894.	
	Amount in Force.	Value.	Amount in Force.	Value.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	62,430,938	11,805,597	66,433,170	13,075,777
London and Lancashire.....	6,820,273	1,210,000	6,860,330	1,320,000
Equitable.....	20,947,848	3,010,000	19,523,242	3,507,554
North British and Mercantile.....	1,414,744	600,000	1,325,026	600,000
Reliance Mutual.....	265,720	100,000	253,423	100,000
Royal.....	934,779	390,909	914,346	390,000
Sun Life.....	27,773,207	3,533,265	31,502,020	4,063,936
Travellers.....	5,022,940	1,143,122	5,357,744	1,186,305
Federal Life.....	9,995,835	270,627	9,896,137	346,986
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	263,293	105,000	241,271	105,000
London Assurance.....	21,769	8,919	21,769	9,287
National Life.....	161,822	74,080	150,922	70,284
New York Life.....	20,720,765	2,997,937	20,650,549	3,265,560
North American Life.....	12,555,501	1,319,510	13,836,494	1,564,020
Union Mutual.....	4,796,194	781,223	4,637,587	773,700
Life Association of Scotland.....	1,816,643	1,078,761	1,724,788	1,080,602
British Empire.....	5,896,858	884,414	6,155,468	1,000,000
Dominion Life.....	1,465,937	69,818	1,713,845	94,691
Great West.....	2,131,500	54,720	4,096,550	113,177
Ontario Mutual.....	17,683,029	2,330,982	18,731,245	2,566,560

1484. The following table has been prepared for purposes of comparison. The London "Statist" says :

"By the amount of the premium income the importance of the office, so far as the quantity of business is concerned, can be gauged. The 'considerations for annuities' is a supplementary guide to the amount of business done by the office. The income from interest and dividends received is most important, but without further information as to the nature of the investments and the amount of the invested funds the mere figure of the income received is not much guide ; when we come to the cost of working and the proportion of the annual premium income absorbed for management expenses and commission, we touch a point of vital importance which is a fairly accurate guide to the 'goodness' of the various offices."

In this table the total business done by the several companies is the basis of the calculations and not the portion done in Canada only. The Canadian business done by the English companies represents about 6 per cent of their whole premium income, that done by the United States companies about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of their total premium income.



## BRITISH.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premium Income.	Considerations for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends.	Expenses of Management Including Commissions.	PROPORTION OF EXPENSES TO PREMIUMS AND INCOME.		
					1894.	1893.	1892.
London and Lancashire .....	\$ 874,126	None.	\$ 173,997	\$ 211,213	24.1	23.3	22.8
British Empire .....	961,176	52,058	340,905	168,489	17.5	17.7	17.9
Standard .....	3,513,612	185,522	1,500,296	610,601	17.4	17.5	17.8
Star .....	1,927,696	44,787	647,077	299,046	15.5	17.4	17.2
Life Association of Scotland .....	1,815,748	299,898	757,711	277,273	15.3	15.1	15.6
North British and Mercantile .....	3,133,968	1,316,531	1,553,508	452,211	14.4	14.4	
Edinburgh .....	1,179,840	138,734	522,797	162,469	13.8	14.1	13.4
Scottish Amicable .....	1,018,550	115,929	666,660	140,817	13.7	13.6	13.0
Royal .....	1,874,338	91,799	907,497	253,665	13.5	13.2	12.9
Commercial Union .....	802,513	8,395	314,216	101,957	12.7	12.0	11.8
Liverpool, London and Globe .....	1,105,531	693,252	867,381	132,992	12.0	11.9	11.8
London Assurance .....	709,041	None.	399,641	81,361	11.6	11.6	11.7
Scottish Provident .....	2,651,722	280,617	1,708,730	282,953	10.6	10.4	10.7

## CANADIAN.

	\$	\$	\$	\$			
					1894.	1893.	1892.
Canada Life .....	1,920,220	None.	691,357	356,921	18.6	18.3	17.8
Confederation .....	802,195	5,540	176,977	200,405	25.0	23.8	23.6
Dominion Life .....	44,596	None.	6,775	17,278	38.7	40.4	40.3
Dominion Safety Fund .....	28,223	"	1,897	2,433	8.3	13.7	12.4
Federal .....	265,504	"	18,963	84,424	31.8	30.7	29.7
Great West .....	109,982	"	6,427	55,979	50.3	84.9	86.6
London Life .....	132,580	"	21,480	55,374	41.7	37.3	38.1
Manufacturers' Life .....	267,411	"	29,658	109,440	41.0	38.5	37.4
North American .....	446,834	13,016	81,236	135,130	30.2	31.4	29.9
Ontario Mutual .....	527,131	None.	132,858	117,459	22.3	23.0	21.2
Sum .....	1,174,744	3,500	189,249	373,491	31.8	31.7	25.8
Temperance and General .....	129,199	None.	13,476	52,494	40.6	41.4	39.4

## UNITED STATES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premium Income.	Consid- erations for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends.	Expenses of Management Including Commissions.	PROPORTION OF EXPENSES TO PREMIUMS AND IN- COME.		
					1894.	1893.	1892.
Aetna.....	\$ 4,833,344	.....	\$ *1,999,389	\$ 1,076,182	22.3	25.2	24.2
Connecticut Mutual.....	4,677,973	.....	*2,938,753	1,086,568	23.2	23.0	23.8
Germania.....	2,989,433	20,407	*787,077	800,750	26.7	27.2	28.0
Mutual of New York.....	36,123,164	1,122,705	*8,285,447	9,789,634	27.1	28.2	23.8
Equitable.....	36,038,931	385,670	*6,047,461	7,953,131	22.1	21.7	23.9
Metropolitan.....	16,827,016	.....	*728,017	9,848,568	58.5	46.2	44.4
National Life.....	2,472,702	.....	*446,466	651,172	26.3	25.7	23.9
New York.....	29,411,386	871,721	*6,386,068	8,474,427	28.8	31.5	31.7
North Western.....	12,758,666	13,156	*3,418,634	2,329,747	18.3	19.2	21.7
Phoenix Mutual.....	1,192,773	1,183	*514,098	723,983	43.9	44.9	45.5
Provident Savings.....	2,140,248	.....	*47,824	582,351	27.2	26.3	24.8
Travellers.....	2,152,135	17,456	*615,244	833,703	38.7	30.2	32.1
Union Mutual.....	989,553	.....	*281,559	520,976	52.6	50.4	45.3
United States.....	1,226,076	.....	*321,892	471,827	38.5	40.8	42.6

\* Interest only.

1485. The following table shows the business done by Life Insurance companies in the United States during the last six years:—

## LIFE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES, 1888-1894.

YEAR.	Number of Companies.	Total amount of Insurance in force.	Premium Income.	Total Income.	Expenses of Management.	Death Losses.	Total pay- ments to Policyholders.
1888.....	48	\$ 2,828,802,098	\$ 120,244,711	\$ 153,859,187	\$ 32,216,976	\$ 41,078,677	\$ 76,530,780
1889.....	50	3,217,336,436	140,108,312	176,242,859	38,855,705	44,866,684	82,049,529
1890.....	50	3,620,789,225	158,069,250	196,938,069	44,190,352	50,874,980	90,015,553
1891.....	53	3,966,303,495	172,955,183	213,444,589	47,532,588	55,827,086	97,026,344
1892.....	56	4,314,197,614	184,526,183	227,619,526	51,845,030	63,874,110	104,506,880
1893.....	56	4,628,939,120	196,970,898	241,727,505	57,774,924	66,610,984	112,638,941
1894.....	50	4,763,099,069	209,641,725	261,959,111	63,867,349	69,300,675	118,423,247

1486. Seven companies did business on the assessment plan in 1893, four Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year \$48,501,125 in force, being an increase of \$4,595,550. The amount of policies taken during the year was \$12,140,725. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was \$7,575,875, being \$151.59 for every \$1,000 of current risk, which is \$44.56 less than in 1892. The amount terminated by death was \$475,425, or \$9.51 for every \$1,000 risk, being 90 cents more than in 1892. The total terminations amounted to 66.32 per cent of the amount of the new business, against 91 per cent in 1892. In 1894 one Canadian company was added to the list. The net amount in force on 31st December, 1894, was \$67,713,470.

1487. Accident insurance business was transacted by 7 companies, viz.: 4 Canadian, 2 British and 1 United States, and guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 was :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Accident.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Premiums received.....	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177	317,643	313,286	323,272
Amount insured.....	38,078,066	43,735,729	40,215,565	50,279,155	59,086,779	61,123,499	58,047,696
Paid for claims ....	112,022	127,156	97,239	127,274	152,485	172,874	147,945
<i>Guarantee.</i>							
Premiums received.....	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698	66,384	71,704	76,607
Amount guaranteed ...	10,107,204	10,721,160	10,996,950	11,242,875	11,212,941	12,947,150	13,053,248
Paid for claims ....	22,589	17,835	24,802	12,255	13,046	49,504	19,806

1488. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 4 companies, 2 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year were \$39,142, and the losses incurred \$17,504. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show either the insurance effected during the year or the amount in force at the end.

1489. Burglary insurance was introduced into Canada during 1893, a license being issued to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited) to transact the business of guaranteeing against loss or damage by reason of burglary or housebreaking, and of guaranteeing against loss of jewellery, bullion and other movable property deposited with it for safe keeping. The

premiums received during the year amounted to \$11,288 and the amount in force was \$1,586,500; the losses incurred amounted to \$1,439.

In 1894 the premiums amounted to \$17,398, the amount in force to \$2,131,400 and the losses incurred to \$9,514.

1490. The Credit Indemnity insurance was commenced in Canada in January, 1893, when a license was issued to the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company of Newark, New Jersey, for the purpose of carrying on the business of insuring wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against losses by reason of bad debts. The premiums received during the year amounted to \$25,066, guaranteeing excess losses to the amount of \$748,500.

The amount of premiums received in 1894 was \$18,553, the amount in force was \$593,000, losses incurred \$21,453, and claims paid \$12,453.

1491. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1882-1894 was :—

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1882.....	3,080,218	3,601,467	1,633,238	8,314,923
1883.....	3,256,558	3,911,981	1,828,122	8,996,661
1884.....	3,484,568	4,251,999	1,956,581	9,693,148
1885.....	3,707,360	4,253,733	2,210,324	10,171,417
1886.....	4,066,154	4,327,836	2,575,181	10,969,171
1887.....	4,605,664	4,633,709	2,937,770	12,177,143
1888.....	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889.....	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841
1890.....	5,996,336	5,175,863	3,910,636	15,082,835
1891.....	6,278,200	5,322,535	4,185,313	15,786,048
1892.....	6,361,365	5,678,311	4,720,024	16,759,700
1893.....	6,900,013	5,824,984	5,042,589	17,767,586
1894*.....	7,295,401	5,809,436	5,122,737	18,227,575

\*Premiums received from Ocean Insurance not included.

The total amount of premiums has increased from \$8,314,923 in 1882 to \$18,227,575 in 1894, or over 119 per cent. Of this increase of \$9,912,652 in thirteen years, the Canadian Companies have secured as their share the sum of \$4,215,183, the United States Companies \$3,489,499, and the British Companies \$2,207,969. The proportional shares in the increase are Canadian 42·5 per cent, United States Companies 35·2 per cent, and British 22·3 per cent.



## DIVISION OF PREMIUMS BY CLASSES OF BUSINESS.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.							
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Fire.....	4,229,706	4,624,741	4,980,128	4,852,460	4,932,335	5,244,502	
Inland marine.....	166,844	72,930	67,582	61,431	42,491	80,719	
“ Ocean.....	212,904	336,383	311,418	331,736	294,320	274,528	
Life.....	3,544,605	3,774,719	4,132,318	4,619,978	5,135,720	6,001,405	
Life (assessment).....	.....	.....	.....	93,771	262,849	296,698	
Accident.....	102,758	128,944	137,660	145,202	165,384	193,715	
Guarantee.....	58,106	58,914	64,042	62,718	60,820	64,478	
Plate glass.....	.....	.....	.....	4,121	15,252	21,098	
Steam boiler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	8,314,923	8,996,661	9,693,148	10,171,417	10,969,171	12,177,143	
CLASS OF BUSINESS.							
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
Burglary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Credit indemnity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fire.....	5,437,263	5,588,016	6,168,716	6,512,327	11,288	17,398	
Inland marine.....	159,207	146,327	86,660	33,294	25,066	18,553	
“ Ocean.....	176,251	241,877	141,420	112,494	6,793,595	6,711,369	
Life.....	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151	9,070,354	58,669	65,092	
Life (assessment).....	367,740	404,933	450,507	527,307	143,161	141,013	
Accident.....	249,048	278,753	313,177	317,643	9,632,779	9,909,275	
Guarantee.....	62,549	68,549	68,698	66,384	657,578	892,126	
Plate glass.....	28,068	27,870	33,709	39,466	313,286	323,272	
Steam boiler.....	18,183	30,649	23,682	24,934	71,704	76,607	
Total.....	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,835	16,759,700	39,142	43,933	
			15,786,048	17,767,586	21,318	28,437	
						18,227,575	

1492. The deposits held by the Receiver-General for the protection of policy-holders amounted on the 24th July, 1894, to \$22,665,898, represented by the following securities :—

Canada stock.....	\$ 2,744,428
Canada debentures.....	691,223
Canada Provincial debentures.....	3,129,495
United States bonds.....	1,795,000
Swedish Government bonds.....	58,400
British Government securities.....	796,477
British Colonial securities.....	482,773
Bank deposit receipts.....	110,000
Montreal Harbour bonds.....	435,000
Municipal securities.....	10,676,422
Bank stock.....	25,420
Loan companies' debentures.....	153,120
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds.....	1,568,140
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,665,898
	<hr/>

1493. In 1894 the sum of \$4,150,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of \$26,816,596 held for the protection of policy-holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows :—

Fire and Inland Marine.....	\$ 5,828,896
Life.....	20,447,624
Accident, Guarantee, &c.....	540,076
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,816,596
	<hr/>

1494. At the close of 1893 there were 93 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance; in 1894 there were 95. They were engaged in business as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Doing life insurance.....	40	39
“ “ assessment plan.....	7	9
“ fire insurance.....	35	34
“ inland marine insurance.....	8	6
“ ocean marine “.....	2	2
“ accident “.....	6	7
“ guarantee “.....	3	4
“ steam boiler “.....	2	2
“ plate glass “.....	6	6
“ credit indemnity “.....	1	1
“ burglary guarantee “.....	1	1
“ tornado “.....		1

Comparison of 1894 with 1886 shows that during eight years companies doing life insurance on the old plan have decreased by 2, and companies doing business under the assessment plan increased by 5; that fire insurance companies have increased by 4; that inland marine insurance companies remain the same in number; that ocean marine insurance companies have decreased by 2; that accident insurance companies remain the same; that guarantee companies have increased by 1; that steam boiler insurance companies have increased by 1; that plate glass insurance companies have increased by 3, and that of the remainder there were none in 1886.

1495. The following table shows the business (including business done in Canada) by fire and fire and marine insurance companies in the United States during the years 1885-1894:—

## FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE, 1885-1894.

YEAR.	Premiums.	Losses.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	\$
1885 .....	103,950,165	56,163,788	54·0
1886 .....	104,400,638	54,474,632	52·1
1887 .....	113,306,932	65,758,631	58·0
1888 .....	112,314,762	61,188,437	54·7
1889 .....	118,567,107	68,343,504	57·6
1890 .....	128,732,540	62,613,460	48·6
1891 .....	135,059,233	84,702,722	62·7
1892 .....	152,401,829	89,544,502	58·7
1893 .....	152,116,060	98,520,673	64·7
1894 .....	158,114,557	86,957,489	55·0
Total for 10 years. ....	\$1,278,963,823	\$ 728,267,838	56·9

1496. The following statements respecting the system of water supply for fire purposes were obtained from the several cities in answer to circulars:—

## ONTARIO.

Amprior .....	Five wharves for engines at streets on banks of Madawaski river, through centre of town; 6 tanks in other portions of the town.
Barrie .....	Water works; pumping to water tower for fire and domestic uses from artesian wells, but can open a tap and let Lake Simcoe furnish supplies if needed.
Belleville.....	A stand pipe, 125 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, together with direct pressure from two Worthington pumps combined; capacity, 3,500,000 galls. per day; average pressure, 80 lbs., which is increased to 125 lbs. in case of fires.
Bowmanville .....	Tanks filled from mill pond.
Brantford.....	Water works; Holly's system; direct pumping; capacity, 4,000,000 galls.
Chatham.....	Water works; capacity, 3,000,000 galls. daily.
Cobourg.....	" " 5,000,000 " "
Collingwood.....	" supply unlimited.
Cornwall.....	" pumped direct into mains.
Dresden.....	Fire docks on river bank; supply unlimited.
Dundas.....	Gravitation, pressure about 85 lbs.
Essex.....	Force pump, tank pressure and water mains on all principal streets; capacity, about 125,000 galls. daily.
Fergus.....	Water is obtained from the Grand River; one tank.
Forest.....	Six tanks; capacity from 30,000 to 60,000 galls.
Fraserville.....	Twelve reservoirs; capacity, 150,000 galls.
Galt.....	Water works; stand pipe; pressure, 112 lbs.
Goderich.....	" capacity, 1,000,000 galls. daily.
Gravenhurst.....	Supply from lakes east and west of town.
Guelph.....	Water works; Holly's system; direct pumping; capacity, 1,500,000 galls. daily; 112 double hydrants; water pressure, 80 to 90 lbs.; can be increased 20 or 30 lbs. in case of fire.
Hamilton.....	Reservoir supply 187 feet above level of Lake Ontario, with stand pipe for extra fire pressure.
Kingston.....	Pumping to tank from lake to tower.
Kincardine.....	Stand pipe; capacity, 1,000,000 galls.; also direct pumping; 35 hydrants.
Lindsay.....	Direct pumping in stand pipe of 300,000 galls.
London.....	Reservoir and direct pumping; average pressure, 75 lbs.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Midland.....	Six tanks and Midland bay.
Mount Forest.....	Private wells only.
Napanee.....	Tower system, in combination with force pumps.
Niagara Falls.....	Direct pumping ; capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily ; pressure, 120 lbs.
Newmarket .....	“ steam power.
Oakville.....	Tanks in various portions of the town ; capacity limited.
Oshawa.....	Ten tanks on east side ; along west side is a stream of easy access.
Ottawa.....	Water works ; direct pumping into mains ; pressure ranges from 85 to 120 lbs. for fire duty.
Penetanguishene..	Water works ; reservoir on hill and pumping engine at base of hill ; tank holds 40,000 galls.
Perth .....	River and tanks ; supply unlimited.
Pictou.....	Water works ; reservoir, capacity, 400,000 galls. ; gravity pressure, 210 feet above level of pumping station ; average pressure, 75 lbs.
Peterborough.....	Water works ; hydrants ; capacity, 2,000,000 galls. daily.
Prescott.....	Four tanks, supplied from St. Lawrence River by fire engine.
Preston.....	Seven cisterns of 1,000 galls. ; river, 2 small streams and 2 mill dams.
Pembroke.....	Water works.
Palmerston.....	Seven tanks.
Paris.....	Water works ; reservoir, capacity, 1,000,000 galls.
Port Hope.....	Direct from mill dam adjoining water works house ; 2 wheels, 52 inches ; capacity, 250 galls. each ; pumping direct into mains.
Renfrew.....	Bonnechère river, Smith's creek and tanks in different parts of the village.
Ridgetown.....	Ten tanks fed by running streams.
Simcoe.....	Kent's Creek and River Lynn run through the town, also tanks in different parts.
Seaforth.....	Water works ; Waterous or Holly's system.
Strathroy .....	No system of water works ; mill pond, River Sydenham and tanks.
Toronto.....	Water works ; fire hydrants on all water mains ; average pressure, 80 lbs. ; hydrants 300 feet apart, except in centre of city, where they are placed as required.
Tilsonburg.....	Water works ; Holly's reservoir ; pressure, 90 lbs.
Thorold .....	Canal.
Toronto Junction..	Water works ; Holly's system ; capacity, 4,000,000 galls. daily.
Welland.....	“ “ “ 5,000,000 “ “
Windsor.....	“ direct pumping “ 312,500 “ per hour.
Whitby .....	Eleven underground tanks, average 20,000 galls. each.
Wingham .....	Water power ; Holly's system ; capacity, 500 galls. per minute ; pressure, 90 lbs. ; 8 hydrants.
Woodstock.....	Water works ; direct pumping ; capacity, 4,000,000 galls. daily.

## QUEBEC.

Buckingham.....	River flowing through centre of town ; 1,250,000 galls. power pump in use.
Côte St. Antoine..	Water system not given.
Farnham.....	Water works ; 1. power pump ; capacity. 1,843,200 galls. daily ; 1 steam pump, capacity, 750,000 galls. daily.
Hull .....	Water works ; mains ; steam power ; capacity, 800 galls. per minute.
Joliette.....	“ 200 H. P. ; pressure, 80 lbs.
Lachine.....	“ steam power, pumping direct to stand pipe ; pressure about 110 lbs.
Longueuil.....	“ Two steam pumps ; capacity, 750,000 galls.
Lauson.....	“ System not given.
Montreal.....	“ Direct pumping to reservoir ; capacity, 20,000,000 galls. daily.
Nicolet.....	“ Pressure, 125 lbs.
Notre Dame de Grace .....	No system.
Richmond.....	Water works ; good supply of water, not much force.
St. Hyacinthe....	“ 80 hydrants.
St. Jérôme.....	Five cisterns.
St. Johns.....	Water works ; capacity, 3,000 galls. per minute.
Valleyfield.....	“ pressure, 110 lbs.



## NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.....Water works; direct pumping; 2 pumps; capacity, 1,000,000 galls. daily,  
also a reservoir holding 3,000,000 galls., at an elevation of 160 feet.  
Dartmouth.....Gravitation system; pressure, 75 to 90 lbs.  
Liverpool.....Two large tanks; river running through the town.  
Lunenburg.....Wells, reservoirs and harbour.  
New Glasgow.....Water works; 45 hydrants.  
North Sydney.....Brook at each extremity; wells and harbour along front street.  
Springhill.....Wells and springs.  
Stellarton.....Water works; 24 hydrants.  
Sydney.....Gravitation; supply unlimited.  
Truro.....Gravitation, pressure 75 lbs.; augmented by 2 steam rotary pumps, 50  
hydrants.  
Westville.....None.  
Halifax.....Gravity system; capacity, about 6,000,000 gals. daily.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.....Reservoir with pumping station.  
St. Andrews.....Public fresh water tanks; capacity, 20,000 gals. each.

## MANITOBA.

Brandon.....Water works; 52 hydrants; direct pumping; also 6 tanks, capacity 20,000  
galls. each.  
St. Boniface.....Two water tanks and the Red River.  
Winnipeg.....Cisterns.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster.Gravity system, 432 feet, with reservoir 400 feet.  
Vancouver.....From hydrants; pressure 80 lbs.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Summerside.....Six tanks; capacity 150,000 gals.; also river supply.

## THE TERRITORIES.

Calgary.....Water works and tanks.  
Prince Albert.....River Saskatchewan.

## CHAPTER XX.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.—Short History of Militia.—Establishment of Militia Department.—Militia Act.—Active and Reserve Militia.—Military Districts.—Permanent Corps.—Military Schools.—Royal Military College.—Regimental Establishments.—Expenditure.—Revenue.—North-west Mounted Police.—Duties of the Force.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore, Major-General, in Command of Militia.

1497. By the Union Act, 1867, the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada is vested in the Queen, and the control of the same is placed in the Parliament of Canada.

1498. The record of the service of the Militia of Canada dates back from 1648, when a few companies were organized out of a population of about 1,000 souls. In 1665 the system was further developed. In 1674 the Count of Frontenac gave it a definite form. From that time to the capitulation of Montreal in 1760 the militia took part in several wars and gained high distinction. After the conquest it was entirely disbanded, but a kind of reorganization took place in 1775 at the approach of the Republican army, commanded by Major-General Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, but there was very little done after that date until 1812, when the militia was again organized and equipped, and, with the few British regulars then in the country, defeated the United States armies at Detroit, Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, Chateauguay, &c., and captured General Hull.

After 1815 the force, with the exception of a few regiments, was, for all practical purposes, disbanded, and no call for its services was made until the Rebellion of 1837-38. On that occasion, at the call of the authorities, numerous corps were hastily organized and acted in concert with the regulars. As soon as the rebellion was over, these corps, with few exceptions, were disbanded. Upper and Lower Canada continued to be garrisoned by the regulars.

In 1855, after the departure of most of the regulars for the Crimea, the Legislature of the Province of Canada voted the necessary amount for the equipment and pay of 5,000 volunteers, which were styled Class "A"; authority being also granted to furnish the arms to Class "B," but these were to clothe themselves and to receive no pay.

In the month of May, 1862, the Legislature of Canada passed a bill for the increase of the militia with an expenditure of \$250,000. The Trent affair, which had happened in November of the preceding year, gave a valuable impulse to the volunteer movement.

In 1863 the Canadian Legislature passed a bill to muster and drill 100,000 men during six days at 50 cents a day per man. The expenditure amounted to \$450,000. The force was not satisfied with the management

of the militia, and the corps became disbanded or much reduced. The Military Schools were established at that time. A commission sat to discuss military matters and proposed to assemble 50,000 men for 28 days every year; to enrol a reserve of 50,000 more; to divide the country into military districts and to have an armoury in each of them. In 1864-65 the Legislature voted an appropriation of \$384,000, but the St. Albans and Fenian raids in 1864 and 1866 caused the expenditure to reach \$774,000.

In 1865-66 the appropriation was \$470,000 and the expenditure \$1,285,000. In 1866-67 the appropriation was \$1,887,000 and the expenditure \$1,700,000. In the other provinces the experiences were similar.

The volunteer movement made great headway under the stimulus of the "Trent affair" and other actions.

1499. At Confederation the Parliament of Canada established a Department of Militia and Defence, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier. The first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., Chap. 40, in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Union Act 1867.

In April, 1869, the Imperial authorities signified their desire to withdraw the troops from Canada, and they were gradually withdrawn from time to time till the autumn of 1870, when the first battalion of the 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, under the command of Colonel Charles B. Gordon, handed over the citadel at Quebec to the Canadian authorities. From that time Halifax has been the only Imperial military station in Canada.

The British naval authorities maintain a naval establishment in Esquimalt, British Columbia, and extensive fortifications are approaching completion.

These fortifications have been built at the joint expense of the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. Canada agreed to contribute towards the capital expenditure on works and buildings: 1st. A sum of \$146,000 for works estimated to cost \$292,000, the payment to be extended over three years from April, 1893. 2nd. The sums of money requisite to meet all expenses in connection with the purchase of such sites as might be required for works or buildings. 3rd. The sum of \$48,667 for barracks, the existing barracks at Esquimalt being taken by the Imperial Government in full or part payment of this sum according to a joint valuation.

The sum of \$75,000 was paid by Order-in-Council of November, 1894, on account of the \$146,000. In addition, Canada has undertaken to pay the cost of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery, to maintain 100 permanent artillery ready for transfer to Esquimalt, and to reorganize the B.C. militia so as to have 400 men available for service.

1500. The Militia Act of 1868 was subsequently amended in various ways. The Act under which the Militia Department conducts its work was passed in 1883 and is Chap. 40 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886.

By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow:—

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.

1501. The following persons are exempt from enrollment and actual service at any time:—Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Half-pay and retired officers of the Imperial forces, sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of schools are exempt from service, except in case of war. Quakers, Mennonites, &c., may be exempted altogether under regulations prescribed by the Governor-in-Council.

1502. The militia is divided into active and reserve land force and active and reserve marine force. The active militia land force is composed of corps raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot; the active marine force shall be raised in the same way, and composed of seamen, sailors and persons whose occupation is on vessels navigating the waters of Canada; and the reserve force, land and marine, consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

1503. The period of service in time of peace is three years.

1504. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days in each year.

1505. The Dominion is divided into eleven military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

1506. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consists of "A" and "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Toronto and Winnipeg; "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston and Quebec; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of Garrison Artillery at Quebec; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N. B. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited by the militia law to 1,000 men.

1507. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. Of the total number of cadets who have graduated, 89 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four



commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1893 the number of cadets recommended for commissions in H. M. regular forces was five, one for commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and three in the Infantry.

1508. A government cartridge factory was established in Quebec in 1882. The number of rounds of ammunition issued in 1894 was : free for practice 644,150 rounds of ball and 103,510 rounds of blank ; the issues on repayment were 822,249 rounds.

The number of rifle ranges in the Dominion in 1894 was 106, distributed as follows : No. 1 District, 17 ; No. 2, 11 ; No. 3, 8 ; No. 4, 12 ; No. 5, 3 ; No. 6, 10 ; No. 7, 8 ; No. 8, 11 ; No. 9, 19 ; No. 10, 5 ; No. 11, 2.

1509. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1894:—

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE  
MILITIA OF CANADA, 1893-94.

*Permanent Militia.*

REGIMENTS OF	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	10	18	130	158	90
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	23	40	363	426	67
Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry.	24	44	360	428	4
Total .....	57	102	853	1,012	161

*Active Militia.*

Cavalry*.....	191	227	1,620	2,038	1,866
Artillery, Field†.....	102	121	1,122	1,345	497
Artillery, Garrison‡.....	154	121	1,824	2,099	
Engineers§.....	6	6	78	90	
Infantry  .....	2,570	1,869	24,265	28,704	358
Total.....	3,023	2,344	28,909	34,276	2,721
Grand Total.....	3,080	2,446	29,762	35,288	2,882

\*9 Regiments ; Squadron ; 3 Troops. †1 Brigade ; 15 Batteries. ‡5 Battalions Companies. §2 Companies. ||2 Battalions ; 6 Companies.

1510. The total ordinary expenditure in 1894 amounted to \$1,284,517. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1894 :—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1893-94.		\$
Pay of Major General and Adjutant General.....		6,600
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances.....		486,262
Salaries and wages of civic employees.....		50,000
Military properties, works and buildings.....		90,983
Warlike and other stores.....		60,374
Clothing and necessaries.....		73,982
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....		172,666
Transport and freight.....		68,391
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands.....		34,150
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		14,987
Royal Military College of Canada.....		68,022
Dominion Cartridge Factory.....		35,077
Military Institute, Toronto—Government grant.....		100
Purchase of land for permanent camp, Sussex, N.B.....		7,000
Dominion Artillery Association—Government grant.....		900
Gratuities to Officers of the Active Militia staff who are placed on retired list.....		20,473
Provision for purchase of modern fire arms.....		16,156
Defence of Esquimalt, B.C. :		
Dominion contribution towards capital expenditure for works and buildings..		53,034
Pay of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers.....		25,359
Total.....		1,284,517
PENSIONS.		No.
Rebellion, 1885.....	103	20,081
Fenian Raids, &c.....	21	3,038
Veterans, war of 1812.....	3	210
Upper Canada Militia, war of 1812.....	27	2,080
Total.....		25,409
REVENUE, 1893-94.		
Casual revenue.....		80
Ammunition.....	\$9,500 12	
Military stores and clothing.....	4,162 64	
Miscellaneous.....	841 58	
Rents.....	5,608 39	
		20,113
Royal Military College.....		22,417
Total.....		42,610

1511. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to \$31,940 in 1889, to \$30,766 in 1890, to \$28,547 in 1891, to \$27,012 in 1892, to \$26,203 in 1893 and to \$25,409 in 1894.

1512. On the 30th June, 1894, there were only three survivors of the war of 1812.

1513. The amount expended by the department upon the militia and defence of Canada since Confederation was \$35,110,020.

1514. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. There is, at present, no active

marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government. There are eleven ships on the North America and West India stations, and eight on the Pacific station.

1515. Since Confederation the active militia of Canada have been called upon for service on the following occasions :—(1) Anticipated Fenian raid, when 6,000 men were under arms for ten days, April, 1870. (2) Manitoba contingent, under Colonel Wolseley, May, 1870 ; 750 men, afterwards increased to 1,000. (3) Fenian raid (Eccles Hill, &c.), May and June, 1870 ; 13,489 men with 18 guns were under arms for about ten days. (4) Fenian raid into Manitoba, 3rd October, 1871 ; 942 men for a few days. (5) In anticipation of disturbance at the interment of M. Guibord (under Imperial Privy Council decision) in Roman Catholic Cemetery at Montreal, November 16th, 1875 ; about 1,100 men, for a few hours. (6) Anticipated riot in St. John, N.B., 12th July, 1876 ; 45 men, one day. (7) Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, 31st December, 1876 ; 240 men, two or three days. (8) Quebec riot between ship labourers, 20th June, 1878 ; 1,300 men two or three days. (9) Montreal, to maintain peace on 12th July, 1878 ; 3,000 men for a week. (10) Montreal riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway, 31st August, 1878 ; 239 men, four days. (11) Anticipated riots, St. Andrew's, N.B., 17th January, 1879 ; 45 men two or three days. (12) Quebec riots, ship labourers, 15th August, 1879 ; 800 men, three days. (13) Anticipated riots, Long Point, county Norfolk, Ontario, prize fight, 18th January, 1880 ; 71 men, one day. (14) Port Dover, county Norfolk, one day. (15) Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, miners, 24th March, 1883 ; 100 men, two and a half months. (16) Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage, 25th September, 1883 ; 42 men, one day. (17) Pontiac and Pacific Railway, near Aylmer ; anticipated disturbance between farmers and labourers, 28th July, 1884 ; 45 men, one day. (18) Disturbance at Tamworth, Ontario, railway labourers, 6th October, 1884 ; 45 men, one day. (19) Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, 11th November, 1884 ; 247 men, one day. (20) North-west rebellion, on actual service, March, 1885 ; 5,400 men about three months. Besides these, 1,140 men were held in readiness under canvas, and 942 (at different dates during the rebellion) in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec. (21) Visit to Skeena River, B.C. (from Victoria) ; anticipated Indian troubles, July 16th, 1888 ; "C" Battery Canadian Artillery, 41 days. (22) Strike of Italian labourers at Hereford Railway, September 27th, 1888 ; detachment of 58th Battalion and one troop cavalry, seven days. (23) Anticipated riot between Red River Valley and Canadian Pacific Railway companies, October 31st, 1888 ; Mounted Infantry School Corps, seven days. (24) Anticipated riot consequent on strike at lumber mills, Hull, P.Q., September 15th, 1891 ; four companies, two days. (25) Suppression of smuggling in the Lower St. Lawrence River, July 7th, 1892 ; detachment of "B" Battery Canadian Artillery, twenty days on revenue cutter "Constance." (26) Similar errand, same place, August 9th, 1892 ; sergeant and four men, "B" Battery, until October, 1892. (27) Anticipated riot of sailors and fishermen at Souris, P.E.I., 19th August, 1893 ; Prince Edward Island Battery Garrison Artillery, for a few hours.

1516. By an Act 36 Vic., Chap. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-west Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1894, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 10 superintendents, 31 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 184 non-commissioned officers, 658 constables, and 54 scouts, &c., making a total of 947. There were also 794 horses, and 15 ponies and mules. The country is divided into nine divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 83 stations.

1517. The duties of the force, as defined by Act of Parliament, are:—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, &c.
4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

The amount of work that is yearly done by this force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially of intoxicants—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They have immediate charge of the cattle quarantine on the frontier. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that upwards of 1,500,000 miles are annually covered by the force, in the discharge of duty. It is generally admitted that the force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

1518. The following may be said to be the principal regulations:—

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French



language, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and the rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants.....	\$1.25 to \$2.00 per day.
Corporals.....	85c. “

	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total per day.
Constables—1st year's service .....	50c.	..	50c.
2nd “ .....	50c.	5c.	55c.
3rd “ .....	50c.	10c.	60c.
4th “ .....	50c.	15c.	65c.
5th “ .....	50c.	20c.	70c.

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artizans. The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 33 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

1519. Out of 196 men whose time expired during 1894, 152 men re-engaged without leaving, and 28, who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

1520. The average height of the present force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 38¼ inches.

1521. There were 1,036 criminal cases tried in the North-west in 1894. Of those tried before the Inspectors of the Mounted Police, 161 were indictable offences, resulting in 120 acquittals and 41 convictions. Out of 705 summary convictions in the North-west, 363 were by the Inspectors of the Mounted Police. In 1893 there were 911 criminal cases in all. Of those tried before the Inspectors, 99 were indictable offences, of which 37 were convictions. The summary convictions numbered 277. In 1892 of the cases tried before the Mounted Police, 296 resulted in convictions, 10 being for indictable offences and 286 summary, the number of charges for indictable offences being 67.

## CHAPTER XXI.

Religious Statistics.—Education.—Provincial Systems.—Insane Asylums.—Charitable Institutions.—Vital Statistics.—Patent Office.—Copyrights and Trade Marks.—Temperance Statistics.—Divorces.—Historical Archives.—Newspapers.—Indian Population.—Chinese in Canada.—Penitentiaries.—Criminal Statistics.

1522. The census returns, relating to religion, are given in paragraphs 265-268.

1523. From the same returns it is learned that there were 10,480 churches in Canada in April, 1891. This is an increase over 1881 of 1,828.

1524. Divided among the denominations, the increase is distributed as follows: Baptists, 324; Roman Catholics, 301; Church of England, 415; Methodists, 322; Presbyterians, 411. All other denominations, 55.

1525. Of the total number of churches, the Methodists have nearly 32 per cent, the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics 17 per cent each, the Church of England 16 per cent, the Baptists 12 per cent, leaving 6 per cent for "all others."

1526. Taking the total population, there is a church provided for every group of 461 persons. Taking the several denominations, the Roman Catholics have one church for every group of 1,115 of their persuasion, the Church of England one for every group of 386 of its adherents, the Methodists one for every group of 251, the Presbyterians one for every group of 428, and the Baptists one for every group of 240.

1527. During the decade 1881-91, the Church of England appears to have been the most active in providing places of worship for the people, the Presbyterians coming next, the Baptists third, the Methodists fourth, and the Roman Catholics fifth.

1528. Territorially considered, the Church of England has provided 337 additional churches in the provinces east of Manitoba, and 78 in Manitoba and the other western provinces. Methodists have provided 227 in the eastern and 95 in the western provinces; Presbyterians, 302 and 109 respectively; Roman Catholics, 257 and 44, and the Baptists 305 and 19 respectively.

1529. Of their total increase, the Methodists have established 70 per cent in the five eastern provinces, and 30 per cent in the western provinces. The Presbyterians have built 73 per cent of their increase in the eastern, and 27 per cent in the western provinces. The Church of England 81 per cent in the east, and 19 per cent in the west. The Roman

Catholics have apportioned their increase by building 85 per cent of it in the eastern, and 15 per cent in the western, and the Baptists 94 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

1530. By provinces, the increased number of churches is distributed as follows :—

PROVINCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Prince Edward Island.....	16	.....	1	1	15	2
Nova Scotia.....	71	18	54	75	38	*10
New Brunswick.....	81	28	28	58	26	*3
Quebec.....	11	113	37	38	42	*13
Ontario.....	126	98	217	55	181	47
Manitoba.....	14	18	30	50	61	30
British Columbia.....	4	7	26	24	8	5
North-west Territories.....	1	19	22	21	40	*3
Total.....	324	301	415	322	411	55

\*Decrease.

1531. The Roman Catholic church in Canada has one cardinal, seven archbishops, twenty-three bishops, and about 1,500 clergy. The Church of England has two metropolitans and seventeen bishops, and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial see established in the British Empire was that of Nova Scotia, 1787. In 1793 the Canadas were erected into a separate see. In 1839 the See of Toronto was established. In 1849 Rupert's land received its first Anglican bishop, and British Columbia received its first in 1859. New Brunswick became a see, independent of Nova Scotia, in 1845.

1532. The Presbyterians became united as the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875. The Methodists were first united into one ecclesiastical organization in Canada in 1883.

1533. The census returns showed that the number of clergymen of all churches in Canada, in 1891, was 7,164, an increase of 735 in the ten years.

## EDUCATION.

1534. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the governments of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools then existing being specially protected.

1535. The census returns gave 112 universities and classical colleges in Canada in 1891. They were distributed as follows: British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 5; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 10; Ontario, 34; Prince Edward Island, 2; Quebec, 51. Of boarding schools for young ladies, the

census returned 318, with 15,302 inmates. The number of persons giving their occupation as teachers was 21,851, showing an increase of 2,619 in ten years. There was a decrease of 60 male teachers, and an increase of 2,679 female teachers. The universities and classical colleges showed an increase of 27, and the young ladies' boarding schools an increase of 44 in the number of schools, and of 2,238 in the number of inmates.

There is, of course, considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and government grants.

1536. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces, there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective provincial secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but an Act was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly, during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. That Act has been the subject of great controversy still unsettled. A short history of the matter is given in paragraphs 505 *et seq.* In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instruction are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

1537. Subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by the Minister of Education. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in the years 1877 to 1893, Roman Catholic separate schools being included:—



## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877-93.

YEAR.	Number of Schools Open.	School Population between 5 and 21 Years of Age.	Total Number of Pupils Registered.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.
1877.....	5,140	494,804	490,860	261,070	229,790	217,184
1878.....	4,990	492,360	489,015	260,400	228,615	224,588
1879.....	5,123	494,424	487,012	259,056	227,956	219,442
1880.....	5,137	489,924	483,045	255,677	227,368	220,068
1881.....	5,238	484,224	476,268	251,661	224,607	215,264
1882.....	5,203	483,817	471,512	246,966	224,546	214,176
1883.....	5,252	478,791	464,369	243,671	220,698	215,561
1884.....	5,316	471,287	466,917	244,532	222,385	221,861
1885.....	5,395	583,147	472,458	249,175	223,283	225,907
1886.....	5,437	601,204	487,496	257,030	230,466	239,044
1887.....	5,506	611,212	493,212	259,083	234,129	245,152
1888.....	5,569	615,353	495,323	259,485	235,838	245,789
1889.....	5,623	616,028	500,815	263,047	237,768	253,943
1890.....	5,718	617,856	496,565	259,519	237,046	251,307
1891.....	5,826	615,781	491,741	256,674	235,067	257,642
1892.....	5,889	595,238	485,679	253,091	232,579	253,830
1893.....	5,954	592,503	481,068	250,856	230,212	259,426

YEAR.	TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
	Male.	Female.			On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
			\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1877.....	3,020	3,448	3,405,081	3,073,489	6 26	14 15
1878.....	3,060	3,413	3,231,565	2,889,347	5 91	12 86
1879.....	3,153	3,443	3,213,840	2,833,085	5 82	12 91
1880.....	3,264	3,483	3,254,830	2,822,053	5 85	12 82
1881.....	3,362	3,560	2,259,238	2,844,271	5 92	13 21
1882.....	3,062	3,795	3,469,990	3,026,975	6 42	14 13
1883.....	2,829	4,082	3,570,731	3,108,430	6 69	14 42
1884.....	2,789	4,296	3,723,138	3,280,862	7 02	14 79
1885.....	2,744	4,474	3,813,066	3,312,700	7 01	14 67
1886.....	2,727	4,637	3,993,483	3,457,699	7 09	14 46
1887.....	2,718	4,876	4,331,357	3,742,104	7 59	15 26
1888.....	2,824	4,972	4,456,352	3,859,365	7 75	15 70
1889.....	2,774	5,193	4,851,061	4,198,517	8 44	16 53
1890.....	2,730	5,450	5,016,212	4,295,678	8 67	17 09
1891.....	2,755	5,581	4,771,311	4,076,241	8 34	15 82
1892.....	2,770	5,710	4,811,899	4,053,918	8 40	15 97
1893.....	2,785	5,862	4,746,252	4,051,460	8 54	15 62

1538. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in the years 1877-93:—

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877-93.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
								On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
						cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1877.	175	24,952				120,266	114,806		
1878.	176	23,280				127,549	120,559		
1879.	191	24,779				129,092	122,831		
1880.	196	25,331				136,873	128,463		
1881.	195	24,819				137,074	123,724		
1882.	193	26,148				166,739	154,340		
1883.	194	26,177				166,289	153,611		
1884.	207	27,463	13,703	13,760		190,454	176,477		
1885.	218	27,590	13,956	13,634		218,096	204,531		
1886.	224	29,199	14,860	14,339	15,959	193,908	179,730	6 15	11 27
1887.	229	30,373	15,376	14,997	16,866	229,848	211,223	6 95	12 52
1888.	238	31,123	15,805	15,318	17,136	278,114	260,003	8 35	15 17
1889.	243	32,790	16,707	16,083	18,153	267,304	244,440	7 45	13 46
1890.	259	34,571	17,683	16,888	18,395	313,326	280,708	8 38	15 75
1891.	289	36,168	18,438	17,730	20,795	320,386	278,687	7 70	13 40
1892.	312	37,466	19,169	18,297	21,560	326,035	289,838	7 74	13 44
1893.	313	38,067	19,646	18,421	21,863	305,767	270,729		

1539. The total number of schools open in 1893 shows an increase of 702 over the number in 1883, the number of pupils an increase of 16,699, of which 7,185 were boys and 9,514 were girls. The average attendance increased 43,865.

The increase in the average attendance is a gratifying feature. In 1890 the average attendance was only 47·8 per cent of the number on the roll ; in 1893 it was 53·9 per cent. In 1890 the average attendance was 40·6 per cent of the whole number of the school population ; in 1893 it was 43·8 per cent.

In 1883 the average number of pupils in attendance for each school was 41, and in 1893 it was 43·6.

In 1883 each teacher had somewhat over 31 pupils, on an average ; in 1893, each teacher had 30 pupils.

In 1883 the female teachers numbered 59 out of every 100 teachers ; in 1893 they numbered nearly 68.

1540. Separating the Roman Catholic separate schools from the other public schools, it is found that in 1893 the scholars in attendance in the Roman Catholic separate schools were 7·9 per cent of the total number in all the public schools. The Roman Catholics were nearly 17 per cent of the total population of the province. As the scholars in attendance in the Roman Catholic separate public schools were only 8 per cent of the total number in attendance, instead of 17 per cent to correspond with the proportion the Roman Catholics have in the general population,—either the Roman Catholics have fewer children, or a smaller proportion attend school at all, or many of them attend the other public schools, or many of the public schools, being in districts where the Roman Catholics are the great majority of the population, are practically managed as separate schools.

The Roman Catholic separate schools numbered 313, and the average attendance was nearly 70 pupils to each school against 42 in the 5,641 other schools.

The teachers, in 1893, numbered for the Roman Catholic separate schools 684, and for the others 7,963. Each teacher in the Roman Catholic schools had charge of 34 pupils, and each teacher in the other schools had 30 pupils.

Of the teachers in the Roman Catholic public separate schools, 138 were males and 546 females ; about 80 per cent were females. In the others, 66·7 per cent were females.

The average attendance in the Roman Catholic schools was 57·4 per cent of the number on the rolls. In the others, the average attendance was 53·6 per cent of the number on the rolls.

1541. There were 10 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, which show that there were 12 teachers, 2 male and 10 female ; 548 pupils, 287 being boys and 261 girls ; average attendance, 273 ; receipts, \$6,430, and expenditure, \$6,686.

1542. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in the years 1877-93 :—

## HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1877-93.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts. \$	Expenditure \$	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
								On total Attendance.	On average Attendance.
								¢	cts.
1877	104	9,229	.....	.....	5,201	367,521	343,710	37	24
1878	104	10,574	.....	.....	5,998	420,188	396,010	37	46
1879	104	12,136	.....	.....	6,992	417,461	400,788	33	02
1880	104	12,910	7,030	5,880	7,250	432,309	413,930	32	06
1881	104	13,136	6,951	6,184	7,270	371,250	345,850	26	00
1882	104	12,348	6,017	6,331	6,580	373,150	343,720	27	56
1883	104	11,843	6,056	5,787	6,454	378,888	348,946	29	47
1884	106	12,737	6,386	6,351	7,302	417,978	385,426	30	26
1885	107	14,250	7,259	6,991	8,207	458,941	429,762	30	16
1886	109	15,344	7,907	7,437	8,797	502,315	477,797	31	14
1887	112	17,459	8,793	8,665	10,227	520,323	495,612	28	38
1888	115	17,742	8,995	8,747	10,464	684,268	637,055	35	91
1889	120	18,642	9,422	9,220	10,793	703,042	645,338	34	61
1890	120	19,305	9,686	9,709	11,437	676,895	627,208	32	54
1891	126	22,230	10,892	11,338	13,448	828,578	761,566	34	26
1892	128	22,837	11,058	11,779	13,764	793,812	696,114	30	48
1893	129	23,055	10,908	12,147	13,711	900,721	823,722	35	80



1543. In the High Schools the number of teachers was 538, giving one teacher for each group of 43 pupils.

Of the total number of pupils the female sex had 52·2 per cent in 1893. They formed 45·6 per cent in 1880. In 1883, the total number of pupils was 11,843, and in 1893 the number of female pupils was 12,147, or 304 more than the total number in 1883.

In 1883 the average attendance was 48·8 per cent of the total number of pupils and in 1893 it was 59·4 per cent.

1544. In 1893 there were in the province 5,691 public school-houses, of which 2,774 were of brick or stone, 2,427 frame and 490 log. In 1883 there were 5,284 public school-houses, of which 2,324 were brick or stone, 2,343 frame and 617 log. The proportions are, therefore : 1893, brick or stone, 49 per cent ; frame, 42 per cent, and log, 9 per cent. 1883, brick or stone, 43·9 per cent ; frame, 44·4 per cent, and log 11·7 per cent. In 1850 there were only 99 brick school-houses in the province ; now there are 2,226. In 1850 there were 1,466 log school-houses ; now there are only 490. During the past decade there were about 40 new school-houses a year added to the equipment of the province.

1545. The following table gives the total receipts and expenditure for public school purposes, 1877-93 :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877-93.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Legisla- tive Grant	Municipal School Grant and Assessments	Clergy Revenue Fund and other sources	Teachers' Salaries.	Maps, Prizes, &c.	Sites and Building School- houses.	Rent, Repairs, Fuel, &c.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877 ....	251,962	2,422,432	730,687	2,038,099	47,539	477,393	510,458
1878 ....	258,539	2,278,040	694,986	2,011,208	42,507	413,393	422,239
1879 ....	252,566	2,307,223	654,051	2,072,823	32,622	306,026	421,614
1880 ....	263,454	2,321,929	669,447	2,113,180	25,222	249,390	434,261
1881 ....	258,297	2,352,556	648,385	2,106,019	14,022	280,460	443,770
1882 ....	265,738	2,447,214	757,035	2,144,449	15,583	341,918	525,025
1883 ....	265,467	2,538,042	767,222	2,210,187	20,275	312,342	565,626
1884 ....	267,084	2,675,621	780,433	2,296,027	17,732	341,198	625,905
1885 ....	264,419	2,680,121	868,526	2,327,050	20,230	373,405	592,015
1886 ....	265,912	2,826,376	901,195	2,385,464	32,699	414,238	625,298
1887 ....	268,722	3,084,352	978,283	2,458,540	27,509	544,520	711,535
1888 ....	274,511	3,080,995	1,100,846	2,521,537	29,382	575,973	732,473
1889 ....	276,305	3,342,436	1,232,320	2,553,845	32,124	829,052	783,496
1890 ....	284,327	3,411,654	1,320,231	2,669,377	42,816	753,039	830,446
1891 ....	289,610	3,168,498	1,313,203	2,722,116	42,521	460,655	850,949
1892 ....	283,791	3,300,512	1,227,596	2,752,629	40,003	427,321	839,965
1893 ....	287,952	3,265,292	1,193,108	2,798,199	40,234	350,942	862,085

There was a decrease of 4,602 in the number of pupils registered in 1893, as compared with 1892, and a decrease of 0·40 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1893 having been 81·19 per cent as against 81·59 per cent in 1892. The average attendance

for the whole province was 54 per cent, being 2 per cent higher than in the preceding year. In rural districts it was 48 per cent, in towns 63 per cent, and in cities 71 per cent.

1546. The following table gives particulars relating to Normal Schools and County Model Schools, 1877-94:—

MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1877-94.

YEAR.	COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.			NORMAL SCHOOLS.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers in Training.	Number that passed final examinations.	No. of Teachers, Normal.	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers, Model and Kindergarten.	No. of Pupils, Model and Kindergarten.	Receipts from Fees of Model School and Kindergarten Pupils.	Expenditure, Model and Normal Schools.
								\$	\$
1877 .....	50	1,237	1,146	13	257	8	643	7,909	25,780
1878 .....	50	1,391	1,146	13	226	8	383	7,752	34,033
1879 .....	51	1,295	1,259	15	429	8	391	7,884	33,720
1880 .....	49	1,413	1,317	13	483	15	607	9,123	36,694
1881 .....	50	668	615	15	418	15	698	11,523	41,848
1882 .....	46	882	837	16	260	15	799	13,783	44,808
1883 .....	48	820	791	15	338	16	760	13,232	45,540
1884 .....	51	1,117	1,017	15	351	16	742	12,107	40,811
1885 .....	52	1,305	1,203	12	405	17	658	11,352	37,976
1886 .....	53	1,463	1,376	11	439	18	660	11,625	38,488
1887 .....	55	1,491	1,376	13	441	18	763	13,427	40,189
1888 .....	57	1,072	1,000	12	445	21	794	14,595	39,494
1889 .....	58	1,208	1,140	12	442	22	928	16,502	41,494
1890 .....	58	1,293	1,228	12	411	21	948	17,336	43,232
1891 .....	58	1,464	1,379	12	442	22	885	16,542	43,810
1892 .....	59	1,283	1,225	12	428	22	842	15,601	45,724
1893 .....	59	1,582	1,456	12	412	22	805	16,813	45,931
1894 .....	59	1,750	1,587	12	379	21	799	17,231	46,404

1547. KINDERGARTENS, 1892 AND 1893.

YEAR.	Number of Kindergartens.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1891 .....	66	160	6,375	3,287
1892 .....	85	200	8,056	3,190
1893 .....	85	200	8,767	3,462

The system of kindergarten instruction was first introduced into Ontario in 1882 and afterwards made part of the school system of the province by the Public School Act of 1885. There was an increase of 19 in the number of kindergartens in 1893, as compared with 1891; in the number of teachers, 40, and in the number of pupils, 2,392.

1548. The next table gives the number of Teachers' Institutes and the number of members, together with the receipts and expenditure for the years 1877-93:—

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1877-93.

YEAR.	Number of Teachers' Institutes.	Number of Members.	Total Number of Teachers in Province.	RECEIPTS.			Expenditure.
				Government Grant.	Municipal Grant.	Fees.	
1877.....	42	1,881	6,468	\$ 1,412	\$ 100	\$ 300	\$ 1,128
1878.....	54	3,511	6,473	3,247	530	689	3,705
1879.....	60	4,185	6,596	3,517	350	757	5,962
1880.....	59	4,214	6,747	3,275	225	790	4,772
1881.....	61	4,033	6,922	2,950	200	1,027	4,966
1882.....	62	4,395	6,857	2,900	300	1,089	4,377
1883.....	62	4,821	6,911	4,025	435	793	5,355
1884.....	64	5,189	7,085	2,027	510	676	5,871
1885.....	64	5,666	7,218	1,800	900	885	4,875
1886.....	66	5,974	7,364	1,820	1,995	917	4,588
1887.....	66	6,718	7,594	1,800	1,879	731	4,658
1888.....	66	6,882	7,796	1,890	1,850	779	4,975
1889.....	67	7,132	7,967	2,665	1,650	816	5,765
1890.....	66	7,438	8,180	2,125	2,025	813	6,227
1891.....	68	7,761	8,336	1,915	1,900	936	5,723
1892.....	69	8,142	8,480	1,950	2,105	876	5,725
1893.....	71	7,952	8,647	2,050	1,748	875	6,127
							6,194

1549.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	No. of Night Schools.	Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1891.....	36	76	2,930	686
1892.....	32	63	2,293	506
1893.....	28	65	2,062	522

1550. There were also seven Art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 700 pupils. In connection with, and under the control of the Department of Education were 263 Mechanics' Institutes, with over 404,661 books, and about 27,129 members. Their property was valued at \$104,180, with liabilities of \$31,335. Besides these, there were eleven free libraries, with upwards of 156,720 volumes and 61,671 readers, with assets amounting to \$319,336, and liabilities \$111,717.

The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high normal schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 505,301, a decrease of 4,423 as compared with 1892.

1551. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885 on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886, 34,087 trees, in 1887, 28,057 trees, in 1888, 25,714 trees, in 1889, 21,281 trees, in 1890, 22,250 trees, in 1891, 15,697 trees, in 1892, 14,489 trees, and in 1893, 14,103 trees were planted.

1552. The following table gives the number of teachers receiving super-annuation allowances and the amount paid to them during the years 1880-1894 :—

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, 1880-1894.

YEAR.	Number of Teachers on list.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Number of Teachers on list.	Expenditure
		\$			\$
1880 .....	391	48,229	1888 .....	472	58,290
1881 .....	399	49,130	1889 .....	457	60,365
1882 .....	422	51,000	1890 .....	463	62,105
1883 .....	422	51,500	1891 .....	456	61,080
1884 .....	443	54,234	1892 .....	456	63,751
1885 .....	423	55,003	1893 .....	459	63,685
1886 .....	440	58,791	1884 .....	442	64,046
1887 .....	454	58,295			

## QUEBEC.

1553. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters.



The school annals of the Province of Quebec are highly interesting. The first attempt to give instruction was made by the Recollets in 1616. In 1632 the Jesuits opened schools for the Indians. In 1637 a college was started in Quebec City. In 1639 the Ursuline Convent was founded—the first girls' school in Canada. In 1663 Mgr. Laval, Bishop of Quebec, established a seminary that became Laval University. In 1801 the Legislature passed an Act to establish free schools. In 1829 the Legislature passed an Act for the encouragement of elementary education.

The following table gives the number of educational institutions of all grades in the province :—

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC, 1893-94.

INSTITUTIONS.	Under Control of Municipalities.	Independent.	Elementary.	Superior.	Totals.
<i>Roman Catholic Schools.</i>					
Elementary schools.....	4,026	100	4,126	.....	4,126
Model schools.....	363	214	{	454	454
Academies.....		.....		123	123
Normal schools.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Classical colleges.....	.....	17	.....	17	17
Universities.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Schools for deaf-mutes and the blind.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Total.....	4,389	338	4,126	601	4,727
<i>Protestant Schools.</i>					
Elementary schools.....	872	6	878	.....	878
Model schools.....	47	.....	.....	47	47
Academies.....	20	.....	.....	20	20
Normal school.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Colleges affiliated to universities.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Universities.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Schools for deaf-mutes and the blind.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total.....	939	16	878	77	955
Schools of arts and manufactures.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Schools of agriculture and dairy schools.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Grand total of schools.....	5,328	369	5,004	678	5,697

There has been an increase of 57 in the number of educational institutions of the province during the year.

1554. The number of pupils in the several educational institutions in 1893-94 were as follows :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1893-94.

INSTITUTIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.	Average Attendance of Pupils.
<i>In Roman Catholic Schools.</i>						
Elementary.....	81,080	84,278	164,684	674	165,358	118,078
Model schools and academies.....	37,468	38,508	75,361	615	75,976	63,787
Classical colleges.....	5,382		5,382		5,382	5,289
Normal and annexed schools.....	346	199	543	2	545	520
Laval University.....	211		211		211	200
Schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind.....	189	289	478		478	478
Total.....	124,676	123,274	246,659	1,291	247,950	188,352
<i>In Protestant Schools.</i>						
Elementary.....	13,202	12,773	2,311	23,664	25,975	18,708
Model schools and academies.....	3,923	3,683	388	7,218	7,606	5,570
Colleges affiliated with universities..	101	13		114	114	100
Bishop's College and McGill University.....	927	123		1,050	1,050	900
Deaf and dumb school.....	46			46	46	46
Total.....	18,199	16,592	2,699	32,092	34,791	25,324
School of arts and manufactures.....					954	944
Agricultural and dairy schools.....					352	340
Grand total.....	142,875	139,866	249,358	33,383	284,047	214,960

1555. The number of Roman Catholic pupils in elementary schools was 166,995, and of Protestants 24,338, while in model schools and academies Roman Catholics were 75,749 in number, and Protestants 7,833.

1556. The proportion of Protestants is apparently steadily decreasing. In 1887 it was 15·1 per cent; in 1888, 14·2 per cent; in 1889, 13·3 per cent; in 1892, 12·5 per cent; in 1893, 12·5 per cent, and in 1894, 11·8 per cent.

1557. The average attendance of pupils in elementary and superior schools was 136,786 and 73,304 respectively.

1558. The total number of teachers was 9,397, but exclusive of universities, special schools and religious orders, the number was 5,748, of whom 4,508 were Roman Catholics and 1,240 Protestants, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was \$863,704, the average salary having been \$150. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,336.

1559. The following particulars relating to the schools of Quebec are taken from the annual reports of the province.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
	No.	No.	No.
Municipalities .....	1,217	1,221	1,246
School houses .....	5,439	5,397	5,472
Elementary schools.....	4,934	4,963	5,004
Model schools.....	491	493	501
Academies.....	150	141	143
Normal schools.....	3	3	3
Classical colleges.....	17	17	17
Universities .....	4	4	4
Institutions for blind and deaf mutes.....	4	4	4
Schools of arts and manufactures.....	9	9	9
Total schools.....	5,612	5,634	5,685
Pupils in elementary schools.....	183,981	187,979	191,333
“ model schools and academies.....	79,533	79,223	83,582
“ normal schools.....	1,063	1,073	1,152
“ classical colleges.....	5,021	5,024	5,382
“ universities.....	1,298	1,109	1,261
“ blind and deaf institutions.....	488	514	524
“ schools of arts and manufactures.....	1,047	1,047	944
Total.....	272,431	275,969	284,178
Average attendance in elementary schools.....	131,675	133,183	136,786
Number of teachers “ “.....	4,986	5,020	5,036
“ all others.....	4,311	4,277	4,356
Expenditure by government :	\$	\$	\$
Elementary schools.....	168,000	170,000	180,000
All others.....	78,410	78,410	121,410
Expenditure by people :			
Elementary schools.....	1,095,914	1,150,635	1,205,518
Total expenditure.....	1,342,324	1,399,045	1,506,928

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1560. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the executive council. There is also a superintendent of education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section.

The school annals of Nova Scotia go back to 1748 when the Lords of Trade and Plantations arranged, at the time steps were being taken to start settlement in Chebucto Bay, with the “society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts,” for the establishment and maintenance of schools in certain rural localities in Nova Scotia, grants of land being awarded the

society to reimburse it. In 1780 an Act was passed for the establishment of a public grammar school in Halifax. In 1811 an abortive attempt was made by the Legislature to lay the foundation of a general educational system. In 1820 a more elaborate Educational Act was passed, the grants under it in the first year amounting to £2,500. In 1832 the total grant in aid of education was £4,000. In 1841 the provincial grant was increased to £6,000, and a Central Board established to give uniformity to the operations of the Boards of Commissioners. Further modifications were introduced in 1845, when the aggregate legislative grant was raised to £11,700. The Act of 1850 provided for a superintendent of education, the first to receive the appointment being a native of Nova Scotia, J. W. Dawson, now Sir William Dawson. In 1854 the Provincial Normal School was established. In 1864, under the guidance of Hon. Charles Tupper (now Sir Charles, Bart.), the Legislature laid the foundations of the present Public School system. At the ensuing session in 1865 the province led the way among all the Colonies of the British Empire in making local assessment for the support of schools the necessary basis for their legal recognition. In 1857 the province (first of all the Colonies of the Empire) voted an appropriation (£1,000) in support of a deaf and dumb institution. Nova Scotia has four universities: 1st, King's College, founded in 1788 and incorporated in 1802 by Royal Charter; 2nd, Dalhousie College, founded by Earl Dalhousie in 1821, its original endowment being derived from funds collected at the Port of Castine, in the State of Maine, during its occupancy by Sir John Sherbrooke, then Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia; 3rd, Acadia College; and 4th, St. Francis Xavier College.

1561. There were 2,292 schools in the province in 1894; the number of pupils enrolled was 98,710, and the average attendance 51,152, the latter having been 52 per cent of the number registered, as compared with 60 per cent in 1892. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. The total number of teachers employed was 2,347.

1562. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools, based on the estimated population of the province in 1894, was 1 in 4.6.

1563. The total government expenditure for public school education during 1894 was \$202,430. The county fund amounted to \$120,507, and the sectional assessments to \$454,200, the three amounts making a total expenditure of \$777,430.

The census returns for 1891 showed that there were in Nova Scotia 570 persons who were deaf and dumb. Of these 255 were females and 315 males. Of the females 10 were blind as well as deaf and dumb, and 23 were insane as well as being deaf mutes. Of the males 18 were blind as well as deaf and dumb, 28 were insane as well as being deaf mutes.

Thus, of those afflicted with deaf mutism about 14 per cent were afflicted with blindness or insanity. Four per cent of the female deaf mutes were also blind, and nine per cent were insane as well as being deaf and dumb. Of the males 5.7 per cent were blind as well as being deaf mutes, and 9 per cent were insane in addition to being deaf and dumb.



1564. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:—

## NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-1894.

## COUNTY ACADEMIES.

YEAR.	Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attend- ance.	Number of Teachers and Assist ants.
1877.....	484	242	242	.....	230	10
1878.....	481	252	229	.....	259	10
1879.....	553	278	275	.....	271	11
1880.....	559	314	245	.....	246	11
1881.....	510	287	223	.....	241	11
1882.....	671	339	332	.....	310	14
1883.....	789	400	389	.....	387	16
1884.....	757	385	372	.....	383	16
1885.....	798	381	417	.....	420	16
1886.....	1,322	669	653	15·6	755	34
1887.....	1,414	723	691	16·0	764	34
1888.....	1,504	767	737	14·7	812	35
1889.....	1,482	790	692	16·1	800	34
1890.....	1,519	784	735	15·6	805	37
1891.....	1,663	847	816	15·9	905	37
1892.....	1,696	862	834	16·1	933	42
1893*.....	1,397	682	715	17·0	960	44
1894.....	1,419	696	723	17·3	966	42

\*For 9 months ended 31st July.

## NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	NORMAL.			MODEL.		
	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Expendi- ture.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Expendi- ture.
			\$			\$
1877.....	4	140	4,300	11	881	5,042
1878.....	4	127	4,300	11	950	5,276
1879.....	3	117	4,471	12	1,108	5,157
1880.....	5	151	4,998	12	1,104	6,048
1881.....	5	136	4,884	12	987	6,073
1882.....	5	116	4,975	12	891	5,307
1883.....	5	125	5,132	12	1,009	6,807
1884.....	6	129	5,464	13	1,018	6,692
1885.....	6	205	5,546	13	990	6,733
1886.....	6	198	5,939	13	998	6,588
1887.....	6	176	5,761	14	1,021	7,308
1888.....	6	158	5,989	2	124	1,132
1889.....	6	122	6,115	2	135	1,000
1890.....	6	114	6,388	2	118	1,050
1891.....	5	101	5,465	2	128	1,100
1892.....	5	114	5,850	2	112	1,050
1893.....	6	163	6,402	2	119	1,100
1894.....	7	130	7,900	2	109	1,100

## NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-94.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TERM ENDED.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
							\$ cts.
Apr. 30, 1877....	1,731	80,788	44,756	36,032	46,380	1 in 4·8	0 88
Oct. 31, 1877....	1,871	83,941	41,992	41,949	47,000	1 in 4·6	0 91
Apr. 30, 1878....	1,812	81,523	44,698	36,825	49,656	1 in 4·7	0 91
Oct. 31, 1878....	1,915	84,169	42,026	42,143	48,247	1 in 4·6	0 90
Apr. 30, 1879....	1,884	81,640	45,537	36,103	45,272	1 in 4·7	0 92
Oct. 31, 1879....	1,935	84,356	42,265	42,091	46,441	1 in 4·6	0 90
Apr. 30, 1880....	1,687	73,978	41,362	32,616	41,785	1 in 5·2	0 95
Oct. 31, 1880....	1,811	78,808	39,428	39,380	43,375	1 in 4·9	0 92
Apr. 30, 1881....	1,763	77,468	43,061	34,407	43,847	1 in 5	0 94
Oct. 31, 1881....	1,877	80,189	40,138	40,051	43,075	1 in 4·8	0 94
Apr. 30, 1882....	1,820	76,888	42,284	34,604	42,504	1 in 5·7	0 96
Oct. 31, 1882....	1,910	81,196	40,876	40,320	44,989	1 in 5·4	0 92
Apr. 30, 1883....	1,844	79,091	43,373	35,718	45,031	1 in 5·5	0 93
Oct. 31, 1883....	1,943	81,863	40,995	40,868	46,269	1 in 5·3	0 92
Apr. 30, 1884....	1,889	80,041	44,031	36,010	46,300	1 in 5·5	0 94
Oct. 31, 1884....	2,014	84,266	41,731	42,535	45,194	1 in 5·2	0 92
Apr. 30, 1885....	1,942	81,472	44,710	36,762	46,510	1 in 5·4	0 96
Oct. 31, 1885....	2,065	86,578	43,059	43,519	50,287	1 in 5	0 95
Apr. 30, 1886....	2,001	84,570	46,167	38,403	50,562	1 in 5·5	0 96
Oct. 31, 1886....	2,111	86,858	43,410	43,448	51,719	1 in 5·4	0 98
Apr. 30, 1887....	2,042	84,217	45,637	38,580	48,770	1 in 5·6	1 01
Oct. 31, 1887....	2,123	86,731	43,345	43,386	51,338	1 in 5·5	1 00
Apr. 30, 1888....	2,045	82,486	44,509	37,977	47,520	1 in 5·8	0 99
Oct. 31, 1888....	2,166	86,585	43,211	43,371	49,893	1 in 5·6	0 98
Apr. 30, 1889....	2,069	82,371	44,781	37,590	49,773	1 in 5·9	0 99
Oct. 31, 1889....	2,193	86,488	42,849	43,639	50,302	1 in 5·6	0 98
Apr. 30, 1890....	1,109	82,794	44,177	38,617	48,324	1 in 5·4	0 99
Oct. 31, 1890....	2,243	88,170	44,047	44,123	50,915	1 in 5·1	0 96
Apr. 30, 1891....	2,120	81,304	43,528	37,776	47,875	1 in 5·5	1 00
Oct. 31, 1891....	2,236	85,792	42,655	43,137	50,820	1 in 5·3	0 99
Apr. 30, 1892....	2,153	82,965	44,627	38,338	49,494	1 in 5·4	0 98
Oct. 31, 1892....	2,281	87,189	43,630	43,559	52,457	1 in 5·2	0 98
July 31, 1893*....	2,252	94,899	49,775	45,124	50,103	1 in 4·7	1 32
Jan. .. 1894....	2,292	98,710	51,584	47,126	51,152	1 in 4·5	1 69

\*For 9 months.

In 1881 the population of Nova Scotia was 440,572, and in every group of 570 persons there were 100 going to school. In 1891 the population was 450,396, and in every group of 525 persons there were 100 going to school. Thus, 17·6 per cent of the population were going to school in 1881 and 19 per cent in 1891.

In 1887 boys constituted 55·4 per cent of the pupils, and girls 44·6 per cent. In 1894 boys formed 52·3 per cent and girls 47·7 per cent. The female sex has contributed a larger proportion of the pupils in recent years than it did in the earlier years. The number of males of all ages in Nova Scotia in 1891 was 227,093. The pupils at the public schools numbered: boys, 44,177 or 19·5 per cent, and girls, 44,123 or 19·7 per cent.

In the whole province there were, according to the census, 83,733 families. The number of pupils in the public schools of both sexes being 81,304, about 97 per cent of the homes, taken in the large, would be represented in the school-room.

## NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-94.

## INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

YEAR.	Teachers. and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attend- ance.	Income.	Expendi- ture.
				\$	\$
1877.....	7	40	40	8,677	7,026
1878.....	5	43	.....	8,488	8,676
1879.....	5	56	.....	7,987	8,676
1880.....	5	60	.....	7,292	6,888
1881.....	5	61	.....	7,292	7,292
1882.....	5	73	.....	8,085	6,154
1883.....	7	76	.....	8,037	7,965
1884.....	7	73	60	7,593	8,001
1885.....	5	74	64	7,444	9,709
1886.....	5	78	65	7,984	8,164
1887.....	12	76	60	9,801	10,699
1888.....	11	74	60	8,470	9,344
1889.....	11	74	60	9,078	8,948
1890.....	13	74	62	9,789	8,705
18 1.....	13	73	62	9,612	9,701
1892.....	13	72	63	9,625	10,201
1893.....	6	63	61	9,847	10,623
1894.....	6	77	62	10,159	10,080

## SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

YEAR.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attend- ance.	Income.	Expendi- ture.
				\$	\$
1877.....					
1878.....					
1879.....					
1880.....					
1881.....					
1882.....					
1883.....					
1884.....					
1885.....					
1886.....	9	28	24	5,418	2,112
1887.....	7	32	27		
1888.....	8	32	27		
1889.....	10	36	31		
1890.....	10	38	31		
1891.....	11	39	39	7,819	7,753
1892.....	11	53	46	7,528	8,500
1893.....	9	47	45	8,339	8,361
1894.....	9	59	54	9,670	9,434

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE PROVINCE OF NOVA  
SCOTIA FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES DURING THE YEARS 1877-1894.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	*Govern- ment Grant.	Municipal Aid.	Other Sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877 .....	178,775	106,833	324,550	610,158
1878 .....	182,215	106,920	368,282	657,417
1879 .....	180,200	107,181		
1880 .....	169,023	107,181	281,561	557,765
1881 .....	170,594	106,695	286,086	563,375
1882 .....	173,877	106,949	290,564	571,390
1883 .....	176,073	120,340	316,477	612,890
1884 .....	180,849	120,345	314,172	615,366
1885 .....	188,400	120,328	334,044	642,772
1886 .....	199,120	120,377	321,954	641,451
1887 .....	203,564	119,047	337,216	659,827
1888 .....	199,028	118,485	346,314	663,827
1889 .....	199,786	118,281	341,716	659,783
1890 .....	200,450	118,349	377,529	696,238
1891 .....	200,902	118,301	393,077	712,280
1892 .....	200,744	120,128	416,017	730,889
1893 .....	154,218	89,623	413,449	657,290
1894 .....	202,723	120,507	454,200	777,430

\*To Public Schools.

EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Teachers' Salaries.	Other Expenditure.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1877 .....	147,574	462,584	610,158
1878 .....	150,456	506,961	657,417
1879 .....	151,655		
1880 .....	143,484	414,271	557,765
1881 .....	148,173	415,202	563,375
1882 .....	149,058	422,332	571,390
1883 .....	149,661	463,129	612,890
1884 .....	153,694	461,672	615,366
1885 .....	160,513	482,259	642,772
1886 .....	167,185	474,266	641,451
1887 .....	172,067	487,760	659,827
1888 .....	167,505	496,322	663,827
1889 .....	167,500	492,283	659,783
1890 .....	167,500	528,828	696,328
1891 .....	167,488	544,792	712,280
1892 .....	167,499	563,390	730,889
1893* .....	125,622	531,668	657,290
1894 .....	167,453	609,977	77,430

\*For 9 months only.

At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 155 students, being an increase of 38 over the previous year. The receipts amounted to \$2,146, and the expenditure to \$1,942.



## NEW BRUNSWICK.

1565. The school annals of New Brunswick date back to the beginning of the century, the first Act relating to education having been passed in 1802. By this Act the sum of £10 was granted to each parish to be apportioned to the schools by the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace. The Act of 1816 authorized the General Sessions to appoint three trustees of schools for each town and parish, whose duty it was to raise money for the support of the schools, either by local subscriptions or assessment, the amount to be not less than \$120, nor more than \$360. The provincial aid was payable to the trustees and was not to exceed \$240 per year for the town or parish. A great step in advance was made in 1847, when the Lieut.-Governor and the Executive Council were constituted a Board of Education for the province, with power to establish a training and model school at Fredericton, and to appoint two instructors of schools for the province. The provincial aid to teachers was made by warrants to the trustees. The Act of 1852 authorized the government to appoint a chief superintendent. The Act of 1858 repealed all previous Acts and provided for a Board of Education, defining its powers: a chief superintendent; the appointment of four inspectors for the province; the continuance and extension of the training and model school; the increase of provincial allowances to teachers, and the establishment of superior schools and of district libraries. It also provided that schools may be supported by direct assessments. The Schools Act of 1871 provides, in addition to the provisions of the Act of 1858, that the schools shall be supported by assessment and be free and unsectarian.

An Act of 1805 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in the city of St. John, and that £100 should be paid annually from the funds of the provinces towards the master's salary. This was the first grammar school in the province. An Act of 1816 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in the town of St. Andrew's, and an Act of 1879 provided for the establishment of a grammar school in each county of the province.

The university of Brunswick was established by provincial charter in 1800; founded and incorporated by royal charter in 1828, and reorganized by an amended charter in 1860. The history of the collegiate school is concurrent with the history of the university.

The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

1566. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year 1893 was 69,470, being an increase of 561; there was an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 58.48 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1892, having been 62.38 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1891, 54.58 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools in 1893 was 1 in 4.6.

1567. The government expenditure for the year on public schools was \$147,670; the county fund amounted to \*\$94,430, and the district assessment to \$181,177, making a total of \$446,188. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was \$6.06. The total amount expended by the government in 1893, including grants, salaries and expenses, was \$170,581, being 32.2 per cent of the total expenditure on account of public education.

An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 13th May, 1893, when 3,381 trees and 696 shrubs were planted, and 487 flower beds laid out.

1568. The following table gives the educational statistics for the years 1877-1893:—

## NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-93.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TERM ENDED.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
Oct. 31, 1877-8....	1,305	1,350	54,472	27,122	27,350	28,275	1 in 5.25
Apr. 30, 1877-8....	1,258	1,301	52,763	28,816	23,947	29,866	1 in 5.41
Oct. 31, 1878-9....	1,345	1,386	55,378	27,711	27,667	30,505	1 in 5.11
Apr. 30, 1878-9....	1,305	1,348	54,743	29,546	24,197	50,901	1 in 5.32
Oct. 31, 1879-80....	1,404	1,433	56,716	28,606	28,110	31,655	1 in 5.04
Apr. 30, 1879-80....	1,283	1,333	50,308	27,568	22,740	29,690	1 in 5.67
Oct. 31, 1880-1....	1,368	1,410	52,739	26,280	26,459	29,607	1 in 5.42
Apr. 30, 1880-1....	1,297	1,356	49,550	27,195	22,355	29,203	1 in 5.77
Oct. 31, 1881-2....	1,386	1,453	51,921	25,856	26,065	29,002	1 in 6.18
Apr. 30, 1881-2....	1,317	1,371	48,805	26,677	22,128	28,562	1 in 6.58
Oct. 31, 1882-3....	1,411	1,480	52,758	26,439	26,319	29,676	1 in 6.09
Apr. 30, 1882-3....	1,378	1,438	50,662	27,619	23,043	31,843	1 in 6.34
Oct. 31, 1883-4....	1,451	1,527	54,883	27,506	27,377	32,742	1 in 5.85
Apr. 30, 1883-4....	1,414	1,502	53,509	29,214	24,295	31,936	1 in 6.00
Oct. 31, 1884-5....	1,508	1,601	57,068	28,365	28,703	33,368	1 in 5.63
June 30, 1884-5....	1,549	1,695	63,001	33,350	29,651	33,612	1 in 5.10
Dec. 31, 1885-6....	1,441	1,509	52,753	26,991	25,762	31,245	1 in 6.44
June 30, 1885-6....	1,515	1,590	61,802	32,884	28,918	34,628	1 in 5.50
Dec. 31, 1886-7....	1,504	1,568	53,932	27,496	26,436	32,729	1 in 6.36
June 30, 1886-7....	1,522	1,598	59,796	32,189	27,607	33,972	1 in 5.73
Dec. 31, 1887-8....	1,542	1,613	55,492	27,888	27,604	33,315	1 in 6.24
June 30, 1887-8....	1,532	1,587	59,636	31,766	27,870	32,465	1 in 5.80
Dec. 31, 1888-9....	1,548	1,609	54,099	27,349	26,750	30,219	1 in 6.45
June 30, 1888-9....	1,505	1,597	59,819	34,847	27,972	33,785	1 in 5.84
Dec. 31, 1889-90....	1,565	1,657	56,385	28,847	27,538	34,822	1 in 5.70
June 30, 1889-90....	1,517	1,617	58,570	31,053	27,517	32,542	1 in 5.49
Dec. 31, 1890-1....	1,557	1,641	55,622	27,964	27,658	33,512	1 in 5.78
June 30, 1890-1....	1,536	1,632	59,568	31,196	28,372	34,394	1 in 5.39
Dec. 31, 1891-2....	1,604	1,674	56,217	28,459	27,758	35,203	1 in 5.71
June 30, 1891-2....	1,585	1,669	60,786	31,967	28,819	35,220	1 in 5.28
Dec. 31, 1892-3....	1,633	1,710	57,547	29,092	28,455	37,373	1 in 5.53
June 30, 1892-3....	1,614	1,693	60,154	31,576	28,578	35,940	1 in 5.34

\*Not including \$1,162 paid to the School for the Blind, in Halifax, for the support of education of 16 New Brunswick pupils.

## 1569. NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1877-93.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.				NORMAL SCHOOLS.			
TERM ENDED.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	TERM ENDED.	Males.	Females	Total.
Oct. 31, 1877-8..	51	658	426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1877-8..	57	660	469	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1878-9..	52	742	459	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1878-9..	49	786	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1879-80.	50	692	484	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1879-80.	53	712	503	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1880-1..	52	618	394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1880-1..	53	589	418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1881-2..	55	571	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1881-2..	53	547	394	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1882-3..	55	577	388	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1882-3..	54	576	418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1883-4..	61	574	383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1883-4..	49	517	384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1884-5..	57	675	449	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1884-5..	55	754	446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1885-6..	59	727	473	Dec., 1885-6....	28	155	183
June 30, 1885-6..	55	717	478	May, 1885-6....	56	149	205
Dec. 31, 1886-7..	48	727	499	Dec. 31, 1886-7..	39	141	180
June 30, 1886-7..	65	697	483	June 30, 1886-7..	31	155	186
Dec. 31, 1887-8..	64	657	427	" 1888 .....	38	158	196
June 30, 1887-8..	61	654	421	" 1889 .....	45	179	224
Dec. 31, 1888-9..	62	687	476	" 1890 .....	49	190	239
June 30, 1888-9..	62	700	485	" 1891 .....	36	207	243
Dec. 31, 1889-90.	59	626	439	" 1892 .....	38	231	268
June 30, 1889-90.	55	577	392	" 1893 .....	47	217	264
Dec. 31, 1890-1..	62	650	465	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1890-1..	64	665	456	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1891-2..	64	706	520	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1891-2..	66	683	488	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1892-3..	73	737	567	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1892-3..	68	697	500	.....	.....	.....	.....

An analysis of the census of the deaf and dumb of the Province of New Brunswick shows that there were 443 persons thus afflicted. Of these 44 were blind or insane as well as deaf and dumb. Three persons were recorded as being deaf, dumb, blind and insane. Fourteen males and 2 females were deaf, dumb and blind, and 19 males and 7 females were deaf, dumb and insane. The total males deaf and dumb were 266, and the total of females was 175.

Thus, 10 per cent of the total number of deaf and dumb were trebly afflicted. Of the males 12.4 per cent were afflicted with three-fold deprivation, and of the females 5.1 per cent were thus afflicted. Somewhat over one per cent of the female deaf mutes were also blind, and just 4 per cent were insane in addition to being deaf and dumb. Of the males 7.1 per cent were insane as well as deaf and dumb, and 5.3 per cent were blind in addition to being deaf and dumb.

The total Receipts and Expenditures by the Province of New Brunswick for School purposes during the years 1877-93 are as follows :—

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				Expenditure \$
	Government Grant.	Municipal Aid.	District Assessment. †	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877.....	147,687	84,333			
1878.....	151,584	83,953			
1879.....	159,725	83,935			
1880.....	147,160	83,931			
1881.....	152,824	83,927			
1882.....	153,086	88,062			
1883*.....	236,137	140,659			
1884.....	172,689	94,569			
1885†.....	112,341	63,005			
1886.....	153,926	94,507			
1887.....	157,368	94,558	182,222	434,148	413,967
1888.....	154,877	94,501	175,423	424,801	406,251
1889.....	153,641	94,508	174,499	422,648	404,146
1890.....	157,062	94,505	183,636	435,203	415,551
1891.....	157,603	94,505	186,083	438,191	419,547
1892.....	163,058	94,467	174,866	432,391	410,717
1893.....	170,581	94,430	181,177	446,188	421,384

\* The receipts in 1883 are for eighteen months.

† The receipts in 1885 are for eight months.

‡ Not including receipts from district assessment for school buildings, &c.

§ Not including expenditure from district assessment for school buildings, &c.

The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was \$6.06.

### MANITOBA.

1570. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic; but by the Act of 1890, this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a department of education established, consisting of the executive council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the department of education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act was called in question and the matter carried through the courts to the Imperial Privy Council. See Manitoba School Act, paragraph 505.

1571. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands were



for many years purposely kept out of the market in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$140,189, being an average of about \$7 per acre; in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized \$421,518, being an average of \$7.95 per acre, and again in January and February, 1893, 12,603 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$89,505, or an average price of \$7.10 per acre.

1572. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1883 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School population.	Number of Pupils.	Average attendance.
1883.....	256	246	12,346	10,831	5,064
1884.....	326	359	14,129	11,708	6,520
1885.....	390	476	15,850	13,074	7,847
1886.....	422	525	16,835	15,926	8,611
1887.....	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888.....	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889.....	524	668	21,471	18,358	11,242
1890.....	627	840	25,077	23,256	11,627
1891.....	612	866	28,678	23,871	12,433
1892.....	660	902	29,564	23,244	12,976
1893.....	718	997	34,417	28,706	14,180
1894.....	884	1,047	36,459	32,680	16,260

In 1894 there were 744 school-houses in the province, of which 627 were frame, 37 brick, 11 stone, and 69 log. The number of trees planted was 2,223.

1573. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent, while the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 58. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. Collegiate departments for more advanced education are attached to the public schools at Winnipeg and Brandon, and the total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 502 and 137 respectively. There is also a Normal School in Winnipeg, for the training of teachers.

The following table gives the particulars of Normal Schools in Manitoba, 1883-94 :—

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	TEACHERS.		Number of Students at Long Sessions.	Number of Students at Short Sessions.
	Provincial Normal.	Local Normal.		
1883.....	1	.....	16	.....
1884.....	1	.....	35	89
1885.....	1	.....	31	93
1886.....	1	.....	38	83
1887.....	1	.....	31	99
1888.....	2	.....	42	108
1889.....	2	.....	35	122
1890.....	2	.....	28	59
1891.....	2	5	67	122
1892.....	3	12	60	153
1893.....	3	9	63	85
1894.....	4	8	75	124

The receipts and expenditures in 1883-94 were as follows :—

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Government Grants.	Municipal Tax.	Total.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Furniture, &c.	Fuel, Repairs, &c.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1883.....	20,597	.....	.....	.....	97,068	.....	363,775
1884.....	37,301	149,494	328,847	129,376	67,068	.....	302,273
1885.....	40,916	195,640	338,996	150,759	50,393	.....	320,899
1886.....	47,277	246,597	380,623	168,042	47,785	.....	352,849
1887.....	54,479	226,813	357,267	181,042	38,734	.....	420,055
1888.....	73,336	.....	.....	198,882	42,577	.....	.....
1889.....	96,111	282,204	456,721	206,813	70,464	.....	413,478
1890.....	99,258	255,089	426,705	200,929	61,036	29,163	388,981
1891.....	95,307	312,396	502,640	251,719	198,403	39,911	457,231
1892.....	105,575	262,297	500,227	291,329	199,637	68,957	636,592
1893.....	108,072	329,562	760,583	317,119	134,590	42,757	744,178
1894.....	101,013	354,963	975,156	359,076	132,932	58,794	774,865

The amount of debenture indebtedness was \$655,723, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at \$975,112.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1574. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and

each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

1575. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during the year ended June 30th, 1894. The increase in the total number of schools was 2, in that of teachers 14, and in that of pupils 447, while the percentage of attendance was 61·47 per cent being a decrease of 0·38 per cent, as compared with 1893.

1576. The educational progress of the province is illustrated by the following figures: In 1873 there were 25 school districts, 1,028 pupils, and the expenditure amounted to \$36,764; in 1894 corresponding figures were: school districts, 168; pupils, 12,613, and expenditure, \$169,050.

1577. The cost of each pupil on enrolment was \$14.15, and an average daily attendance \$23.02, being a decrease, as compared with 1893. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Government.

1578. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class:—

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-1894.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assist- ants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.
1877.....			1,938	1,072	866	1,210
1878.....	50	56	2,137	1,195	942	1,345
1879.....	51	56	2,225	1,209	1,016	1,272
1880.....	53	53	2,380	1,292	1,088	1,239
1881.....	52	56	2,495	1,404	1,091	1,367
1882.....	49	60	2,579	1,452	1,127	1,358
1883.....	46	60	2,632	1,483	1,149	1,345
1884.....	49	50	1,591	892	699	750
1885.....	64	64	1,777	983	774	919
1886.....	71	71	2,188	1,183	1,005	1,198
1887.....	79	79	2,413	1,289	1,124	1,322
1888.....	83	83	2,542	1,373	1,169	1,309
1889.....	93	93	2,871	1,518	1,353	1,392
1890.....	100	105	2,928	1,503	1,425	1,529
1891.....	105	109	3,135	1,650	1,485	1,614
1892.....	124	130	4,137	2,116	2,021	2,209
1893.....	140	150	4,523	2,346	2,177	2,446
1894.....	157	164	5,193	2,692	2,541	2,890

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-94—*Continued.*

## GRADED SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assist- ants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ance.
1877*.....						
1878*.....						
1879*.....						
1880*.....						
1881*.....						
1882*.....						
1883*.....						
1884.....	7	22	1,745	1,013	732	1,001
1885.....	7	24	2,136	1,137	999	1,156
1886.....	9	26	2,295	1,333	952	1,226
1887.....	10	33	2,766	1,486	1,280	1,494
1888.....	13	37	3,637	1,954	1,683	1,678
1889.....	14	42	3,738	1,927	1,811	2,117
1890.....	13	50	4,890	2,515	2,375	2,654
1891.....	19	70	5,869	2,962	2,907	3,366
1892.....	21	89	6,324	3,196	3,128	3,813
1893.....	22	107	6,640	3,279	3,361	4,452
1894.....	24	119	6,986	3,494	3,492	4,603

\*Included in common schools.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assist- ants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attend- ants.
1877.....	1	3	60	.....	.....	49
1878.....	1	2	61	47	14	50
1879.....	1	2	76	54	22	44
1880.....	1	2	82	51	31	54
1881.....	1	2	76	37	39	53
1882.....	1	2	74	39	35	45
1883.....	1	2	61	34	27	38
1884.....	1	3	84	45	39	57
1885.....	2	3	134	58	76	78
1886.....	3	4	157	73	84	102
1887.....	3	4	166	68	98	105
1888.....	3	4	193	78	115	106
1889.....	3	4	187	87	100	112
1890.....	4	6	244	111	133	150
1891.....	4	6	256	113	143	154
1892.....	4	9	312	125	187	205
1893.....	4	10	333	139	194	213
1894.....	4	12	434	198	236	293



EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1877-94—*Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURE.

YEAR.	Teachers' Salaries.	Incidental Expenses.	*Education Office.	Total Education Proper.	On School Houses.	† Furniture, Repairs, &c.	Total Expenditure by Government.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1877 .....	36,315	2,864	4,008	43,187	2,163		45,350
1878 .....	39,732	3,390	4,269	47,391	1,020		48,411
1879 .....	36,892	1,783	2,062	40,737	2,575		43,312
1880 .....	40,215	2,910	2,834	45,959	1,047		47,006
1881 .....	41,169	3,448	2,641	47,258	2,589		49,847
1882 .....	49,642	3,431	2,905	49,642	8,873		58,515
1883 .....	44,457	3,058	3,477	50,992	9,411		60,403
1884 .....	50,763	4,610	2,989	58,362	10,592		68,954
1885 .....	62,204	6,085	2,863	71,152	6,913		78,065
1886 .....	70,337	5,833	3,358	79,528	16,613	2,475	98,616
1887 .....	78,572	6,489	3,460	88,521	14,286	3,419	106,226
1888 .....	88,287	7,091	4,524	99,902	10,842	2,935	113,679
1889 .....	95,111	8,039	5,040	108,191	26,178	2,795	137,164
1890 .....	107,574	9,463	5,948	122,985	31,555	3,521	158,061
1891 .....	119,927	10,943	6,032	136,902	23,555	10,854	171,311
1892 .....	148,377	5,206	7,045	160,628	43,497	3,695	207,820
1893 .....	174,847	6,374	9,337	190,558	20,960	3,538	215,056
1894 .....	150,826	6,061	11,163	169,050	22,853	4,009	195,912

\* Including school requisites, globes, maps, expenses of teachers' examinations, &amp;c.

† Including furniture, &amp;c.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1579. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1894 was \$122,077, and that of the school boards \$37,854, making a total expenditure of \$159,931, being an increase of \$7,233, as compared with 1893.

1580. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1894, of whom 22,221 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a decrease of 71 in the number of pupils enrolled and 111 in the daily average attendance, and the percentage of attendance was 58.00 per cent, as compared with 58.13 per cent in the previous year. The number of vacant schools in 1894 was 3, while in 1882 there were no less than 19. An Arbor Day was established in 1886, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

1581. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1887-94:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1887-94.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1887.....	385	385	9,412	7,870	17,282	9,068
1888.....	386	386	9,358	7,821	17,179	8,927
1889.....	385	385	9,369	7,992	17,361	9,506
1890.....	386	396	9,025	7,689	16,714	8,909
1891.....	383	383	8,741	7,496	16,237	8,892
1892.....	387	387	8,654	7,569	16,223	9,002
1893.....	395	395	8,756	7,423	16,179	8,791
1894.....	401	401	8,663	7,373	16,036	8,709

ADVANCED GRADED SCHOOLS.

1887.....	23	46	999	730	1,729	1,036
1888.....	25	50	1,102	782	1,884	1,112
1889.....	27	54	1,195	960	2,155	1,303
1890.....	32	63	1,428	1,172	2,600	1,444
1891.....	29	58	1,274	1,019	2,293	1,387
1892.....	30	60	1,315	1,046	2,361	1,473
1893.....	32	62	1,359	1,054	2,413	1,504
1894.....	34	68	1,405	1,104	2,509	1,569

FIRST CLASS SCHOOLS.

1887.....	17	38	926	686	1,612	946
1888.....	16	36	863	670	1,533	854
1889.....	15	34	823	656	1,479	913
1890.....	12	30	711	577	1,288	776
1891.....	14	36	841	701	1,542	974
1892.....	14	36	847	718	1,565	982
1893.....	16	42	965	820	1,785	1,078
1894.....	15	41	993	761	1,754	1,069

CHARLOTTETOWN AND SUMMERSIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1887-1894.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1887.....	8	49	1,109	728	1,837	1,345
1888.....	6	36	1,112	733	1,845	1,336
1889.....	6	36	1,174	736	1,910	1,367
1890.....	6	40	1,143	758	1,901	1,364
1891.....	6	40	1,165	789	1,954	1,492
1892.....	6	40	1,179	841	2,020	1,529
1893.....	6	42	1,023	892	1,915	1,587
1894.....	6	43	1,117	895	1,922	1,502

## EXPENDITURE, 1887-1894.

YEAR.	Government.	School Board.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1887.....	110,484	36,294	146,778
1888.....	108,846	38,609	147,455
1889.....	108,092	37,810	145,902
1890.....	113,626	37,610	151,236
1891.....	111,154	35,629	146,783
1892.....	114,570	36,542	151,112
1893.....	118,106	34,592	152,698
1894.....	122,077	37,854	159,931

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1582. The educational system of the North-west Territories is under the control (within its attributes) of a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the Executive Committee (4) and four appointed members without votes.

The law provides that no school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20.

No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.

1583. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :—

YEAR.	Schools in Operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30.....	111	125	3,144
1892, September 30.....	249	295	6,170
1894, " ".....	297	.....	8,341

The following are the figures for the September quarter, 1894: number of schools—Public, 269; Roman Catholic, Public, 20; Roman Catholic, Separate, 7; and 1 Protestant Separate School. Number of pupils in attendance, 8,341; distributed thus—Public Schools, 7,384; Roman Catholic, Public, 539; Roman Catholic, Separate, 388; Protestant Separate Schools, 30.

The expenditure for schools in 1893 was \$121,057.

1584. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date ; but as, year by year, returns are made for, as nearly as possible, the same periods of those given below, the figures are almost as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Year ended.	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN		ATTENDANCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
		Public.	Other.	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Average	Percentage.
Ontario*	Dec. 31, '93.	5,954	202	481,068	24,389	259,426	53·9
Quebec	June 30, '94.	5,004	647	191,333	84,734	136,786	71·5
Nova Scotia	Jan. 31, '94.	2,292	21	98,710	1,549	51,152	51·8
New Brunswick	June 30, '93.	1,614	15	60,154	961	35,940	59·7
Manitoba	Dec. 31, '94.	884	26	32,680	1,577	16,260	50·0
British Columbia	June 30, '94.	181	4	12,179	333	7,493	61·5
Prince Edward Island	June 30, '94.	441	14	20,467	1,754	11,780	57·5
The Territories	June 30, '94.	289	8	7,923	418	.....	.....
Canada	.....	16,659	973	904,515	115,715	518,837	57·4

PROVINCES.	TEACHERS.		REVENUE.		Total Expenditure
	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Government.	Other Sources.	
			\$	\$	\$
Ontario*	8,647	561	†1,480,960	3,265,292	4,051,460
Quebec	5,036	4,356	301,410	1,205,518	1,506,928
Nova Scotia	2,343	51	202,723	274,707	777,430
New Brunswick	1,693	78	170,581	275,607	421,384
Manitoba	†1,047	.....	101,013	874,143	774,865
British Columbia	283	12	195,912		195,912
Prince Edward Island	512	41	122,077	37,854	159,931
The Territories	\$	\$	¶121,057		121,057
Canada	19,561	5,099	2,695,733	6,233,121	8,008,967

\*Not including Kindergartens.

†Including Clergy Reserve Funds.

‡Includes all teachers.

§No returns.

||Schools are supported entirely by the Government.

¶1893.



The Public School expenditure in the Dominion and the several provinces per head of the population, the proportion the Government grant bears to the total revenue and the proportion that the grants of the several governments and the people's assessments respectively bear to the total expenditure are given in the following tables :—

## EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

	1888.	1893.
Ontario.....	\$1 87	\$1 87
Quebec.....	0 81	0 87
Nova Scotia.....	1 51	1 45
New Brunswick.....	1 26	1 31
Prince Edward Island.....	1 36	1 40
Manitoba.....	2 74	4 84
British Columbia.....	1 40	1 87
Dominion*.....	1 56	1 90

\*North-west Territories included.

The proportion of the Government grant to total revenue of each province :—

	1888. Per cent.	1893. Per cent.
Ontario.....	7 62	7 03
Quebec.....	4 28	3 89
Nova Scotia.....	29 62	22 59
New Brunswick.....	21 14	23 34
Prince Edward Island.....	42 82	54 31
Manitoba.....	23 20	19 57

Proportion of total grant to public school education paid by Government and by assessment :—

PROVINCES.	BY GOVERNMENT.		BY PEOPLE.	
	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ontario.....	7 11	7 11	92 89	92 89
Quebec.....	9 25	12 81	90 75	87 19
Nova Scotia.....	31 24	*23 46	68 76	*76 54
New Brunswick.....	33 56	40 48	66 44	59 52
Prince Edward Island.....	73 82	77 34	26 18	22 66
Manitoba.....	21 58	17 18	78 42	82 82

\*1892. The figures for 1893 are for 9 months only.

Taking the provinces mentioned the average expenditure per head of their population is, for 1888, \$1.56, and for 1893, \$1.90; showing an increase of 34 cents, equal to 21.00 per cent in five years, which is a larger increase than the increase in the population. By provinces it appears: 1st, that Ontario's expenditure in 1893 remains the same as in 1888; 2nd, that Quebec has increased her expenditure by six cents per head, but is still a long way behind the other provinces; 3rd, that of the Eastern Maritime provinces, two have increased their per head expenditure and one, Nova Scotia, has decreased hers, though still 14 cents per head in ad-

vance of New Brunswick and 5 cents in advance of Prince Edward Island, and that in comparison with Ontario the expenditure of the three Eastern provinces is 48 cents per head less ; 4th, that British Columbia spends on public school education the same amount per head as Ontario, and consequently more than the Eastern provinces ; 5th, that Manitoba appears to expend on education more than any of the other provinces, and has increased her expenditure over 76 per cent, her population having increased in the same period 50 per cent ; 6th, that in four of the provinces the proportion which the Government grant towards education bears to the total revenue at the disposal of the Government is less and in two is greater, in 1893 than in 1888, and that in the Province of Prince Edward Island more than one-half the whole revenue of the Government is devoted to educational purposes ; 7th, that the people's assessments have increased proportionately to the Government grant in Nova Scotia and Manitoba ; have decreased in Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and have remained the same in Ontario ; that Ontario shows the people's assessment to be higher in proportion to the grant made by the Government than any of the other provinces, being closely followed by Quebec.

1585. In the Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of \$12,000,000, and that some 9,000 students were attending them. If the students attending these institutions, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, particulars of which cannot be obtained, are added to the pupils of the public, high and normal schools, it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind is considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

Denominationally the higher educational institutions are as follows :—

King's College, Windsor ; Bishop's College, Lennoxville ; Bishop's College School, University of Trinity College, Toronto ; St. John's College, Winnipeg ; Wycliffe College, Toronto ; Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, are under the control of the Church of England.

The University of Ottawa ; St. Michael's College, Toronto ; Laval University, Quebec ; St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, are under control of the Roman Catholic Church.

The University of Queen's College, Kingston ; Knox College, Toronto ; Presbyterian College, Montreal ; Manitoba Presbyterian College, Winnipeg ; and the Brantford Ladies' College, are under control of the Presbyterians.

The University of Mount Allison College, The Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal ; The Wesleyan Methodist College, Winnipeg ; The Whitby Ladies' College ; The Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas ; The Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, are under the control of the Methodists.

Acadia College University, Wolfville, N.S. ; McMaster University, Toronto, and Woodstock College, are under the control of the Baptists.

## THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Founda- tion.	Endow- ment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About).
<i>Universities.</i>					
		\$	\$	\$	
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S. ....	1789	15£,000	250,000	9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Frederic- ton, N.B. ....	1800	*8,844	.....	10,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que. ....	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Hali- fax, N.S. ....	1821	.....	.....	.....	169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. ....	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,900	800
Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont. ....	1836	150,000	75,000	.....	666
University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S. ....	1838	100,000	100,000	.....	120
University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont. ....	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Lennox- ville, Que. ....	1843	37,400	162,600	.....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. ....	1848	.....	.....	46,000	398
University of Trinity College, Toronto...	1852	750,000	.....	30,000	399
Laval University, Quebec. ....	1852	.....	1,000,000	.....	235
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000	.....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. ....	1877	80,000	.....	.....	102
<i>Colleges.</i>					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. ....	1852	.....	.....	.....	120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont. ....	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. ....	1856	.....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. ....	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
“ “ Winnipeg, Man. ....	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
“ “ Halifax, N.S. ....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal. ....	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man. ....	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's College. ....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
St. Boniface College “ ....	1820	.....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont. ....	.....	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. ....	.....	63,290	65,000	10,000	40
<i>Classical Colleges.—Quebec.‡</i>					
Chicoutimi. ....	1873	.....	85,000	5,135	126
Joliette. ....	1846	.....	75,494	11,205	303
L'Assomption. ....	1832	.....	90,000	12,360	315
Lévis. ....	1853	.....	179,817	11,358	331
Nicolet. ....	1803	.....	255,000	10,724	267
Rigaud (Vaudreuil). ....	1850	.....	70,000	15,000	272
Rimouski. ....	1854	.....	52,600	5,435	128
Sherbrooke. ....	1845	.....	100,000	4,287	237
Ste. Anne (Kamouraska). ....	1827	.....	175,000	10,837	228
St. Hyacinthe. ....	1816	.....	200,000	21,500	335
St. Laurent (Jacques Cartier). ....	1847	.....	129,000	24,800	466
Ste. Marie de Monnoir (Rouville). ....	1853	.....	62,000	7,794	190
Ste. Marie (Montreal). ....	1848	.....	303,000	35,000	501
Ste. Thérèse (Terrebonne). ....	1827	.....	130,000	15,961	257
Three Rivers. ....	1860	.....	97,500	10,300	235

\* Government grant. ‡ (See following page.)

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Founda- tion.	Endow- ment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Students. (About.)
<i>Classical Colleges—Quebec†—Con.</i>					
College of Montreal §	1767	\$	\$	\$	
Seminary of Quebec §	1663				
<i>Ladies' Colleges.</i>					
Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont.	1860		80,000	17,000	144
Hellmuth " " London "	1869		80,000	30,000	100
Brantford " " Brantford "	1874		60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario " " Whitby "	1874		80,000	23,500	175
Demill " " Oshawa "	1876		55,000	14,000	138
Alma " " St. Thomas "	1878		110,000	24,000	225
<i>Agricultural Colleges, &amp;c.</i>					
Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont..	1874		340,900	†18,564	135
Provincial School of Agric., Truro, N.S..	1885			†1,967	25
School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont.	1877	*8,800			71
School of Agriculture, L'Assomption, Que.				4,500	24
School of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	1859			4,000	21

\*Government grant.

†Government expenditure.

‡The classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attended by both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly affiliated with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils in these colleges are counted twice over, viz. : in this table and in the one in the preceding paragraph.

§ No returns.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1586. The following statement shows the number of voters for members of the House of Commons on the lists prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885 and amendments thereto. The lists of 1882 are added for purposes of comparison :—

## - ONTARIO.

YEAR.	Number of Voters on Electoral lists.	INCREASE.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1882.....	406,096			20·88
1887.....	495,514	89,418	22·01	24·32
1891.....	568,799	73,285	14·79	26·96
1895.....	650,021	81,221	14·28	29·89



## QUEBEC.

YEAR.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	INCREASE.		Proportion to Population.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1882.....	229,067	.....	.....	16·70
1887.....	272,564	43,497	18·99	18·99
1891.....	301,658	29,094	10·67	20·27
1895.....	351,076	49,418	16·38	29·95

## NOVA SCOTIA.

1882.....	65,885	.....	.....	14·92
1887.....	79,077	13,192	20·02	17·71
1891.....	90,045	10,968	13·87	20·00
1895.....	111,124	21,079	23·41	24·51

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

1882.....	54,003	.....	.....	16·81
1887.....	68,294	14,291	26·46	21·26
1891.....	70,521	2,227	3·26	21·95
1895.....	91,697	21,176	30·02	28·54

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1882.....	*20,042	.....	.....	18·40
1887.....	21,462	1,420	7·08	19·69
1891.....	24,065	2,603	12·13	22·06
1895.....	25,245	1,180	4·90	23·13

## MANITOBA.

1882.....	23,533	.....	.....	33·81
1887.....	39,051	15,518	65·94	33·59
1891.....	46,669	7,618	19·51	30·60
1895.....	65,648	18,979	40·67	35·12

## THE TERRITORIES.

1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	10,315	.....	.....	12·06
1891.....	16,044	5,729	55·54	16·21
1895.....	20,878	4,834	30·13	18·80

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1882.....	4,961	.....	.....	9·37
1887.....	7,637	2,676	53·94	10·23
1891.....	14,400	6,763	88·55	14·67
1895.....	38,010	23,610	163·96	31·52

\* No Voters' Lists in 1882 ; figures approximate.

## CANADA.

YEAR.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	INCREASE.		Proportion to Population.
		Per cent.	Number.	
1887.....	993,914	180,012	22.40	21.49
1891.....	1,132,201	138,287	13.81	23.43
1895.....	1,353,735	221,498	19.57	27.04

STATEMENT by provinces of the number of males in 1881 and 1891, the number of males of voting age (21 years and upwards) together with the numerical increase and increase per cent :—

PROVINCES.	Total Males.		Males of Voting Age.		Increase.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Number	Per cent
Ontario.....	978,765	1,069,487	475,932	559,806	83,874	17.62
Quebec.....	678,109	744,141	315,656	354,142	38,486	12.19
Nova Scotia.....	220,538	227,093	106,792	115,479	8,687	8.13
New Brunswick...	164,119	163,739	78,133	80,489	2,356	3.02
Manitoba.....	34,903	84,342	18,108	45,338	27,230	150.37
British Columbia...	29,503	63,003	20,243	45,298	25,055	123.77
Prince Edward Isl'd	54,728	54,881	25,932	26,756	824	3.18
Territories.....	28,113	53,785	25,053	41,002	15,949	63.66
Canada.....	2,188,778	2,460,471	1,065,849	1,268,310	202,461	19.00

ESTIMATED number of males of voting age in 1894 :—

PROVINCES.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.	PROVINCES.	Number of Voters on Electoral Lists.
Ontario.....	587,733	British Columbia.....	57,680
Quebec.....	366,577	Prince Edward Island.....	27,008
Nova Scotia.....	118,221	Territories.....	47,531
New Brunswick.....	81,211	Canada.....	1,345,670
Manitoba.....	59,709		

Examination of the above tables shows that : 1st. The Franchise Act of 1885 broadened the franchise very considerably, the number of voters in proportion to population being in 1887, 21.49 per cent against 18.60 per

cent in 1882. 2nd. That the voters' lists of 1891 give 1,132,201 persons in the Dominion qualified under the provisions of the Act to vote for members of the House of Commons; that the census returns give the number of persons of the voting ages at 1,268,310; that, thus, there were 136,109 more persons of the voting age than there were voters on the lists, indicating that when the duplications of names on the voters' lists are taken into account there were considerably more than 136,109 persons of the voting age who did not possess the franchise, or possessing it had neglected to have their names on the lists. 3rd. That the electoral lists of 1894 contain a greater number of names than the estimated number of persons of the voting age, indicating either that the duplication of names has been very much greater in the preparation of these last lists, or that practically the Franchise Act provides universal suffrage.

The following analysis gives the provinces in which the voters' lists contain more names than the census gives persons of the voting age and those in which the voters' lists contain fewer names. It will be seen that the provinces in which the voters' lists give more names than the census returns are Manitoba and Ontario. All the other provinces show more names on the census returns of persons of the voting age than are on the voters' lists. The duplication of voters on the lists must therefore be abnormally large in Ontario and Manitoba, in both of which provinces persons having more votes than one, and, consequently, being on more than one voting list, are relatively more numerous than in the other provinces.

COMPARISON BY PROVINCES OF THE VOTERS' LISTS AND THE CENSUS  
RETURNS FOR 1891 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	Voters' Lists of 1891 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1891 More than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 Less than Census.	Voters' Lists of 1894 More than Census.
Ontario .....		8,993		12,288
Quebec .....	52,484		15,501	
Nova Scotia .....	16,747		7,097	
New Brunswick .....	9,968		10,486	
Prince Edward Island .....	2,691		1,763	
Manitoba .....		1,331		5,939
British Columbia .....	30,898		19,670	
The Territories .....	24,958		26,653	

INSANE.

1587. The general census of figures relating to the insane will be found in paragraph 255.

With the exception of Nova Scotia and Quebec, the principle adopted throughout the Dominion in the treatment of insane is that known as State-cure, and even in the case of the two provinces named the institutions are subject to the supervision of Government inspectors. Nova Scotia has the county farm system in part, and Quebec wholly so.

There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

# ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1893.

## INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums.	Year Ended.	NUMBER TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ontario.....	6	Sept. 30	2,443	2,450	4 893	243	4·97
Quebec*.....	5	Dec. 31	1,504	1,424	3,055	424	13·88
Nova Scotia†.....	3	Sept. 30	224	232	§580	17	2·93
New Brunswick.....	1	Dec. 31	323	268	591	47	7·95
Manitoba.....	2	" 31	183	94	277	25	9·02
British Columbia.....	1	" 31	143	41	184	14	7·61
Prince Edward Island‡.	1	" 31	93	88	181	11	6·08
Total.....	19	.....	4,913	4,597	9,761	781	8·00

\* 1892.

† For 9 months.

‡ 1894.

§ Including 124, sex not given.

|| Incomplete.

In addition to the particulars given above there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor house.

1588. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1893, there were 4,240 persons in the provincial asylums, and in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 33 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, and 17 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 4,306 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 90 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,396 persons of unsound mind known to the provincial government. The census of 1891 gives the total number in the province as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than the population.



## CHARITIES.

1589. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1893. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given below:—

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.		Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females.	Number of Inmates.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of deaths to total number treated.
Ontario—							
General Hospitals.....		32	6,288	6,104	12,392	731	5·90
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville....		1	162	136	298	1	0·34
Blind Institution, Brantford.....		1	90	64	154	.....	.....
Houses of Refuge.....		32	1,370	2,113	3,483	200	5·74
Magdalen Asylums.....		2	.....	133	133	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum.....		26	1,980	2,012	3,992	121	3·03
Quebec—							
1893-4 { Deaf and Dumb Institution ....		3	.....	.....	449	.....	.....
Blind Institution, Montreal.....		1	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
*Industrial and Reformatory schools....		9	754	563	1,317	12	0·91
Nova Scotia—							
General Hospital.....		1	612	277	889	39	4·39
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		1	35	28	63	.....	.....
Blind Institution.....		1	34	13	47	.....	.....
Poor houses.....		14	‡	‡	\$701	28	4·00
New Brunswick—							
General Hospital, St. John.....		1	495	273	758	38	5·01
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		1	17	20	37	.....	.....
Manitoba—							
General Hospitals.....		4	1,630	1,040	2,670	182	6·81
Home for Incurables.....		1	34	22	56	8	14·28
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		1	29	18	47	.....	.....
Children's Home.....		2	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Women's Home.....		1	.....	76	76	.....	.....
British Columbia, 1893—							
General Hospitals.....		†13	765	216	1,067	83	7·71
Orphans' Home.....		1	22	24	46	.....	.....
Houses of Refuge.....		4	16	15	¶67	5	7·46
Juvenile Reformatory.....		1	8	.....	8	.....	.....
The Territories—							
Hospitals.....		5	401	90	491	9	1·83

\*1892. †Six of these made no returns. ‡Sex not given.

§Of this number 272 were insane. ||Including 36, sex not given. ¶Including 86, sex not given.

1590. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1893, distinguishing between government aid and other receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of

patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1893.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.		Expendi- ture.
	Government	Other Sources.	
	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—			
General Hospitals.....	101,939	270,356	297,660
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.....	45,617	695	45,440
Blind Institution, Brantford.....	35,432	520	34,955
Houses of Refuge.....	53,548	150,008	179,960
Orphan Asylums.....	14,474	117,568	103,366
Asylums for the Insane.....	560,195	73,416	568,495
Magdalen Asylums.....	524	10,021	9,480
Quebec—			
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1,300	.....	1,300
Blind Institution, Montreal.....	1,690	.....	1,690
Industrial and Reformatory Schools.....	88,258	.....	88,258
Asylums for the Insane.....	300,000	.....	300,000
Nova Scotia (9 mos.).....			
General Hospital.....	37,652	6,619	39,388
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1,530	† 2,340	Not given
Blind Institution.....	1,237	† 956	.....
Asylum for the Insane.....	49,873	5,606	55,479
Poor Houses.....	5,677	.....	5,677
New Brunswick—			
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1,000	1,506	2,506
Asylum for the Insane.....	44,604	5,083	46,407
General Hospital, St. John.....	3,000	18,410	19,809
Manitoba—			
General Hospitals.....	21,004	82,848	103,852
Asylums for the Insane.....	54,990	.....	54,990
Home for Incurables.....	11,080	.....	11,080
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	10,660	.....	10,660
Children's Home.....	750	600	1,350
Women's Home.....	250	621	871
British Columbia, 1893—			
Asylum for the Insane.....	25,595	11,585	27,180
General Hospitals.....	28,525	26,075	55,071
Orphans' Home.....	.....	43,730	41,765
Houses of Refuge.....	.....	2,912	2,609
Prince Edward*—			
Asylum for the Insane.....	Not given	619	18,989
The Territories—			
Hospitals.....	3,400	3,765	7,165
	1,503,804	825,859	1,559,529

\* 1894. † County Fund Grant.

The above figures show a Government expenditure in 1893 of \$1,503,804, to which may be added the sum of \$55,725, given as Government aid in the Province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of \$1,559,529. It is probable that the government aid actually

amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

### TEMPERANCE.

1591. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member of the Senate who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General-in-Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order-in-Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order-in-Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of \$50 ; for the second offence, \$100 ; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

1592. The following are particulars of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878,  
AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

PLACES.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B. ....	403	203	200	.....
York, N.B. ....	1,229	214	1,015	.....
Prince, P. E. I. ....	1,762	271	1,491	.....
1879.				
Charlotte, N. B. ....	867	149	718	.....
Carleton " ....	1,215	69	1,146	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	837	253	584	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878,  
 AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Continued.*

PLACES.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1879— <i>Con.</i>				
Albert, N. B. ....	718	114	604	.....
King's, P. E. I. ....	1,076	59	1,017	.....
Lambton, Ont. ....	2,567	2,352	215	.....
King's, N. B. ....	798	245	553	.....
Queen's " .....	315	181	134	.....
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1,082	299	783	.....
Mégantic, Que. ....	372	844	.....	472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	202	.....
Stanstead, Que. ....	760	941	.....	181
Queen's, N.B. ....	1,317	99	1,218	.....
Marquette, Man. ....	612	195	417	.....
Digby, N.S. ....	944	42	902	.....
1881.				
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	681	.....
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	135	.....
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	653	.....
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	127	.....
Hamilton (City), Ont. ....	1,661	2,811	.....	1,150
King's, N.S. ....	1,478	108	1,370	.....
Halton, Ont. ....	1,483	1,402	81	.....
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1,111	114	990	.....
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1,611	2,209	.....	598
Colchester, N.S. ....	1,418	184	1,234	.....
Cape Breton " .....	739	216	523	.....
Hants, N.S. ....	1,082	92	990	.....
Welland, Ont. ....	1,610	2,378	.....	768
Lambton " .....	2,857	2,962	.....	106
1882.				
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	854	.....
Pictou, N.S. ....	1,555	453	1,102	.....
St. John (City), N.B. ....	1,074	1,076	.....	2
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	41	.....
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1,560	262	1,298	.....
1884.				
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2,939	1,065	1,874	.....
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1,287	96	1,191	.....
Oxford, Ont. ....	4,073	3,298	775	.....
Arthabaska, Que. ....	1,487	235	1,252	.....
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1,774	1,701	73	.....
Halton, Ont. ....	1,947	1,767	180	.....
Simcoe " .....	5,712	4,529	1,183	.....
Stanstead, Que. ....	1,300	975	325	.....
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....	755	715	40	.....



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878,  
 AND THE RESULTS OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Continued.*

YEAR.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884— <i>Con.</i>				
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	4,590	2,884	1,706	.....
Peel, Ont.	1,805	1,999	.....	194
Bruce "	4,501	3,189	1,312	.....
Huron "	5,957	4,304	1,653	.....
Dufferin "	1,904	1,109	795	.....
Prince Edward, Ont.	1,528	1,653	.....	125
York, N. B.	1,178	655	523	.....
Renfrew, Ont.	1,748	1,018	730	.....
Norfolk "	2,781	1,694	1,087	.....
Compton, Que.	1,132	1,620	.....	488
Brant, Ont.	1,690	1,088	602	.....
Brantford (City), Ont.	646	812	.....	166
Leeds and Grenville "	5,058	4,384	674	.....
1885.				
Kent, Ont.	4,368	1,975	2,393	.....
Lanark "	2,433	2,027	406	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2,047	2,011	36	.....
Brome, Que.	1,224	739	485	.....
Guelph (City), Ont.	694	526	168	.....
Carleton, Ont.	2,440	1,747	693	.....
Northumberland and Dundas, Ont.	6,050	3,863	2,187	.....
Drummond, Que.	1,190	170	1,020	.....
Elgin, Ont.	3,335	1,479	1,856	.....
Lambton, Ont.	4,465	1,546	2,919	.....
St. Thomas "	754	743	11	.....
Missisquoi, Que.	1,142	1,167	.....	25
Wellington, Ont.	4,516	3,086	1,430	.....
Chicoutimi, Que.	1,157	529	628	.....
Kingston (City), Ont.	785	842	.....	57
Frontenac, Ont.	1,334	693	641	.....
Lincoln "	2,060	1,490	570	.....
Perth "	3,368	3,536	.....	168
Middlesex "	5,745	2,370	3,375	.....
Guysboro', N. S.	463	31	432	.....
Hastings, Ont.	2,369	2,376	.....	7
Haldimand "	1,755	2,063	.....	308
Ontario "	3,412	2,061	1,351	.....
Victoria "	2,467	1,502	965	.....
Peterborough, Ont.	1,915	1,597	408	.....
Fredericton, N. B.	298	285	13	.....
Argenteuil, Que.	526	601	.....	75
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1,535	3,131	.....	1,596
1886.				
Pontiac, Que.	533	935	.....	402
St. John (City), N. B.	1,610	1,687	.....	77
St. John (County), N. B.	467	424	43	.....
Portland, N. B.	667	520	147	.....
1887.				
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	689	669	20	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878,  
 AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE—*Concluded.*

YEAR.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que. ....	230	455		725
Bruce, Ont. ....	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin " ....	1,451	1,664		213
Halton " ....	1,853	2,050		197
Huron " ....	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfolk " ....	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew " ....	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que. ....	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead " ....	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont. ....	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont. ....	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N. B. ....	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont. ....	1,289	1,441		152
Carleton " ....	1,682	2,407		725
Elgin " ....	547	1,770		1,223
Frontenac " ....	1,177	1,690		513
Guelph " (City) ....	480	929		449
Kent " ....	2,835	4,455		1,620
Lambton " ....	2,044	3,374		1,330
Middlesex " ....	2,992	5,530		2,538
Victoria " ....	1,560	2,552		992
Oxford " ....	1,538	3,460		1,922
Drummond, Que. ....	739	600	139	
Ontario, Ont. ....	2,866	3,787		921
Lincoln " ....	1,493	2,090		597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	3,660	4,938		1,278
Peterborough, Ont. ....	1,564	1,926		362
Northumberland and Durham, Ont. ....	4,305	4,932		627
Lanark, Ont. ....	1,538	2,309		771
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ....	1,462	2,066		604
Colchester, N.S. ....	43	1,107		1,064
Wellington, Ont. ....	2,084	3,944		1,860
St. Thomas " ....	429	1,001		572
Fredericton, N. B. ....	370	302	68	
• 1890.				
Portland, N.B. ....	124	558		434
1891.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	686	700		14
Charlotte, N.B. ....	1,785	855	930	
1892.				
Drummond, Que. ....	505	1,010		505
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1,780	1,561	219	
St. John (County), N.B. ....	556	715		159
1893.				
Brome, Que. ....	1,207	1,073	134	
1894.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	734	712	22	
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	147	1,224		1,177

1593. Since the passing of the Act it has been submitted to the electors 135 times. Three times in 1878, 10 in 1879, 5 in 1880, 14 in 1881, 4 in 1882, once in 1883, 22 in 1884, 28 in 1885, 4 in 1886, once in 1887, 12 in 1888, 22 in 1889, once in 1890, twice in 1891, 3 times in 1892, once in 1893, and twice in 1894.

It is in force in 29 places. It was submitted to the people four times in Fredericton, N. B., and carried on each occasion. Westmoreland voted on it three times and carried it each time. Charlottetown voted on it 5 times, carried it three times, rejected it the fourth, and adopted it on the fifth occasion. Lambton voted on 4 times, carrying it the first time, defeating it the second, carrying it the third, and defeating it the fourth. Halton carried it on the first and second voting but rejected it on the third. Stanstead sandwiched a carrying between two rejections. St. John city defeated it on the two occasions it has had the opportunity to vote on the Act.

1594. The Act has been submitted to public opinion in nine cities and 71 counties. It is in force in two cities and 27 counties.

The following is a summary :—

Carried four times and still in force.....	1
“ three “ .....	1
“ twice “ .....	5
“ once “ .....	21
“ three times, rejected the fourth, carried the fifth.....	1
At present in force .....	29
Defeated the first time and submitted again.....	16
Carried the first election but defeated the second.....	30
Carried twice and lost twice.....	1
Carried once and lost twice.....	1
Carried twice and lost once.....	2
Lost twice and carried once.....	1
	51

1595. Richmond county, P. Q., is under the old Dunkin Act, but an election was held in 1888 on petition to repeal that Act. It resulted in the defeat of the petition.

1596. The following statement gives the places in which the Canada Temperance Act was in force on the 31st December, 1894 :—

Albert, N. B.,	Guysboro', N. S.,	Prince, P. E. I.,
Annapolis, N.S.,	Hants, N. S.,	Queen's, N. B.,
Brome, P. Q.,	Inverness, N. S.,	Queen's, P. E. I.,
Cape Breton, N. S.,	King's, N. S.,	Queen's, N. S.,
Carleton, N. B.,	King's, P. E. I.,	Shelburne, N. S.,
Charlotte, N. B.,	King's, N. B.,	Sunbury, N. B.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Lisgar, Man.,	Westmoreland, N. B.,
Cumberland, N. S.,	Marquette, Man.,	Yarmouth, N. B.,
Digby, N. S.,	Northumberland, N. B.,	York, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B.,	Pictou, N. S.	

1597. The Canada Temperance Act is in force in one district in the Province of Ontario, in two in the Province of Manitoba, in 11 in the Province of Nova Scotia, in 11 in the Province of New Brunswick and 4 in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

In the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia the Act is no where in force. One county in Quebec province (Richmond) is under the Dunkin Act.

1598. According to the returns there were during the period 1884-94, 132,287 convictions for drunkenness. This is an average of 12,026 a year. The convictions in 1894 were 11,558. They were therefore 468 below the average. The average of the period 1884-94 is 2,394 convictions in every 1,000,000 of the people. The convictions have, therefore, decreased 4 per cent in 1894, as compared with the average of the 1884-94 period. It is, of course, impossible to tell whether this decrease is due to decrease in drinking or to decrease in activity of prosecuting those who get drunk.

1599. The convictions for drunkenness in the several provinces are given in the following table :—

It appears from this table that in 1894 out of every group of 667 of the inhabitants of Ontario one had been convicted of drunkenness, out of every group of 359 of the people of Quebec one had been convicted for drunkenness, while in the Province of Nova Scotia one out of every group of 361 had been so convicted. Ranged according to position, with respect to sobriety, as tested by convictions, the provinces stand thus : Ontario, Prince Edward Island, the Territories, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia. In the returns of 1892, as in previous years, the convictions before the North-west Mounted Police were not included.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the liquor traffic, say :—

“The convictions for drunkenness and offences against the liquor laws, taking the whole Dominion, reached the highest point in 1888, since which date there has been a gradual reduction in the total of the combined offences. The Scott Act ceased to be in force in 10 counties in 1888 and in 19 counties in 1889, in which it had been previously adopted, and the Dunkin Act was put in force in one county, viz., Richmond, Quebec, in 1888.

“The convictions for drunkenness, taken separately, continued to increase from 1888 to 1890, when they reached the highest figure shown in the returns. From this date there has been a steady reduction, the ratio per 1,000 of the population being smaller in 1892 than in any year subsequent to 1894. The percentage of convictions for drunkenness to the total convictions was less in 1892 than in any year subsequent to 1880.”

The more recent years, 1893 and 1894, indicate a continued improvement, especially 1894, when in every group of 435 persons throughout the Dominion, one was convicted of drunkenness, as against one in every group of 341 persons in 1890.



## CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS BY PROVINCES, 1884 TO 1894.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario.....	4,694	5,868	5,453	6,200	6,633	7,059	6,553	4,973	3,997	3,787	3,267
Quebec.....	1,624	2,163	2,367	2,947	3,360	3,412	3,999	4,199	3,832	3,778	4,272
Nova Scotia.....	591	768	667	462	501	657	642	635	676	938	1,258
New Brunswick.....	1,402	1,300	1,290	1,011	1,141	1,383	1,561	1,628	1,291	1,365	1,227
Manitoba.....	1,085	711	631	529	479	591	486	518	633	592	585
British Columbia.....	235	108	389	261	370	368	469	651	606	725	581
Prince Edward Island.....	246	328	359	274	287	330	287	311	301	233	174
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	10	36	41	48	82	109	233	194
Total.....	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,415	11,651	11,558

## NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH CONVICTION.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario.....	423	342	371	329	311	295	320	426	539	570	667
Quebec.....	862	653	602	488	432	429	370	355	393	402	359
Nova Scotia.....	751	579	668	967	893	683	700	710	668	482	361
New Brunswick.....	229	247	249	318	282	232	206	197	249	235	262
Manitoba.....	83	141	175	224	264	229	298	300	262	300	325
British Columbia.....	263	613	182	291	220	337	199	153	177	158	211
Prince Edward Island.....	443	332	304	380	380	330	380	351	362	468	627
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	5,460	1,600	1,483	1,337	826	656	463	578
Average for Canada.....	454	404	411	397	366	342	341	373	430	426	435

1600. A Commissioner on the consumption of alcohol was appointed by the Senate of the French Republic in 1886. Among other tables, they published the following :—(The figures have been reduced from hectolitre, and litre to Imperial gallons and Imperial pints, at the rate of 22 Imperial gallons to one hectolitre, 1·76 Imperial pints to one litre, and  $19\frac{3}{10}$  cents to one franc.)

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE RATE OF DUTY PER GALLON.

	Duty.	Contribution to Duty per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 England.....	4 15	2 41
2 Russia.....	2 34	1 22
3 Netherlands..	2 21	2 31
4 United States ..	2 15	1 44
5 Canada .....	2 10	1 04
6 Norway .....	1 64	0 48
7 France.....	1 37	1 22
8 Italy.....	1 31	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 Sweden .....	1 27	0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 Finland .....	0 80	0 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Belgium.....	0 65	0 67 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Germany.....	0 30	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 Bavaria.....	0 29	0 11
14 Wurtemberg.....	0 29	0 05 $\frac{3}{4}$
15 Denmark.....	0 24	0 45
16 Austria-Hungary .....	0 23	0 21
17 Baden.....	0 20	0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$

1601. The consumption of all kinds of liquor is given by Mulhall as under :—

	GALLONS PER INHABITANT.			
	Wine.	Beer and Cider.	Spirits.	Equivalent in Alcohol.
United Kingdom.....	0·4	27·0	0·9	1·9
France.....	19·0	11·0	1·9	3·5
Germany.....	2·5	18·0	1·3	2·2
Russia.....	0·5	0·9	1·0	0·6
Austria.....	5·2	6·5	1·6	1·6
Italy.....	16·5	1·0	0·4	1·9
Spain.....	15·0	0·3	0·3	1·7
Portugal.....	12·7	0·2	0·2	1·5
Sweden .....	0·4	6·2	4·2	2·3
Norway .....	0·4	5·0	3·5	2·0
Denmark.....	0·5	12·5	4·0	2·5
Holland.....	0·7	8·8	2·6	1·8
Belgium.....	0·7	28·5	1·6	2·0
Switzerland.....	10·0	3·3	1·7	2·0
Roumania.....	3·0	1·8	1·0	1·0
Servia.....	5·0	2·0	1·0	1·5
Europe.....	6·0	9·0	1·1	1·6
United States.....	0·4	10·5	1·3	1·2
Canada.....	0·6	8·0	1·0	1·0
Australia.....	0·6	12·0	1·0	1·2
Total.....	5·0	8·8	1·1	1·4

## DIVORCES.

1602. Gemmill on divorce says :—"The primary meaning of 'Divorce' is *separation*. As used in the British North American Act it means dissolution of the bonds of matrimony—the separation by law of husband and wife—and under the power given to 'make laws in relation to marriage and divorce,' the Parliament of Canada has since exercised itself in passing numerous acts for the dissolution of marriage. Perhaps, as has been observed, it was conceived that the power to do so would be delegated by Parliament to a court or courts constituted for the purpose, as had been done some few years before in England. But the Parliament of Canada has not seen fit to do so, and the legislative results have been special acts for divorce in individual cases; following the course of the Imperial Parliament before the passing of the Divorce Court Act."

In Canada, under the Union Act, 1867, divorce is one of the subjects assigned to the Federal Parliament. As, however, some of the provinces had established divorce courts before Confederation, they have been permitted to continue the jurisdiction which was conferred upon their courts. These provinces are: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. A Divorce Court was first established in Nova Scotia in 1739. It consisted of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Executive Council. By act, 1866, the Judge in Equity became Judge Ordinary of the court. One of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court is now at the head of this court. The court has jurisdiction to declare any marriage null and void for impotency, adultery, cruelty or kindred within the prohibited degrees.

In New Brunswick a divorce court was established in 1791, and consisted of the Governor and five members of the Executive Council. In 1835 a judge of the Supreme Court was added, and in 1860 a Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was created.

Prince Edward Island, in 1836, received a Court of Divorce, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

British Columbia exercises the power of granting divorces under an ordinance passed in 1867, after the union of the two Colonies of Vancouver Island and the Mainland, which enacted that the civil and criminal laws of England, as they existed on the 19th November, 1858, were in force in all parts of British Columbia.

In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories divorce can only be obtained by legislation—an Act of the Parliament of Canada being necessary. The rules of the Senate touching divorce require the production of such evidence in support of the application for relief as would be deemed sufficient in a court of law; in other respects the matter is dealt with as for an ordinary private Act of Parliament.

1603. The following are the statistics of divorce, as given in the public records :—

### DIVORCES IN CANADA.

YEAR.	GRANTED BY PARLIMENT.				GRANTED BY COURTS.			
	On-tario.	Que-bec.	North-west Territories.	Mani-toba.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns-wick.	British Col-umbia.	Prince Edward Island.
1868					3			
1869	1	1			1	2		
1870					2	1		
1871					2	2		
1872					1	3		
1873	1				3			
1874								
1875	1				4			
1876					1	2		
1877	3				5		1	
1878	2	1			1	3	1	
1879	1				1	2		
1880					3	2		
1881					2	2	3	
1882					4	1	1	
1883					3	7	3	
1884	1				4	3	2	
1885	4	1			4	3		
1886	1				4	5	1	
1887	2	3			1	3	1	
1888	2	1			3	1	2	
1889	3	1			3	6	2	
1890	2				4	3	3	
1891	4				3		3	
1892	1	1	1	2	3	5	*2	
1893	3	4			5	2	*1	
1894	5	1			1		2	
Totals	37	14	1	2	71	58	28	

\* In British Columbia, in addition to the divorce, two judicial separations have been granted, one in 1892 and one in 1893.

This table shows that 211 divorces have been granted, of which 54 were by the Dominion Parliament and 157 by the several provincial courts. Prince Edward Island courts have not granted a single divorce in the 27 years. The general figures give an average of eight divorces a year for the whole of Canada.

The provinces which have courts of divorce have absolutely and relatively to population very many more divorces than the provinces which depend upon Parliament for divorces. With respect to the Province of Quebec, the comparatively small number of divorces must be attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church there. The large number in the Province of Nova Scotia is probably due to the fact that the cost of fees established many years ago is so small that the poorest in the land are not prevented from seeking relief in the courts.



1604. The 211 divorces were granted in 119 cases where the husband was petitioner for relief, and in 92 cases where the wife was petitioner.

1605. The following table gives the divorces by provinces and sex:—

PROVINCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario .....	23	14	37
Quebec .....	7	7	14
Nova Scotia .....	35	36	71
New Brunswick .....	31	27	58
British Columbia .....	21	8	29
Manitoba .....	1	..	1
N. W. Territories .....	1	..	1
Total .....	119	92	211

Male petitioners predominated in Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Females are one more than males in Nova Scotia, and both sexes are on an equality in Quebec.

1606. By far the largest proportion of the divorces granted by the Dominion Parliament, and by the several provincial courts of divorce, were granted for adultery.

1607. Statement giving the number of divorces granted in each of the following countries:—

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Number of Divorces.
Austria .....	1889	820
Bavaria .....	1891	308
Wurtemberg .....	1892	153
Belgium .....	1893	497
Germany .....	1891	6,777
Greece .....	1893	103
Netherlands .....	1892	354
Norway .....	1893	82
Sweden .....	1892	316
Switzerland .....	1892	881
United Kingdom .....	1893	236
Victoria .....	1891	99
New South Wales .....	1891	50
Queensland .....	1891	5
South Australia .....	1891	5
Western Australia .....	1891	4
Tasmania .....	1891	3
New Zealand .....	1891	20
Australasia .....		186

In the United States the Commissioner of Labour published a report on marriage and divorce for the years 1867 to 1886. From this report it appears that 9,937 divorces were granted in the United States in 1867 and

25,535 for 1886, an increase of nearly 157 per cent in 20 years. The population probably increased about 60 per cent in the same period.

The following statement gives the number of divorces granted in the States named in 1893 :—

New York .....	1,476	New Jersey.....	292
Connecticut.....	390	Rhode Island.....	278
Delaware.....	20	Ohio.....	2,913

### ARCHIVES.

1608. The Dominion Archives were first established in 1872 owing to a numerously signed petition presented to Parliament in 1871 praying that steps be taken to collect and arrange the materials relating to the history of the country. On a joint report from the Senate and Commons, Parliament assigned to the Minister of Agriculture the performance of this important work.

A general statement of the work done appeared in the Year-Book for 1893.

The Archivist in his report for 1894 states that transcripts of the State papers in London continue to be received, the recent ones referring to Lord Dalhousie's administration, that of Sir James Kempt, and a portion of that of Lord Aylmer down to December, 1831, for Lower Canada. For Upper Canada the transcripts are continued from 1829 to the end of 1832. Mr. Brymner, the Archivist, gives details of his work in London (England) in collecting documents relating to the other provinces. The result is that calendars of all the provinces have been prepared and the report for 1894 deals with the calendar of Nova Scotia. It contains much interesting matter relating to the many changes of masters experienced by Acadia. The Kirk's case is given in full. This confirms the statement that under Cromwell Nova Scotia was taken from the French and retained for some years. Light is thrown upon the operations of the Dutch in Nova Scotia, in 1674.

### NEWSPAPERS.

1609. Canada at the end of 1893 had 919 newspapers and periodicals published within her borders ; 66 of these were in the French language, 12 in German and one each in the Gaelic, Scandinavian and Icelandic languages. All the others were in English. There was one French newspaper for every 21,300 French speaking, and one English for every 4,085 English speaking inhabitants.

The growth in newspaper reading is evidenced by the fact that in 1885 there was one paper in French for every 25,810 French speaking and one in English for every 5,480 English speaking inhabitants.

1610. By provinces, the percentages of growth of newspapers between 1885 and 1893 were as follows : Ontario, 35 per cent ; Quebec, 33 per cent ; Nova Scotia, 54 per cent ; New Brunswick, 30 per cent ; Prince Edward Island, 28 per cent ; Manitoba, 115 per cent ; British Columbia, 262 per cent ; and North-west Territories, 166 per cent.

In the whole Dominion, journals devoted to religion increased 82 per cent, to education 50 per cent, to agriculture 130 per cent, to finance and commerce 100 per cent, and to temperance 100 per cent.

1611. There has been great growth in class journals. There were 22 departments of knowledge represented by 44 journals in 1885, and in 1893 there were 40 branches represented by 138 journals.

1612. Various fraternal societies such as Foresters, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Patrons of Husbandry, &c., &c., have 12 journals specially devoted to the work of these organizations. This is five more than the number in 1885. Medicine and surgery have nine publications, three in Ontario, four in Quebec, and one each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Engineering and mining have seven class journals, three in Ontario, two in British Columbia and one each in Quebec and Nova Scotia; and dentistry, entomology, real estate, numismatics, fashion, groceries, hardware, jewellery, leather, architecture, electricity, paper, undertaking, cycling, telephone, hygiene, sports, science, insurance, law, live stock, pharmacy, lumber, milling, textiles, the army, railways, horticulture, &c., have each one or more periodicals giving special attention to specific wants.

1613. Of the daily papers (92) there are 57 that are issued in the evening. Some are issued morning and evening. There are 35 daily morning papers. Thirty-one of the evening papers are issued in Ontario, eleven in Quebec, five in Nova Scotia, three in New Brunswick, four in British Columbia, two in Prince Edward Island and one in Manitoba.

1614. By provinces the offices of distribution of newspapers and periodicals are as under :—

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

PROVINCES.	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.
British Columbia.....	7	.....	1	16	.....	1	4	.....	29
Manitoba.....	3	.....	4	34	.....	2	13	.....	56
New Brunswick.....	7	.....	2	27	.....	1	12	.....	49
Northwest Territories.....	2	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Nova Scotia.....	8	4	3	47	1	.....	8	.....	71
Ontario.....	44	.....	8	369	2	14	96	1	534
Prince Edward Island.....	3	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Quebec.....	18	1	6	80	2	7	35	1	150
Totals.....	92	5	25	596	6	25	168	2	919

1615. The census returns give the following information respecting the printing and publishing business :—

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Number of establishments.....	308	394	589
Number of employees.....	3,497	5,311	7,705
Wages paid.....	\$1,194,012	\$1,797,112	\$3,099,632
Capital employed.....	2,158,660	4,291,136	8,689,686
Output, annual.....	3,420,202	4,742,904	8,318,094

Comparing 1891 with 1881, the increase in establishments was 49·1 per cent ; in employees, 45 per cent ; in wages paid, 72·5 per cent ; in capital invested, 102·5 per cent, and in annual output, 75·5 per cent.

Each employee averaged \$338.37 as yearly wages in 1881 and \$402.30 in 1891.

### INDIANS.

1616. A comparison of the figures published in 1892, 1893 and 1894 will disclose an apparent decrease in Canada's Indian population, in 1893 amounting to 9,488 souls, and an apparent increase of 510 in 1894 over 1893. Closer examination will show that of the decrease given in 1893, 9,341 have been taken from British Columbia, and it may be explained that the reduction is entirely attributable to the correction of former approximate estimates, rendered possible by improved facilities for ascertaining facts. It appears, therefore, that the population has about reached the stationary limit even among the Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since many of these Indians began to abandon their natural manner of life, the extent to which they have intermarried, the great difficulty in getting them to submit to the treatment and care required to cope with the various diseases which have accompanied the invasion of civilization, it may be assumed that we have arrived at a "survival of the fittest" and that hereafter a slight increase of population may be expected. This has shown itself in 1894, a comparison of the Indian population in the older provinces in the last year and the previous year giving an increase of 529.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario.....	17,589	17,557	17,626
Quebec.....	11,649	11,779	11,859
Nova Scotia.....	2,151	2,129	2,141
New Brunswick.....	1,511	1,540	1,618
Prince Edward Island.....	312	304	285
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	23,852	23,608	23,709
Peace River District.....	1,725	1,725	1,725

#### APPROXIMATE.

Athabaska River District.....	6,441	5,589	5,589
Mackenzie ".....			
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016	4,016	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
British Columbia.....	34,959	25,618	25,807
Nelson and Churchill River District.....	.....	852	852

Totals.....	109,205	99,717	100,227
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1617. The Indians are provided with schools, common, boarding and industrial. In all of these, there are 285 distributed as follows: 83 in Ontario, 20 in Quebec, 7 in Nova Scotia, 5 in New Brunswick, 1 in Prince Edward Island, 31 in British Columbia, 55 in Manitoba and 83 in the North-west Territories. Besides these there are 11 Indian schools outside of the treaty limits.

1618. The total number of pupils on the rolls and the average daily attendance are given at 8,136 and 4,667 respectively, and are distributed as follows:—

PROVINCES.	On rolls.	Attendance.
Ontario.....	2,341	1,229
Quebec.....	634	365
Nova Scotia.....	119	58
New Brunswick.....	102	62
Prince Edward Island.....	33	14
British Columbia.....	843	535
Manitoba.....	1,454	837
North-west Territories.....	2,322	1,405
Outside treaty limits.....	288	162
Total.....	8,136	4,667

1619. These figures indicate that the average attendance is 57·3 per cent of the total number on the rolls. This is better than the attendance of white children in the schools of Ontario, where the average daily attendance is 53·9 per cent of the number on the rolls.

1620. An increasing interest is taken by the Indians in the education of their children. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is deemed of great importance, as these schools have a much greater beneficial influence on the minds of the young Indians than have the day schools—since the attendance at them removes the children from the deleterious home influences and brings them in uninterrupted contact with higher civilization than their own.

1621. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools in 1894 is as under:—

PROVINCES.	Industrial Institutions.	Semi-Industrial and Boarding Schools.
Ontario.....	5	2
Manitoba.....	4	3
North-west Territories.....	6	18
British Columbia.....	6	4

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or in the Maritime Provinces.

1622. The following figures show that the Indians are becoming more and more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, IN THE YEARS 1892, 1893 AND 1894.

PROVINCES.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario.....	2,273	2,310	2,341
Quebec.....	559	556	634
Nova Scotia.....	114	124	119
New Brunswick.....	104	108	102
Manitoba.....	1,500	1,488	1,454
British Columbia.....	687	786	843
Prince Edward Island.....	43	43	33
North-west Territories.....	2,295	2,284	2,610
Total .....	7,575	7,699	8,136

The increase in the general school attendance is not marked, being 437.

This, however, means more than is at first sight apparent, because the gradual introduction of the boarding schools to replace the day schools on the reserves necessitates a separation of children from parents, to which both are naturally strongly opposed, and Indian parents have to be educated up to the point at which they will exercise present self-denial, with a view to the ultimate benefit of their offspring.

1623. A very interesting feature in connection with the older industrial schools in the North-west Territories is the farming out of advanced pupils among the white population.

The success so far attained in this direction is encouraging, and while help, so greatly needed in new countries, is afforded the settlers, the Indians acquire the ideas and habits of the settlers, and their mutual sympathy increases.

1624. The Government's treatment of the Indians has always in view their ultimate conversion into useful citizens. This, as a rule, must be done by engaging them in agricultural pursuits. The great success attained with regard to those most recently taken in hand was amply attested by the display of products at the Chicago Exposition. Cattle, upon which the Indians will have in all districts to depend largely, and in some look to as their mainstay, are carefully herded, and the practice of supplying Indians with anything in the shape of harness, implements or utensils, which they can be taught to make themselves, is being discontinued.

The aptitude displayed by Indians up to the point where imitation ceases is very remarkable.

1625. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and inaptitude that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following table of Indian farming transactions in 1894 :—

## INDIAN FARMING TRANSACTIONS IN 1894.

PROVINCE.	Resident Indian Population.	Land Cultivated. Acres.	Land Newly Broken. Acres.	Number of Implements.	Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c.	Bushels Grain.	Bushels Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Industries.
Ontario.....	17,330	77,749	663	11,018	15,552	269,185	94,393	11,501	\$165,172
Quebec.....	7,320	10,942	134	2,278	2,762	46,572	15,272	3,045	109,837
Nova Scotia.....	2,141	2,367	46	384	288	1,733	6,696	1,060	21,313
New Brunswick.....	1,618	1,200	29	382	275	3,995	4,615	293	35,850
Manitoba and N.W.T....	23,709	15,448	948	23,874	22,552	71,683	54,596	30,392	247,964
British Columbia.....	23,307	10,548	706	8,985	19,963	79,209	65,557	4,024	765,035
P. E. Island.....	285	233	8	121	43	1,545	6,691	18	200
Total, 1894.....	75,710	118,487	2,504	47,042	61,435	473,922	247,820	50,333	\$1,345,371
Total, 1893.....	75,200	116,758	1,976	45,922	59,028	549,784	301,407	45,536	1,279,898

1626. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year 1893 was 25,515 acres, which realized \$42,715. The quantity sold in 1894 was 41,297 acres, which brought \$76,418. The quantity of surrendered lands now held by the Government for sale is about 484,972 acres.

The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities, secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, &c., surrendered by them was, on 30th June, 1893, \$3,530,774, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to \$263,964. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was \$933,729, making a total of \$1,197,693.

1627. In 1894 the amount at the credit of the fund on the 30th June was \$3,539,943, and the expenditure of the year from the fund was \$284,708, of which the sum of \$29,389 was transferred to certain Indian accounts, making the actual expenditure \$255,319. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was \$968,563.

1628. The following is a statement of the expenditure from the parliamentary grant:—

## EXPENDITURE FROM PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.	British Columbia.	Ontario and Quebec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Surveys.....				4,430	9,655	320
Relief of distressed.....				206,107	6,657	1,459
Medical attendance.....	2,400	1,313	347		13,600	
Seeds, implements, tools.....	2,475	2,320	922	26,729	1,165	5,290
Annuities.....				122,190		16,806
Schools.....				231,950	41,313	28,105
Salaries.....	1,192	1,771	300		17,820	2,500
Miscellaneous.....	346	879	202	5,309	12,672	224
Triennial clothing.....				2,757		
Farm wages.....				23,961		
Farm maintenance.....				11,657		
Buildings.....				11,385		
General expenses.....				126,973		708
Grist and saw mills.....				3,152		
Travelling expenses.....					4,199	
Grant to assist Indian land management account, P. Quebec account, Indian school fund)						15,200
Total.....	6,413	6,283	1,771	776,401	107,081	70,612

## CHINESE.

1629. The Chinese Immigration Act went into force, as respects arrivals by vessels sailing from ports in North America, on the 20th August, 1885, and as respects arrivals by other vessels, on the 1st January, 1886.

The Act is Chap. 67, Revised Statutes Canada, 1886, and has been amended by Chap. 35, Acts of 1887, and Chap. 25, Acts of 1892.



Since 1886 the total number of immigrants arrived is 12,457, of whom 12,193 paid fees amounting to \$624,678. Of this amount \$4,450 were refunded; the expenses connected with the Act were \$19,279. The share of the capitation fee paid to provinces was \$150,175.

During the same period, 1886-94, 6,764 persons have taken out certificates of leave or registered for leave. As a large number have left the country without registering, having no intention to return, the exact number in Canada is uncertain. The census of 1891 showed that there were in Canada 129 persons whose birth-place was China.

The year of largest number of arrivals was 1892, when 3,278 arrived. In 1894 the arrivals numbered 2,109.

### PATENT OFFICE.

1630. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867:—

#### BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1894.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Appli- cations for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868 .....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869 .....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870 .....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871 .....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872 .....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,579
1873 .....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874 .....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875 .....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876 .....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877 .....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878 .....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879 .....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,304
1880 .....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881 .....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,857
1882 .....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883 .....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884 .....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885 .....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886 .....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887 .....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888 .....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889 .....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890 .....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891 .....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,961
1892 .....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713
1893† .....	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345	71,864
Total....	54,248	44,053	4,826	51,879	5,285	25,318	1,419,612

\* There were no caveats until 1869. † For 10 months.

1631. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., Chap. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on

payment of a proportionate fee. In 1888 there were 2,257 patents granted, of which 67 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,183, for five years; and of this last number, 1,952 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force more than five years.

1632. The patentees in 1894 resided in the following countries, viz.: United States, 1,731; Canada, 661; England, 177; Germany, 108; France, 24, and other countries, 55.

1633. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available.

1634. The business in the copyrights\* and trade-marks branch in 1892 showed an increase, the receipts being \$1,451 more than those of 1893, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-94.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Industrial Designs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certifi- cates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
								\$
1868.....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869.....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870.....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871.....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872.....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873.....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874.....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
1875.....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876.....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877.....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,733
1878.....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879.....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,435
1880.....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881.....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,773
1882.....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883.....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,398
1884.....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885.....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,899
1886.....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887.....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,193
1888.....	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889.....	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
1890.....	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876
1891.....	541	307	129	11	988	621	51	9,237
1892.....	536	294	30	27	887	510	66	9,496
1893.....	475	257	41	19	792	432	55	8,013
1894.....	546	311	39	20	916	586	77	9,464

\*For general statement on copyrights see paragraph 560.

1635. The following tables give the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the several provinces during the year 1893 :—

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN CANADA, 1893.

## BIRTHS.

PROVINCES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Twins, pairs.	Triplets, cases of.	Illegiti- mate.	Still- born.
Ontario .....	22,128	20,766	42,894	316	1	582	190
Quebec .....	15,002	13,996	*29,273	No registry of births.	Not given.		
Nova Scotia .....		Has no registry					
New Brunswick .....	3,258	2,955	†6,267	35		54	34
Manitoba .....	Sex not given.		5,453		Not given.		
British Columbia .....	677	564	1,241		Not given.		
Prince Edward Island .....							
The Territories .....							
Total .....							

\*Including 275 births not registered.

†Including 54 sex not given.

## DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

PROVINCES.	DEATHS.			MARRIAGES.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Ontario .....	11,738	11,100	†22,903	14,475	14,475	28,950
Quebec* .....	Sex not given.		15,852	6,227	6,227	12,454
Nova Scotia .....	Has no registry of deaths.			1,400	1,400	2,800
New Brunswick .....	1,603	1,610	3,213	1,961	1,961	3,922
Manitoba .....	Sex not given.		2,267	1,235	1,235	2,740
British Columbia .....	556	271	827	320	320	640
Prince Edward Island .....						
The Territories .....	Sex not given.		700	No record.		

\*6 months ending December, 1893.

†Including 65 sex not given.

1636. Proportion of male to female births in Australasian colonies in 1892 :—

	No. of boys to 100 girls born.
Victoria .....	105·31
New South Wales .....	105·24
Queensland .....	108·03
South Australia .....	98·31
Western Australia .....	107·87
Tasmania .....	108·88
New Zealand .....	103·72

## BIRTHS, 1891.

COLONY.	Births.	Twins.	Triplets.
Tasmania .....	4,786		
Queensland .....	14,031	137	1
South Australia .....	10,425		
Victoria .....	36,441	407	3
New South Wales .....	37,343	393	
New Zealand .....	17,635	178	2

1637. The following table gives the births, deaths and marriages in each of the respective countries, 1892 :—

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1892.

COUNTRIES.	Births. No.	Deaths. No.	Marriages. No.	Still-birth. No.
Norway .....	59,400	35,500	12,700	1,800
Sweden .....	129,622	85,894	27,338	3,363
Denmark .....	65,468	43,079	15,039	1,694
German Empire :				
Prussia .....	1,106,505	714,654	245,447	37,401
Saxony .....	142,537	94,875	31,000	5,071
Bavaria .....	203,422	153,567	41,683	6,728
Wurtemberg .....	69,407	51,927	14,169	2,419
Baden .....	54,858	37,474	12,318	1,534
Total German Empire .....	1,795,971	1,211,402	398,775	61,028
Holland .....	148,714	97,530	33,330	7,296
Belgium .....	177,485	133,693	47,209	8,497
France .....	855,847	875,888	290,319	41,925
Switzerland .....	83,125	57,178	21,884	3,145
Italy .....	1,108,934	800,304	228,299	44,325
Austria proper .....	871,278	693,421	187,707	26,012
Hungary .....	742,416	581,263	150,825	15,447
Roumania .....	211,407	187,543	41,276	2,736
Uruguay .....	28,071	12,004	3,390	672
Japan .....	1,207,034	886,988	348,489	105,554
United Kingdom .....	1,126,431	724,674	276,901	Not given.

## RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1892.

Norway .....	29·6	17·7	6·3	0·9
Sweden .....	27·0	17·9	5·7	0·7
Denmark .....	29·5	19·4	6·8	0·8
German Empire :				
Prussia .....	36·5	23·6	8·1	1·2
Saxony .....	34·7	26·5	8·6	1·4
Bavaria .....	35·9	27·1	7·4	1·2
Wurtemberg .....	33·9	25·4	6·9	1·2
Baden .....	32·7	22·3	7·3	0·9
Total German Empire .....	35·7	24·1	7·9	1·2
Holland .....	32·0	21·0	7·2	1·6
Belgium .....	28·9	21·8	7·7	1·4
France .....	22·3	22·8	7·6	1·1
Switzerland .....	28·1	19·3	7·4	1·1
Italy * .....	36·3	26·2	7·5	1·5
Austria proper .....	36·2	28·8	7·8	1·1
Hungary † .....	42·3	17·7	6·3	0·9
Uruguay † .....	40·5	16·5	5·0	1·0
Japan .....	29·4	21·6	8·5	2·6
United Kingdom .....	29·5	19·0	14·5	.....

\* Provisional figures. † 1891.

NOTE.—The births and deaths are exclusive of still-births in all cases.



1638. EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,  
1887-92.

COUNTRIES.	EXCESS PER CENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean for 6 years.
Norway .....	92	82	71	69	77	67	76
Sweden .....	84	80	73	63	68	51	70
Holland .....	71	66	65	60	63	52	63
England and Wales .....	67	72	71	55	55	60	63
Scotland .....	67	73	68	54	51	65	63
Denmark .....	75	61	68	60	55	52	62
Prussia .....	58	64	60	52	65	55	59
German Empire .....	53	54	54	46	58	48	52
Belgium .....	52	45	48	40	41	33	43
Italy .....	38	36	50	36	42	39	40
Switzerland .....	38	39	36	27	36	45	37
Hungary .....	31	37	47	25	28	.....	*34
Austria .....	32	30	39	25	37	26	32
Ireland .....	27	28	30	23	26	16	25
France .....	7	5	11	5†	1†	2†	2·5

\*Mean of 5 years. †Deaths in excess of births.

## EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887-92.

COUNTRIES.	EXCESS PER CENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean for 6 years.
New Zealand. ....	212	231	220	205	180	177	204
South Australia .....	175	180	195	164	155	184	175
Queensland .....	162	158	135	173	185	183	166
New South Wales .....	177	168	151	174	142	178	165
Western Australia .....	122	126	161	189	106	99	135
Tasmania .....	119	135	127	127	122	140	128
Victoria .....	106	112	88	109	107	139	110

According to the census returns, 1891, for Canada, the birth rate in British Columbia was 23·16 per thousand of the population and the death rate was 13·94 per thousand. In Manitoba the birth rate was 32·53 per thousand and the death rate 10·36 per thousand. In New Brunswick the birth rate was 27·70 per thousand and the death rate 13·36 per thousand. In Nova Scotia the birth rate was 25·41 per thousand and the death rate 14·57 per thousand. In Ontario the birth rate was 24·50 per thousand and the death rate was 11·30 per thousand. In Quebec the birth rate was 36·86 per thousand and the death rate 18·91 per thousand. In Prince Edward Island the birth rate was 24·45 per thousand and the death rate

12·26 per thousand. In the North-west Territories the birth rate was 24·98 per thousand and the death rate 7·32 per thousand.

Manitoba is the banner province, having the second largest birth rate and the second lowest death rate, the result being that the prairie province has the largest excess of births over deaths.

1639. The next table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 children born :—

#### ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	COUNTRIES.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria.....	14·7	Spain.....	5·5
Bavaria.....	13·9	England.....	4·7
Saxony.....	12·7	Switzerland.....	4·6
Sweden.....	10·2	New South Wales.....	4·6
Denmark.....	9·6	Victoria.....	4·6
German Empire.....	9·3	Western Australia.....	4·2
Belgium.....	8·7	Queensland.....	4·1
Hungary.....	8·4	Tasmania.....	3·9
Scotland.....	8·2	Holland.....	3·2
Norway.....	8·1	Russia.....	3·1
France.....	8·1	Ireland.....	2·8
Prussia.....	8·1	New Zealand.....	2·8
Italy.....	6·8	South Australia.....	2·5
Portugal.....	5·6	Greece.....	1·6

1640. The following table gives the number of children to a marriage in the undermentioned countries. The figures in most cases are for a series of years:—

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Children to each Marriage.	COUNTRIES.	Children to each Marriage.
Ireland.....	5·46	Scotland.....	4·43
New Zealand.....	5·21	Holland.....	4·34
Western Australia.....	4·82	Victoria.....	4·20
Tasmania.....	4·74	Belgium.....	4·21
New South Wales.....	4·72	England.....	4·16
South Australia.....	4·72	Sweden.....	4·01
Queensland.....	4·60	Denmark.....	3·55
Italy.....	4·56	France.....	2·98

## PENITENTIARIES.

1641. For the punishment of criminals there are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ontario ; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que ; Dorchester, N.B. ; Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. The total number of persons confined in these five penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1894, was 1,223, of whom 1,191 were males, and 32 were females.

1642. By three-year periods, since 1881, the following is the average of convicts in the penitentiaries :—

## AVERAGE OF CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARIES SINCE 1881.

PERIOD.	Average Number.	Average of Females.
1881-83. ....	1,163	32
1884-86. ....	1,126	41
1887-89. ....	1,149	26
1890-92. ....	1,243	24
1893. ....	1,194	34
1894. ....	1,223	32

There was an increase of 31 in the number of male convicts and a decrease of 2 in the number of female convicts, making a total increase of 29 as compared with 1893.

1643. Considered in relation to the growth of population, the following table shows that in every group of 4,106 persons one was in the penitentiary in 1894. This is a considerably smaller proportion than the average of the period 1881-94, which is one convict to every 3,975 persons.

## PROPORTION OF CONVICTS TO POPULATION, 1881-94.

YEAR.	One Person in	YEAR.	One Person in
1881 .....	3,560	1889 .....	3,966
1882 .....	3,886	1890 .....	3,831
1883 .....	3,882	1891 .....	3,881
1884 .....	4,204	1892 .....	3,993
1885 .....	4,082	1893 .....	4,155
1886 .....	3,824	1894 .....	4,106
1887 .....	4,002		
1888 .....	4,285	Average .....	3,975

1644. The following tables give the number of convicts remaining in each of the penitentiaries on the 30th June of each year, the number discharged in each year, and the causes:—

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

YEAR.	CONVICTS REMAINING ON 30TH JUNE.			DISCHARGED BY			
	Males.	Females	Total.	*Expira- tion of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881.....	681	24	705	199	2	36	6
1882.....	577	24	601	184	11	29	1
1883.....	512	23	535	158	11	30	3
1884.....	446	28	474	145	11	30	1
1885.....	496	41	537	125	5	22	2
1886.....	537	41	578	140	4	26	4
1887.....	526	28	554	140	6	30	.....
1888.....	501	25	526	158	5	22	2
1889.....	530	24	554	131	7	18	1
1890.....	565	21	586	122	7	22	6
1891.....	562	24	586	140	9	18	2
1892.....	506	26	532	125	9	34	2
1893.....	448	33	481	143	8	18	.....
1894.....	462	32	494	132	14	14	.....

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

1881.....	318	.....	318	157	3	20	2
1882.....	317	.....	317	105	2	17	1
1883.....	309	.....	309	108	2	5	5
1884.....	265	.....	265	117	4	20	.....
1885.....	261	.....	261	108	1	13	1
1886.....	278	.....	278	108	2	7	.....
1887.....	280	.....	280	89	3	10	.....
1888.....	276	.....	276	99	2	11	1
1889.....	322	.....	322	76	5	7	.....
1890.....	342	.....	342	97	1	4	2
1891.....	350	.....	350	118	4	6	.....
1892.....	374	.....	374	105	1	9	.....
1893.....	374	.....	374	92	3	10	.....
1894.....	359	.....	359	134	2	12	1

## DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

1881.....	94	2	96	74	1	13	.....
1882.....	96	5	101	33	1	8	.....
1883.....	120	5	125	25	5	3	.....
1884.....	132	6	138	33	.....	3	.....
1885.....	145	1	146	49	2	9	.....
1886.....	148	1	149	42	4	9	.....
1887.....	153	.....	153	38	3	6	.....
1888.....	156	1	157	31	2	14	2
1889.....	162	.....	162	35	4	8	.....
1890.....	174	.....	174	36	1	22	1
1891.....	169	.....	169	43	1	9	.....
1892.....	172	.....	172	58	1	13	1
1893.....	177	1	178	44	.....	20	.....
1894.....	186	.....	186	38	1	16	.....

\*Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.



## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

YEAR.	CONVICTS REMAINING ON 30TH JUNE.			DISCHARGED BY			
	Males.	Females	Total.	*Expira- tion of Sentence.	Death.	Pardon.	Escape.
1881.....	52	4	56	7	2	.....	2
1882.....	52	5	57	15	5	.....	.....
1883.....	96	3	99	1	11	1	17
1884.....	92	5	97	19	4	15	1
1885.....	72	.....	72	60	3	3	4
1886.....	90	.....	90	28	6	36	.....
1887.....	83	.....	83	15	2	13	1
1888.....	67	.....	67	28	1	2	.....
1889.....	66	.....	66	14	.....	4	1
1890.....	73	.....	73	23	1	2	1
1891.....	71	.....	71	16	1	12	1
1892.....	75	.....	75	29	.....	.....	2
1893.....	71	.....	71	21	.....	2	.....
1894.....	76	.....	76	21	1	5	.....

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

1881.....	43	.....	43	9	1	1	1
1882.....	52	.....	52	6	4	.....	.....
1883.....	74	.....	74	12	2	2	1
1884.....	93	.....	93	13	.....	3	.....
1885.....	96	.....	96	22	4	.....	.....
1886.....	105	.....	105	22	.....	2	.....
1887.....	89	.....	89	32	3	1	.....
1888.....	68	.....	68	36	3	6	.....
1889.....	90	1	91	18	.....	2	2
1890.....	75	1	76	25	.....	8	.....
1891.....	73	.....	73	33	1	2	.....
1892.....	75	.....	75	15	.....	1	2
1893.....	90	.....	90	22	1	2	.....
1894.....	108	.....	108	17	1	2	1

## RECAPITULATION.

1881.....	1,188	30	1,218	446	9	70	11
1882.....	1,094	34	1,128	343	23	54	2
1883.....	1,111	31	1,142	304	31	41	26
1884.....	1,028	39	1,067	327	19	71	2
1885.....	1,070	42	1,112	364	15	47	7
1886.....	1,158	42	1,200	340	16	80	4
1887.....	1,131	28	1,159	314	17	60	1
1888.....	1,068	26	1,094	352	13	55	5
1889.....	1,170	25	1,195	274	16	39	4
1890.....	1,229	22	1,251	303	10	58	10
1891.....	1,225	24	1,249	350	16	47	3
1892.....	1,202	26	1,228	332	11	58	7
1893.....	1,160	34	1,194	322	12	51	.....
1894.....	1,191	32	1,223	342	19	49	2

\*Includes the number of convicts sent to asylums, transferred to other penitentiaries and reformatories, removed by order of the court and remission of sentences.

1645. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the several penitentiaries for each year, from 1881 to 1894, both years inclusive :—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FOR THE YEARS 1883-93.

OFFENCES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Murder and attempt at.....	7	5	7	5	8	12	11	5	3	4	8	12
Manslaughter.....	8	8	14	13	8	10	21	13	11	6	12	15
Rape and other sexual offences.....	11	6	22	23	14	16	15	26	24	30	27	22
Bigamy.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	4	6
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to bodily harm.....	20	8	28	19	18	13	23	15	14	23	14	26
Assault.....	13	12	12	22	9	22	15	14	10	9	10	12
Burglary and robbery with violence.....	54	51	90	120	78	66	92	131	92	110	86	122
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	16	23	20	26	18	23	18	19	24	26	17	14
Other offences against property.....	178	160	210	165	127	149	186	173	182	142	129	176
Forgery and offence against currency.....	15	11	10	15	16	19	22	15	14	14	17	8
Arson.....	6	4	8	12	3	14	11	5	12	9	13	7
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	15	11	12	16	27	11	16	15	25	9	14	19
Total.....	344 *417	4349	4482	3528	3351	359	433	435	414	387	351	439

\* Including 73 of which no details are given.

+ " 40  
 + " 49  
 + " 88  
 § " 24

1646. Analysis shows the following proportions of the several classes of crime for which the convicts were sent to the penitentiary :—

—	Average for three years.			
	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.
Offences against the person.....	14·7	17·9	17·9	20·8
“ “ property.....	66·2	64·7	73·7	69·9
Forgery.....	2·9	4·0	4·0	3·3
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	3·1	4·3	4·4	6·0
Offences not specified.....	13·1	9·1		
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Taking these convicts as an index, in a general way it appears that offences against the person have increased, that those against property and forgery have a slightly diminishing tendency, and that other felonies and misdemeanours are on the increase.

1647. The succeeding tables relate to the birth places of the convicts, their ethnology, conjugal state, occupations and educational status :—

PERCENTAGES OF BIRTH PLACES OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

BIRTH PLACES.	Per cent of total Population in 1891.	Convicts—per cent.			
		1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892-94.
Canada.....	86·5	56·6	58·4	61·4	67·2
England..	4·6	7·8	8·8	8·9	10·1
Scotland.....	2·2	1·5	2·2	1·9	2·9
Ireland.....	3·1	6·8	5·5	7·1	4·5
United States.....	1·7	8·7	9·8	10·0	9·7
All other.....	1·9	18·6	15·3	10·7	5·6

1648. In proportion to their numbers, those born in the United States supply by far the largest quota to the penitentiaries. The large number of “All Others” in the 1883-85 and the 1886-88 periods is probably due to foreign railway navvies, then in the country, building the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1649. With respect to youthful convicts, the table relating to ages shows that in the 1883-85 period 17·5 per cent of the convicts committed to the penitentiaries were under 20 years of age ; in the 1886-88 period, 15·6 per cent ; in the 1889-91, 14·6 per cent ; and in the 1892-94, 13 per cent were under 20 years of age.

1650. The following table gives the birth places of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894 :—

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEARS 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	BIRTH PLACES.															
	England		Scotland		Ireland.		United States.		Canada.		Norway		Hungary		Germany.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	49	1	11	.....	30	2	51	.....	406	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1880.....	47	.....	11	.....	32	6	35	1	331	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
1881.....	30	.....	8	.....	27	5	29	3	275	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1882.....	15	2	3	.....	19	3	28	.....	114	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1883.....	33	2	2	.....	20	3	27	.....	213	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
1884.....	28	1	10	.....	19	2	30	3	178	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
1885.....	30	4	7	.....	30	10	37	1	270	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
1886.....	33	1	9	.....	20	2	47	.....	276	9	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....
1887.....	34	.....	8	.....	23	2	35	.....	206	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1888.....	38	3	9	1	17	4	40	.....	223	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
1889.....	35	.....	9	.....	30	2	50	.....	262	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1890.....	35	.....	8	.....	28	1	37	.....	257	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
1891.....	39	6	8	.....	25	5	38	3	250	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1892.....	33	2	14	1	14	1	44	1	249	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
1893.....	32	3	4	3	15	.....	24	1	232	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1894.....	49	.....	13	.....	18	5	43	1	283	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PENITENTIARY—Continued.

YEAR.	BIRTH PLACES.															
	Sweden.		France.		Italy.		Denmark.		New-foundl'd.		China.		Japan.		Other Countries	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	2
1881.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	68	2
1882.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	2
1883.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	79	3
1884.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	46	4
1885.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	53	5
1886.....	4	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
1887.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
1888.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1889.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
1890.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	8	.....
1891.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
1892.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1893.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	2
1894.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....



1651. The following table gives the ethnology of convicts committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894 :—

ETHNOLOGY OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES  
FROM 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	ETHNOLOGY OF CONVICTS.									
	White.		Coloured.		Indian.		Chinese.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	526	11	10	1	(2) 11	.....	5	.....	39	1
1880.....	406	13	31	.....	(2) 3	.....	5	.....	32	2
1881.....	362	15	5	.....	(3) 10	.....	10	.....	62	2
1882.....	267	10	18	2	(1) 6	.....	.....	.....	19	2
1883.....	291	11	12	.....	9	.....	21	.....	70	3
1884.....	248	19	18	3	(2) 12	.....	7	.....	37	3
1885.....	364	30	20	4	4	.....	11	.....	44	5
1886.....	388	12	13	2	5	.....	20	.....	88	.....
1887.....	303	4	10	.....	4	.....	6	.....	24	.....
1888.....	329	16	.....	.....	(4) 6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	402	9	1	.....	(3) 3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	411	13	.....	.....	(2) 3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	383	23	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	355	15	.....	.....	(4) 6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	311	22	.....	.....	(1) 10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	416	11	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The figures in brackets under the head of “Indian” are half-breeds.

1652. The following table gives the conjugal state of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894 :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.							
	Married.		Single.		Widowed.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	154	6	392	4	8	2	39	1
1880.....	121	6	318	5	8	2	32	2
1881.....	85	9	282	3	6	3	79	2
1882.....	89	6	200	5	3	1	19	2
1883.....	117	6	214	5	2	.....	70	3
1884.....	132	10	154	10	1	2	37	3
1885.....	110	20	287	14	2	.....	44	5
1886.....	98	10	325	4	3	.....	88	.....
1887.....	118	2	304	2	1	.....	24	.....
1888.....	110	10	203	5	6	1	24	.....
1889.....	119	7	252	1	6	.....	47	1
1890.....	114	6	284	7	5	.....	19	.....
1891.....	96	12	260	11	2	.....	33	.....
1892.....	111	7	238	5	4	2	19	1
1893.....	91	11	199	9	1	.....	39	2
1894.....	134	5	291	5	1	1	2	.....

1653. The following table gives the ages of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894:—

AGES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM  
1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	AGES.													
	Under 20 Years.		From 20 to 30 Years.		From 30 to 40 Years.		From 40 to 50 Years.		From 50 to 60 Years.		Over 60 Years.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	98	4	277	1	106	6	51	.....	15	.....	7	1	39	1
1880.....	83	1	221	5	72	4	33	2	17	1	12	.....	38	2
1881.....	62	.....	181	3	74	4	32	3	15	3	9	2	79	2
1882.....	64	2	120	6	53	3	34	1	13	.....	7	.....	20	2
1883.....	65	2	141	4	67	3	30	.....	15	.....	15	2	70	3
1884.....	54	2	136	11	55	3	21	2	11	2	10	2	37	3
1885.....	94	.....	181	11	62	14	37	5	16	2	9	2	44	5
1886.....	80	2	209	1	79	5	33	4	13	1	12	1	88	.....
1887.....	60	.....	152	1	66	1	20	.....	15	2	10	.....	24	.....
1888.....	51	3	145	5	80	3	25	2	11	3	7	.....	24	.....
1889.....	67	.....	187	2	65	3	36	2	17	1	5	.....	47	1
1890.....	58	2	197	2	61	3	34	3	11	2	9	.....	53	.....
1891.....	57	3	149	10	68	6	29	2	16	1	12	.....	60	1
1892.....	60	.....	143	8	63	4	29	.....	16	1	7	.....	54	2
1893.....	37	6	133	5	58	6	26	.....	10	3	8	.....	58	2
1894.....	49	1	178	3	69	.....	30	3	20	3	10	.....	70	1

1654. The following table gives the religions of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES  
FROM 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Baptists.		Roman Catholics.		Church of England.		Methodist.		Presbyterians.		Protestants.		Other Denominations and Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	19	.....	326	7	119	2	41	4	35	.....	15	.....	38	.....
1880.....	29	.....	219	7	114	4	49	1	40	.....	3	.....	25	3
1881.....	8	1	227	11	80	.....	34	3	29	.....	7	.....	67	2
1882.....	6	.....	133	3	17	2	8	.....	9	.....	7	.....	131	9
1883.....	8	.....	123	3	30	1	8	.....	8	.....	11	.....	215	10
1884.....	5	2	101	6	25	1	11	1	5	.....	16	.....	161	15
1885.....	11	1	114	8	29	3	13	1	9	.....	11	.....	256	26
1886.....	8	1	146	3	22	1	6	.....	9	.....	8	1	215	8
1887.....	7	.....	108	1	28	.....	7	.....	10	.....	6	.....	181	3
1888.....	15	2	169	7	64	2	43	.....	18	.....	25	4	10	.....
1889.....	19	.....	201	7	81	1	51	.....	35	.....	8	1	29	.....
1890.....	16	.....	244	10	84	2	54	.....	26	.....	22	1	16	.....
1891.....	17	2	197	11	72	4	30	1	35	1	22	1	19	2
1892.....	20	1	184	5	60	4	36	2	33	2	25	1	14	.....
1893.....	11	.....	163	11	51	4	51	2	19	2	18	3	17	.....
1894.....	20	.....	206	6	83	1	48	4	32	.....	30	.....	9	.....

1655. The following table gives the occupations of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES  
FROM 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	Agricul- tural.		Commer- cial.		Industrial.		Profes- sional.		Domestic.		Labourers.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1879.....	17	....	48	....	185	....	5	....	13	....	235	....	90	13
1880.....	9	....	29	....	154	....	2	....	6	....	201	2	80	13
1881.....	11	....	43	....	123	....	5	....	12	....	184	4	74	13
1882.....	11	....	19	....	95	....	4	....	10	....	153	2	19	12
1883.....	18	....	30	....	95	....	2	....	12	....	159	4	87	10
1884.....	14	....	23	....	101	....	2	....	10	....	135	5	39	20
1885.....	19	....	43	....	114	....	3	....	10	....	209	9	45	30
1886.....	19	....	42	....	154	....	4	....	13	....	194	2	88	12
1887.....	22	....	31	....	105	....	5	....	12	3	148	1	24	....
1888.....	18	....	35	....	91	....	7	....	5	5	126	2	61	9
1889.....	14	....	35	....	122	....	6	....	15	1	135	....	97	8
1890.....	20	....	51	....	108	....	16	....	24	1	124	....	79	12
1891.....	31	....	30	....	91	....	3	1	16	....	138	....	82	22
1892.....	21	....	47	....	107	....	7	....	12	....	85	....	93	15
1893.....	23	....	35	....	80	....	2	....	10	....	77	....	103	22
1894.....	43	....	51	....	114	....	10	....	22	1	174	....	14	10

1656. The following table gives the educational status and use of liquors of persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1879 to 1894 :

EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND USE OF LIQUORS OF PERSONS COMMITTED  
TO THE PENITENTIARIES FROM 1879 TO 1894.

YEAR.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.								USE OF LIQUORS.							
	Cannot Read.		Read only.		Read and write.		Not given.		Total Ab- stainers.		Tem- perate.		Intem- perate.		Not given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.
1879.....	154	3	73	7	348	3	18	....	73	4	186	6	245	1	89	2
1880.....	106	1	86	2	270	10	17	2	65	1	140	6	188	5	86	3
1881.....	118	8	40	2	210	5	84	2	50	4	192	10	131	1	79	2
1882.....	67	2	17	....	145	7	82	5	24	1	126	7	79	1	82	5
1883.....	61	2	19	....	157	9	166	3	17	2	132	4	88	5	70	3
1884.....	44	6	19	5	145	6	116	8	22	6	114	5	72	6	116	8
1885.....	84	8	19	5	203	17	137	9	37	2	180	16	89	12	137	9
1886.....	65	5	19	....	255	5	....	....	12	2	250	6	75	4	175	4
1887.....	39	4	26	....	187	....	95	....	21	....	158	4	73	....	95	....
1888.....	38	2	12	1	205	9	88	4	41	2	151	3	63	7	89	3
1889.....	67	3	19	....	223	3	115	3	9	....	198	1	99	6	118	2
1890.....	52	5	9	....	238	6	123	2	14	1	179	5	105	6	123	2
1891.....	58	3	21	1	206	16	106	3	8	1	166	8	111	11	106	3
1892.....	55	2	10	....	184	4	126	6	4	....	131	4	111	5	126	6
1893.....	38	1	13	....	155	13	124	8	9	1	117	12	80	2	124	7
1894.....	53	....	16	....	227	9	132	2	18	2	168	6	110	1	132	2

1657. The following table gives the value, revenue and expenditure of the penitentiaries from 1883 to 1894. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources :—

VALUE, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PENITENTIARIES FROM 1883 TO 1894.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.				MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.			
YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.	YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1883.....	1,214,696	19,458	102,916	1883.....	185,099	4,068	36,165
1884.....	1,220,650	14,979	98,613	1884.....	232,926	5,614	47,719
1885.....	1,228,895	10,929	98,183	1885.....	247,316	6,169	46,382
1886.....	1,262,016	12,675	99,218	1886.....	264,770	331	58,597
1887.....	1,281,305	11,908	107,788	1887.....	258,640	734	47,546
1888.....	847,693	1,646	113,039	1888.....	315,907	1,906	50,727
1889.....	894,692	2,100	118,321	1889.....	329,134	1,912	50,852
1890.....	948,486	2,682	136,877	1890.....	342,976	4,706	51,305
1891.....	1,126,605	1,732	144,816	1891.....	346,193	4,019	54,862
1892.....	1,007,007	3,601	139,386	1892.....	347,170	1,018	49,075
1893.....	1,017,147	3,101	125,142	1893.....	350,712	959	47,818
1894.....	1,157,006	4,008	214,544	1894.....	355,033	1,736	45,066

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.				BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.			
YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.	YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1883.....	455,412	1,377	85,253	1883.....	176,409	38	19,848
1884.....	460,758	1,620	82,610	1884.....	227,902	141	28,207
1885.....	470,811	927	77,948	1885.....	244,007	1,041	27,777
1886.....	603,174	836	78,123	1886.....	249,668	1,089	33,026
1887.....	618,553	1,603	79,500	1887.....	280,516	2,456	34,723
1888.....	706,635	1,621	80,463	1888.....	290,395	751	35,353
1889.....	718,098	1,547	82,680	1889.....	306,251	195	36,882
1890.....	805,784	1,239	82,886	1890.....	327,139	653	41,736
1891.....	830,024	1,037	87,436	1891.....	347,821	489	37,840
1892.....	881,018	1,230	87,148	1892.....	343,987	472	36,712
1893.....	904,846	1,168	86,780	1893.....	348,120	879	41,877
1894.....	930,759	1,240	89,243	1894.....	320,446	586	43,272

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.				RECAPITULATION.			
YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.	YEAR.	Value of buildings, stock, &c.	Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1883.....	341,155	1,101	41,860	1883.....	2,372,771	26,042	286,042
1884.....	357,666	706	45,775	1884.....	2,449,902	23,060	302,924
1885.....	358,660	570	43,332	1885.....	2,549,689	19,636	293,622
1886.....	401,841	2,069	42,515	1886.....	2,781,469	17,000	311,479
1887.....	401,999	3,162	42,982	1887.....	2,841,013	19,863	312,539
1888.....	405,821	3,757	42,248	1888.....	2,566,451	9,681	321,835
1889.....	412,507	5,500	41,695	1889.....	2,660,683	11,254	330,430
1890.....	414,332	4,641	44,116	1890.....	2,838,717	13,921	356,920
1891.....	421,180	5,792	47,117	1891.....	3,071,823	13,069	372,071
1892.....	421,776	2,837	43,465	1892.....	3,000,958	9,158	355,786
1893.....	421,135	3,903	44,876	1893.....	3,041,960	10,010	346,493
1894.....	421,656	4,068	45,999	1894.....	3,184,900	11,638	438,124



1658. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the common jails and prisons under provincial jurisdiction, at the dates mentioned:—

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Number of jails.	Date.	NUMBER CONFINED.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario.....	*55	Sept. 30, 1893.	862	250	1,112
Quebec.....	24	Dec. 31, 1893.	368	199	567
Nova Scotia.....	†30	June 30, 1894.	139	12	151
New Brunswick.....	14	" 30, 1894.	45	6	51
Manitoba.....	†3	Dec. 31, 1893.	392	31	423
British Columbia.....	4	Oct. 31, 1893.	.....	.....	154
Prince Edward Island.....	3	June 30, 1892.	20	4	24
The Territories (Regina).....	9	" 30, 1894.	71	3	74

\*Including 10 lock-ups; Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; and Ontario reformatory, Penetanguishene.

†Including four lock-ups.

‡Total number confined during the year.

The Provincial governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Three counties (Carleton, Madawaska and Westmoreland) in New Brunswick, and two counties (Annapolis and Inverness) in Nova Scotia made no returns.

### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1659. The judicial system of Canada has been described in paragraph 44.

1660. The Act authorizing the collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics came into operation in 1876. The returns are yearly becoming more valuable, greater care being exercised in the collection. The whole system has been reviewed during the year 1893, with the result of adding to the returns the criminals dealt with by the North-west Mounted Police.

1661. The returns are compiled under two headings: "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," the first including all cases tried by competent magistrates, with the consent of the persons accused, in accordance with the Acts relating to "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent," and "Juvenile Offenders," chapters 175, 176 and 177, Revised Statutes of Canada. The second includes all cases of summary convictions by justices of the peace out of session, under Chap. 178, Revised Statutes of Canada.

1662. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

- Class I. Offences against the person.
- II. Offences against property, with violence.
- III. Offences against property, without violence.
- IV. Malicious offences against property.
- V. Forgery and offences against the currency.
- VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.  
 Manslaughter.  
 Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.  
 Rape and other offences against females.  
 Unnatural offences.  
 Bigamy.  
 Abduction.  
 Assault, aggravated and common.  
 Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.  
 Burglary, house and shop-breaking.  
 Other offences against property with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.  
 Larceny.  
 Embezzlement.  
 Felonious receiving.  
 Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.  
 Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.  
 Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES,

Carrying unlawful weapons.  
 Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor, and other Acts.  
 Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.  
 Perjury.  
 Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.  
 Other offences not included in the above classes.

1663. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1887 to 1894 :—

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1887-1894.

OFFENCES.	CONVICTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER.							
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
I. Offences against the person.....	4,902	4,790	5,284	5,093	4,787	4,864	4,589	4,599
II. Offences against property, with violence.	208	225	283	276	283	251	362	450
III. Offences against property, without violence.....	2,784	3,437	3,774	3,614	3,614	3,431	3,613	4,126
IV. Malicious offences against property....	176	332	236	247	253	242	386	615
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.	43	45	41	46	36	41	46	37
* VI. Other offences not included in the above classes. ....	26,340	28,820	28,813	29,264	28,442	26,168	26,657	26,329
Total .....	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,156

Since the report of 1892 was published, it has been discovered that the returns received by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture did not include the cases in the North-west Territories tried by the inspectors of the Mounted Police Force, with the exception of those appealed from and tried by the judges and stipendiary magistrates of the North-west. On the discovery being made, the staff examined all the Mounted Police records from 1883. This work, involving a great amount of labour, has been completed and the following table prepared, giving the number of cases which should have been included in the reports published since 1882.

CASES TRIED BY STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND INSPECTORS  
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

YEARS.	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.			Summary Convictions.	Total Convictions.
	Number of Charges.	Acquittals.	Convictions.		
1883 .....	29	10	19	165	184
1884 .....	58	36	22	235	257
1885 .....	92	75	17	156	173
1886 .....	56	39	17	314	331
1887 .....	45	28	17	173	190
1888 .....	29	25	4	139	143
1889 .....	32	27	5	172	177
1890 .....	47	36	11	154	165
1891 .....	42	32	10	192	202
1892 .....	77	67	10	286	296

The number of cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates and Inspectors of the North-west Mounted Police for 1893 and 1894 is not given separately, but is included in the total returns of the Territories.

1664. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a like number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction; as is well known, the same persons are convicted several times a year for such offences as drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences.

1665. By provinces, the totals given above, not including the North-west Mounted Police returns, excepting for 1893 and 1894, are distributed as under, for the period 1884-94:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS OF ALL KINDS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1884 TO 1894, TOGETHER WITH THE KIND OF SENTENCE IMPOSED.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCES.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Jail or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario.....	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
	1891	19,389	172	18,351	79	3	784
	1892	17,081	101	16,087	96	.....	797
	1893	17,362	167	16,223	102	3	867
	1894	16,715	275	15,145	117	3	1,175
	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
Quebec.....	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	.....	457
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
	1892	10,493	146	8,565	74	.....	1,708
	1893	9,762	104	8,247	28	.....	1,383
	1894	10,847	146	9,290	46	.....	1,365
	1884	1,420	15	1,401	.....	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	.....	23
Nova Scotia.....	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	.....	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	.....	81
	1892	1,619	45	1,456	17	.....	101
	1893	1,954	49	1,802	33	.....	70
	1894	2,439	46	2,319	14	.....	60



TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Continued.*

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCES.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Jail or Fined.	Reformatories.		
New Brunswick . . . . .	1884	2,456	23	2,430	.....	.....	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	.....	1	16
	1886	2,176	22	2,143	.....	.....	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
	1892	2,267	19	2,207	.....	1	40
	1893	2,423	18	2,371	1	.....	33
	1894	2,205	17	2,133	9	1	45
	1884	2,148	10	2,133	.....	.....	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	.....	.....	17
Manitoba . . . . .	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	.....	66
	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	.....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	.....	.....	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	.....	92
	1892	1,228	12	1,142	.....	1	73
	1893	1,300	19	1,196	.....	1	84
	1894	1,176	26	1,029	.....	2	119
	1884	485	13	469	.....	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	.....	.....	2
	1886	999	32	935	.....	4	28
	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
British Columbia . . . . .	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	.....	3	10
	1890	1,081	20	1,031	.....	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
	1892	1,321	22	1,249	.....	2	48
	1893	1,744	40	1,496	4	2	202
	1894	1,437	28	1,168	4	3	234
	1884	527	4	521	.....	.....	2
	1885	698	.....	694	.....	.....	4
	1886	658	.....	654	.....	1	3
	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	.....
	1888	469	.....	467	.....	1	1
	1889	535	4	528	.....	.....	3
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	1890	477	6	464	.....	.....	7
	1891	555	7	546	.....	.....	2
	1892	576	4	569	.....	.....	3
	1893	359	1	358	.....	.....	.....
	1894	461	8	452	.....	.....	1
	1884	39	10	22	.....	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	.....	7	13
	1886	60	10	40	.....	7	3
	1887	37	4	31	.....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	.....	.....	16
	1890	311	20	260	.....	.....	31
	1891	353	19	325	.....	.....	9
The Territories . . . . .	1892	412	15	370	.....	1	26
	1893	749	14	673	.....	.....	62
	1894	876	24	756	.....	2	94

1666. Out of the total number of convictions in 1894, 5,258 were for indictable offences, being 628 more than in 1893.

1667. The following table gives the number of persons charged, the number detained for lunacy, the number convicted, and the proportion of convictions to charges. It will be seen that the proportion of convictions to charges was considerably higher in 1894 than the average:—

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

YEAR.	Charged.	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	Proportion of Con- victions to Charges.
1884.....	4,400	6	2,506	57·0
1885.....	5,518	12	3,797	67·9
1886.....	5,497	11	3,509	63·9
1887.....	4,770	6	3,253	68·2
1888.....	5,867	12	3,747	63·8
1889.....	6,314	9	4,208	66·6
1890.....	5,819	10	3,934	67·6
1891.....	5,988	10	3,964	66·2
1892.....	5,925	9	4,030	68·0
1893.....	6,766	9	4,630	68·4
1894.....	7,601	14	5,258	69·1
Average.....	5,860	10	3,894	66·4

1668. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals:—

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND THE NUMBER OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN EACH PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1884-94.

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PROVINCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Ontario.....	1,436	2,090	2,016	1,807	2,144	2,318	2,123	2,046	2,004	2,315	2,082
Quebec.....	790	1,218	989	1,023	1,201	1,361	1,220	1,338	1,338	1,374	1,653
Nova Scotia.....	37	120	101	170	80	131	126	124	150	199	182
New Brunswick.....	47	80	65	54	71	80	79	96	93	121	109
Manitoba.....	90	101	77	70	67	93	91	93	82	168	186
British Columbia.....	27	55	169	96	122	146	183	145	187	294	236
Prince Edward Island.....	40	15	39	18	13	22	20	29	31	24	39
The Territories.....	39	118	53	15	49	57	92	75	85	135	171
Totals.....	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258

## SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Ontario.....	14,848	18,007	17,158	18,823	20,873	20,209	19,178	17,343	15,017	15,047	14,033
Quebec.....	5,402	6,005	6,865	7,504	7,989	8,160	9,081	9,387	9,155	8,388	9,194
Nova Scotia.....	1,383	1,581	1,441	1,096	1,123	1,242	1,353	1,354	1,469	1,755	2,257
New Brunswick.....	2,409	1,967	2,111	1,806	2,001	2,166	2,518	2,444	2,174	2,302	2,036
Manitoba.....	2,058	1,581	1,334	821	681	1,022	902	904	1,146	1,132	990
British Columbia.....	458	243	830	636	677	736	898	1,215	1,134	1,430	1,201
Prince Edward Island.....	487	683	619	492	456	513	457	526	545	335	422
The Territories.....	.....	5	7	22	102	175	219	278	327	614	705
Totals.....	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,006	33,451	30,967	31,023	30,898
Grand totals.....	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,049	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,156

1669. The following table gives the number of convictions for offences classified :—

# NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS, 1884-94.

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter.	23	30	33	26	24	32	28	19	13	26	33
Rape and other offences against females	52	136	94	60	78	87	104	107	116	110	71
Other offences against the person.....	411	675	610	656	720	878	747	781	901	992	1,064
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.....	228	222	255	208	225	283	276	283	251	362	450
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	38	57	26	43	34	41	33	47	46	51	37
Other offences against property.....	1,444	2,238	2,096	1,999	2,342	2,650	2,469	2,505	2,459	2,821	3,303
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	128	174	103	96	111	88	78	63	84	119	119
Other minor offences.....	182	265	292	165	213	149	199	159	160	149	181
Total.....	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258

## SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Various offences against the person.....	3,795	4,216	4,465	4,160	3,968	4,287	4,212	3,880	3,834	3,461	3,431
Various offences against property.....	2,087	1,517	1,330	923	1,399	1,329	1,370	1,361	1,177	1,130	1,415
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	11,286	13,093	13,414	14,423	15,728	14,766	14,979	15,213	14,541	14,781	14,494
Drunkenness.....	9,877	11,246	11,156	11,694	12,807	13,841	14,045	12,997	11,415	11,651	11,558
Total.....	27,045	30,072	30,365	31,200	33,902	34,223	34,606	33,451	30,967	31,023	30,898
Grand total.....	29,551	33,869	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415	34,997	35,653	36,156



1670. The following table gives the number of persons charged, acquitted, detained for lunacy, and the number and proportion of convictions to charges, in 1893 and 1894 :—

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1893.

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Pro- portion of Convic- tions to Charges.
	Charged.	Acquitted	Detained for Lunacy.	Con- victed.	
1 Offences against the person.....	1,701	526	6	1,128	66·31
2 Offences against property with violence.....	501	137	.....	362	72·25
3 Offences against property with- out violence.....	4,017	1,191	3	2,801	69·72
4 Malicious offences against pro- perty.....	127	58	.....	68	53·54
5 Forgery and offences against the currency.....	73	27	.....	46	63·01
6 Other offences not included in the above classes.....	347	114	.....	225	64·84
Total.....	6,766	2,053	9	4,630	68·43

## 1894.

1 Offences against the person.....	1,681	491	7	1,168	69·48
2 Offences against property with violence.....	664	211	1	450	67·77
3 Offences against property with- out violence.....	4,679	1,385	2	3,270	69·89
4 Malicious offences against pro- perty.....	128	68	2	56	43·75
5 Forgery and offences against the currency.....	55	16	.....	37	67·27
6 Other offences not included in the above classes.....	394	111	2	277	70·30
Total.....	7,601	2,282	14	5,258	69·17

## TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	14,754	4,804	60	9,742	66·03
" 2.....	4,676	1,616	1	3,043	65·08
" 3.....	38,794	12,511	26	26,122	67·34
" 4.....	1,083	503	7	560	51·71
" 5.....	693	240	.....	446	64·36
" 6.....	4,465	1,492	14	2,923	65·46
Totals.....	64,465	21,166	108	42,836	.....
Average.....	5,860	1,924	10	3,894	66·45

1671. The following table gives the sentences passed on persons convicted for indictable offences, from 1884 to 1894 :—

SENTENCES PASSED ON PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES FROM 1884 TO 1894.

SENTENCES.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Death . . . . .	11	11	14	4	9	8	8	7	5	6	11
Penitentiary, two years and under five. . . . .	267	341	316	249	231	300	284	299	249	274	388
Penitentiary, five years and over . . . . .	88	148	136	91	117	138	124	119	111	137	173
Penitentiary, life. . . . .	.....	1	13	3	5	2	2	2	4	1	9
Gaol, with option of a fine. . . . .	362	660	622	543	596	592	568	571	646	817	800
Gaol, under one year . . . . .	1,192	1,812	1,731	1,717	1,887	2,109	1,927	1,916	1,881	2,114	2,426
Gaol, one year and over. . . . .	142	206	203	201	180	196	215	184	203	234	263
Sent to Reformatories. . . . .	149	159	153	167	216	271	204	201	187	168	190
Various sentences . . . . .	295	459	321	278	506	589	602	665	744	879	998
Totals. . . . .	2,506	3,797	3,509	3,253	3,747	4,208	3,934	3,964	4,030	4,630	5,258

1672. The following table gives the birth places of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

BIRTH PLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES  
IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	BIRTH PLACES.							
	BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class 1.....	59	83	16	747	30	41	4	148
“ 2.....	32	18	8	264	17	8	.....	15
“ 3.....	254	151	49	1,945	135	99	6	162
“ 4.....	8	2	1	48	1	4	.....	4
“ 5.....	4	2	2	30	5	2	.....	1
“ 6.....	16	9	6	119	50	9	2	14
Totals.....	373	265	82	3,153	238	163	12	344

1894.

Class 1.....	69	65	26	695	41	68	6	198
“ 2.....	46	24	8	328	22	8	1	13
“ 3.....	306	149	71	2,234	183	123	1	203
“ 4.....	7	1	.....	44	1	.....	1	2
“ 5.....	5	1	1	28	1	.....	.....	1
“ 6.....	14	19	1	185	21	7	.....	30
Totals.....	447	259	107	3,514	269	206	9	447

TOTALS FOR 1893-1894.

Class 1.....	699	854	210	6,573	401	413	32	660
“ 2.....	253	164	63	2,183	221	78	8	73
“ 3.....	2,483	1,723	522	18,145	1,399	792	53	1,005
“ 4.....	51	32	18	396	18	15	3	27
“ 5.....	61	22	20	259	45	19	7	13
“ 6.....	258	223	65	1,815	307	67	8	180
Totals.....	3,805	3,018	898	29,371	2,391	1,384	111	1,958
Average.....	346	274	81	2,670	217	126	10	169

PROPORTIONS OF CONVICTIONS BY BIRTH PLACES TO THE TOTAL  
NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	8·50	4·93	2·03	66·83	5·12	4·09	8·50
1884 to 1894.....	8·88	7·05	2·10	68·56	5·58	3·49	4·34

1673. The following table gives the occupation of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES  
IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mercial.	Do- mestic.	Indus- trial.	Profes- sional.	Labour- ers.	Not given.
Class 1.....	75	130	46	192	10	464	211
“ 2.....	15	7	8	74	6	166	86
“ 3.....	82	274	164	384	34	983	880
“ 4.....	12	9	1	3	.....	20	23
“ 5.....	6	12	3	6	1	15	3
“ 6.....	13	23	5	15	2	54	113
Totals .....	203	455	227	674	53	1,702	1,316

1894.

Class 1.....	86	144	29	170	6	443	290
“ 2.....	6	24	10	73	8	239	90
“ 3.....	104	384	183	507	27	1,126	939
“ 4.....	8	3	.....	6	.....	20	19
“ 5.....	8	6	.....	5	4	12	2
“ 6.....	16	32	19	30	3	61	116
Totals .....	228	593	241	791	48	1,901	1,456

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	803	1,197	414	1,748	185	1,289	
“ 2.....	71	184	81	585	30	642	
“ 3.....	809	2,265	1,555	3,620	287	7,092	
“ 4.....	87	38	15	57	3	159	
“ 5.....	54	123	17	71	33	27	
“ 6.....	163	301	201	318	58	1,152	
Totals .....	1,987	4,108	2,283	6,399	596	10,361	
Average .....	181	373	207	582	54	942	

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY OCCUPATIONS TO THE TOTAL  
NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	4·34	11·28	4·58	15·04	0·91	36·15	27·69
1884 to 1894.....	4·64	9·59	5·33	14·94	1·39	39·92	24·19



1674. The following table gives the ages of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1893  
AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	AGES.									
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 40.		40 Years and over.		Not Given.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class 1.....	26	2	99	3	594	43	194	9	156	2
“ 2.....	63	.....	81	.....	177	3	22	.....	16	.....
“ 3.....	525	33	492	45	1,101	67	315	54	161	8
“ 4.....	8	1	11	.....	26	1	15	.....	5	1
“ 5.....	1	.....	11	.....	21	.....	12	.....	1	.....
“ 6.....	8	1	18	8	82	54	31	6	15	2
Totals.....	631	37	712	56	2,001	168	589	69	354	13

1894.

Class 1.....	31	.....	99	6	551	40	186	19	233	3
“ 2.....	57	.....	134	.....	206	1	26	.....	26	.....
“ 3.....	553	23	655	47	1,286	93	330	51	228	4
“ 4.....	9	1	13	.....	23	1	6	.....	3	.....
“ 5.....	2	.....	8	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
“ 6.....	8	3	24	16	88	49	41	11	28	9
Totals.....	660	27	933	69	2,177	184	589	81	522	16

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	240	10	1,085	46	5,432	283	1,706	108	805	25
“ 2.....	473	5	823	3	1,403	28	183	2	121	1
“ 3.....	4,767	252	4,670	425	10,655	913	2,916	417	1,090	37
“ 4.....	96	10	90	4	195	11	100	7	46	1
“ 5.....	7	2	64	2	261	7	73	2	18	.....
“ 6.....	126	47	232	163	1,661	518	379	132	229	78
Totals.....	5,689	326	6,964	643	18,962	1,760	5,357	668	2,309	142
Average .....	517	30	633	58	1,724	160	487	61	.....	13

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY AGES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR  
THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	13·06	19·05	44·90	12·74	10·23
1884 to 1894.....	14·04	17·76	48·37	14·06	5·72

1675. The following table gives the educational status of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	Convictions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.
Class 1.....	1,128	15	766	194	153
“ 2.....	362	3	274	71	14
“ 3.....	2,801	61	2,014	542	184
“ 4.....	68	.....	44	19	5
“ 5.....	46	6	35	4	1
“ 6.....	225	5	162	43	15
Totals.....	4,630	90	3,295	873	372

1894.

Class 1.....	1,168	16	801	155	196
“ 2.....	450	1	361	67	21
“ 3.....	3,270	83	2,479	516	192
“ 4.....	56	.....	40	15	1
“ 5.....	37	2	32	.....	3
“ 6.....	277	8	209	40	20
Totals.....	5,258	110	3,923	793	433

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	9,742	149	7,222	1,538	831
“ 2.....	3,043	19	2,361	491	172
“ 3.....	26,122	342	19,470	4,675	1,637
“ 4.....	560	2	383	108	67
“ 5.....	466	45	361	18	22
“ 6.....	2,923	60	2,120	458	285
Totals....	42,836	617	31,917	7,288	3,014
Average.....	3,894	56	2,901	662	274

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS, ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS, TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	2·09	74·59	15·08	8·24
1884 to 1894 .....	1·44	74·51	17·01	7·04

1676. The following table gives the residence and use of liquors of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

RESIDENCE AND USE OF LIQUORS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR  
INDICTABLE OFFENCES, IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	RESIDENCE.			USE OF LIQUORS.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Not given.	Moderate.	Im- moderate.	Not given.
Class 1.....	779	221	128	414	550	164
“ 2.....	279	74	9	204	138	20
“ 3.....	2,214	451	136	1,659	976	166
“ 4.....	36	31	1	51	12	5
“ 5.....	31	14	1	30	12	4
“ 6.....	160	55	10	163	50	12
Totals.....	3,499	846	285	2,521	1,738	371

1894.

Class 1.....	761	217	190	432	539	197
“ 2.....	376	61	13	287	137	26
“ 3.....	2,601	484	185	1,940	1,176	154
“ 4.....	28	27	1	30	19	7
“ 5.....	20	16	1	27	9	1
“ 6.....	198	59	20	141	114	22
Totals.....	3,984	864	410	2,857	1,994	407

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	7,043	2,289	410	3,894	4,847	1,001
“ 2.....	2,437	565	41	1,571	1,173	299
“ 3.....	21,225	4,267	630	13,696	9,510	2,916
“ 4.....	303	248	9	318	150	92
“ 5.....	301	135	10	272	136	38
“ 6.....	2,245	593	85	1,466	1,051	406
Totals.....	33,554	8,097	1,185	21,217	16,867	4,752
Average.....	3,050	736	108	1,929	1,533	432

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RESIDENCE AND USE OF LIQUORS  
TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD  
1884-1894.

1894.....	15·77	16·43	7·80	54·34	37·92	7·74
1884 to 1894.....	78·33	18·90	2·77	49·53	39·37	11·10

1677. The following table gives the religions of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES  
IN 1893-1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	RELIGIONS.							
	Bap- tists.	Roman Cath- olics.	Church of Eng- land.	Metho- dists.	Presby- terians.	Protes- tants.	Other Denomi- nations.	Not Given.
Class 1 .....	20	555	121	109	66	73	27	157
“ 2 .....	14	167	69	40	31	7	19	15
“ 3 .....	82	1,208	558	282	201	160	144	166
“ 4 .....	1	20	19	6	2	3	13	4
“ 5 .....	3	17	7	7	8	1	2	1
“ 6 .....	9	77	34	23	16	43	8	15
Totals.....	129	2,044	808	467	324	287	213	358

1894.

Class 1 .....	22	523	133	75	71	89	45	210
“ 2 .....	13	203	114	38	27	18	13	24
“ 3 .....	99	1,380	628	321	262	194	180	206
“ 4 .....	2	21	11	3	5	6	6	2
“ 5 .....	1	9	6	7	4	4	5	1
“ 6 .....	14	146	25	24	7	17	12	32
Totals.....	151	2,282	917	468	376	328	261	475

TOTALS FOR 1884-94.

Class 1 .....	205	4,909	1,306	867	653	763	368	671
“ 2 .....	95	1,458	563	314	232	147	108	126
“ 3 .....	695	12,330	4,637	2,699	1,891	1,564	1,131	1,175
“ 4 .....	14	190	94	74	50	39	51	48
“ 5 .....	16	137	90	73	57	29	26	18
“ 6 .....	94	1,204	469	361	213	238	118	226
Totals.....	1,119	20,228	7,159	4,388	3,096	2,780	1,802	2,264
Average.....	102	1,839	651	399	281	253	164	206

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY RELIGIONS TO THE TOTAL NUM-  
BER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	2·87	43·40	17·44	8·90	7·15	6·24	5·00	9·00
1884 to 1894 .....	2·61	47·22	16·71	10·24	7·23	6·49	4·21	5·29



1678. The following table gives the sex and conjugal state of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

SEX AND CONJUGAL STATE OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1893 AND 1894

1893.

OFFENCES.	SEX.		CONJUGAL STATE.			
	Males.	Females.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not given.
Class 1.....	1,069	59	439	518	27	144
“ 2.....	359	3	73	270	4	15
“ 3.....	2,594	207	566	1,981	74	180
“ 4.....	65	3	21	42	2	3
“ 5.....	46	.....	21	22	2	1
“ 6.....	154	71	57	101	6	61
Totals.....	4,287	343	1,177	2,934	115	404

1894.

Class 1.....	1,100	68	442	508	21	197
“ 2.....	449	1	55	375	7	13
“ 3.....	3,052	218	633	2,339	98	200
“ 4.....	54	2	21	33	1	1
“ 5.....	37	.....	8	28	.....	1
“ 6.....	189	88	110	122	14	31
Totals.....	4,881	377	1,269	3,405	141	443

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Class 1.....	9,270	472	3,933	4,942	215	652
“ 2.....	3,004	39	454	2,468	35	86
“ 3.....	24,078	2,044	5,436	18,906	756	1,024
“ 4.....	527	33	165	346	15	34
“ 5.....	434	12	164	253	14	15
“ 6.....	1,979	944	899	1,645	103	276
Totals.....	39,292	3,544	11,051	28,560	1,138	2,087
Average.....	3,572	322	1,005	2,597	103	190

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS BY SEX AND CONJUGAL STATE TO THE TOTAL NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1894 AND THE PERIOD 1884-1894.

1894.....	92·83	7·17	24·13	64·76	2·68	8·43
1884 to 1894.....	91·73	8·27	25·80	66·67	2·66	4·87

1679. The following table gives the ages of the juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences by provinces in 1893 and 1894 :—

AGES OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE  
OFFENCES IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

PROVINCES.	UNDER 16 YEARS.		16 YEARS AND UNDER 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario.....	410	16	420	37
Quebec.....	148	21	206	11
Nova Scotia.....	35	.....	31	3
New Brunswick.....	20	.....	12	1
Manitoba.....	5	.....	18	.....
British Columbia.....	11	.....	19	4
Prince Edward Island.....	2	.....	3	.....
The Territories.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Totals.....	631	37	712	56

1894.

Ontario.....	359	13	571	50
Quebec.....	220	13	244	12
Nova Scotia.....	22	1	19	4
New Brunswick.....	19	.....	15	.....
Manitoba.....	17	.....	40	2
British Columbia.....	9	.....	25	1
Prince Edward Island.....	11	.....	7	.....
The Territories.....	3	.....	12	.....
Totals.....	660	27	933	69

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

Ontario.....	3,635	162	4,282	418
Quebec.....	1,563	148	1,869	157
Nova Scotia.....	136	7	191	25
New Brunswick.....	194	5	219	16
Manitoba.....	92	3	177	7
British Columbia.....	34	.....	110	12
Prince Edward Island.....	28	1	48	7
The Territories.....	11	.....	68	1
Totals.....	5,693	326	6,964	643
Average.....	518	30	633	58

1680. Juvenile criminals furnished 32 per cent of the total convictions for indictable offences for the year 1894 and 31·80 per cent for the period 1884 to 1894 inclusive.

1681. The following table gives the ages of juvenile criminals convicted for indictable offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

AGES OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN 1893 AND 1894.

1893.

OFFENCES.	UNDER 16 YEARS.		16 YEARS AND UNDER 21.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Offences against the person.....	26	2	99	3
2. Offences against property with violence.....	63	.....	81	.....
3. Offences against property without violence.....	525	33	492	45
4. Malicious offences against property.....	8	1	11	.....
5. Forgery and offences against the currency.....	1	.....	11	.....
6. Other offences not included in the above classes....	8	1	18	8
Totals.....	631	37	712	56

1894.

1. Offences against the person.....	31	.....	99	6
2. Offences against property with violence.....	57	.....	134	.....
3. Offences against property without violence.....	553	23	655	47
4. Malicious offences against property.....	9	1	13	.....
5. Forgery and offences against the currency.....	2	.....	8	.....
6. Other offences not included in the above classes....	8	3	24	16
Totals.....	660	27	933	69

TOTALS FOR 1884-1894.

1. Offences against the person.....	240	10	1,085	46
2. Offences against property with violence.....	473	5	823	3
3. Offences against property without violence.....	4,747	252	4,670	425
4. Malicious offences against property.....	100	10	90	4
5. Forgery and offences against the currency.....	7	2	64	2
6. Other offences not included in the above classes....	126	47	232	163
Totals.....	5,693	326	6,964	643
Average.....	518	30	633	58





1882. STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS, WITH WINSTON CLASSES THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES AND THE PROPORTION OF EACH CLASS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1881 TO 1893.

Provinces.	Year.	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
		No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.	No. of offenses.	Ratio.
Prince Edward Island.	I	22	0.01	47	0.13	60	0.16	67	0.18	71	0.21	82	0.22	29	0.08	33	0.09	41	0.11	44	0.12	34	0.09	32	0.08	42	0.11
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	3	0.00	29	0.08	13	0.03	29	0.08	13	0.03	17	0.05	10	0.03	17	0.05	11	0.03	11	0.03	11	0.03	17	0.05	38	0.10
	IV	4	0.01	2	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	429	10.12	429	10.18	332	8.81	327	9.10	342	9.38	351	9.49	402	10.76	433	11.40	472	12.77	454	12.26	399	10.74	415	11.29	415	11.29
Nova Scotia.	I	2	0.00	41	0.11	228	6.10	257	6.97	290	6.88	306	6.97	310	6.97	401	10.91	471	12.77	455	12.26	399	10.74	415	11.29	415	11.29
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	12	0.03	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46
New Brunswick.	I	247	5.98	385	10.15	411	11.05	461	12.49	504	13.71	577	15.11	303	8.06	306	8.15	376	10.15	387	10.69	371	9.88	310	8.06	376	10.15
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,120	27.41	1,047	28.15	1,000	27.11	975	26.71	975	26.71	1,230	34.00	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10	1,451	40.10
Quebec.	I	2	0.00	41	0.11	228	6.10	257	6.97	290	6.88	306	6.97	310	6.97	401	10.91	471	12.77	455	12.26	399	10.74	415	11.29	415	11.29
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46
Ontario.	I	2,014	15.18	3,189	16.11	3,717	17.17	4,261	17.90	4,817	18.62	5,362	19.17	5,907	19.97	6,452	20.87	6,997	21.77	7,542	22.67	8,087	23.57	8,632	24.47	9,177	25.37
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46
Manitoba.	I	20	0.01	86	0.22	136	0.39	187	0.51	238	0.66	289	0.80	340	0.94	391	1.07	442	1.21	493	1.38	544	1.53	595	1.72	646	1.91
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46
British Columbia.	I	52	0.02	86	0.22	136	0.39	187	0.51	238	0.66	289	0.80	340	0.94	391	1.07	442	1.21	493	1.38	544	1.53	595	1.72	646	1.91
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46
The Territories.	I	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	II	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	III	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	IV	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	0.00
	V	1,052	27.41	885	23.89	615	16.86	571	15.67	582	16.25	569	15.81	662	17.76	722	19.66	799	21.41	711	18.75	678	18.49	718	19.46	718	19.46



# APPENDIX.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:—

## THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA 1895.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Allan, George W. ....	York.	Maclaren, Peter. ....	Perth.
Almon, Wm. J. ....	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Angers, A. R. ....	La Vallière.	Masson, Louis F. R. ....	Mille Isles.
Armand, Joseph F. ....	Repentigny.	Merner, Samuel. ....	Hamburg.
Arsenault, Joseph O. ....	Prince.	Miller, William. ....	Richmond.
Beard, Geo. T. ....	Victoria, N.B.	Montplaisir, Hypolite.	Shawenegan.
Bellerose, Joseph H. ....	De Lanaudière.	Murphy, Ed. ....	Victoria.
Bernier, Thos. A. ....	St. Boniface.	O'Donohoe, John. ....	Erie.
Bolduc, Joseph. ....	Lauson.	Ogilvie, Alexander W. ....	Alma.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Pelletier, C. A. P. ....	Grandville.
Boulton, Charles A. ....	Marquette.	Perley, W. D. ....	Wolseley.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie.	Hastings.	Poirier, Pascal. ....	Acadie.
Casgrain, Charles E. ....	Windsor.	Power, Laurence G. ....	Sr. M. Halifax.
Clemow, Francis. ....	Jr. M. Rideau.	Price, Evan John. ....	Laurentides.
Cochrane, Matthew H. ....	Wellington.	Primrose, Clarence. ....	Pictou.
DeBlois, P. A. ....	La Salle.	Prowse, Sam. ....	King's.
Desjardins, A. ....	De Lorimier.	Read, Robert. ....	Quinté.
Dever, James. ....	Sr. M. St. John.	Reesor, David. ....	King's.
Dickey, Robert B. ....	Amherst.	Reid, James. ....	Cariboo.
Dobson, John. ....	Lindsay.	Robitaille, Théodore. ....	Gulf.
Drummond, George A. ....	Kennebec.	Ross, J. J. (Speaker). ....	De la Durantaye.
Ferguson, D. ....	Queen's, P.E.I.	Sandford, William E. ....	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Ferguson, John. ....	Niagara.	Scott, Richard W. ....	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Gowan, James R. ....	Barrie.	Smith, Sir Frank. ....	Toronto.
Guévremont, Jean B. ....	Sorel.	Snowball, J. B. ....	Chatham.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N. ....	Lunenburg.	Sullivan, Michael. ....	Kingston.
Kirchhoffer, John N. ....	Selkirk.	Sutherland, John. ....	Kildonan.
Landry, A. C. P. ....	Stadacona.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R. ....	Rigaud.
Lewin, James D. ....	St. John.	Vidal, Alexander. ....	Sarnia.
Lougheed, James A. ....	Calgary.	Wark, David. ....	Fredericton.
McCallum, Lachlan. ....	Monck.	Wood, Josiah. ....	Sackville.
McLelan, Abner R. ....	Hopewell.		
McDonald, William. ....	Cape Breton.		
McInnes, Thomas R. ....	New Westminster.		
McKay, Thomas. ....	Truro.		
McKindsey, George C. ....	Milton.		
McMillan, Donald. ....	Alexandria.		
Macdonald, A. A. ....	Charlottetown.		
Macdonald, William J. ....	Victoria City, B.C.		
Macfarlane, Alex. ....	Wallace.		
MacInnes, Donald. ....	Burlington.		

NOTE.—Nine seats vacant.

The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons, with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order:—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1894.

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE.

CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington.....	Dawson, G. W. W.	Gloucester.....	Blanchard, Théo.
Albert.....	Weldon, Richard C.	Grenville, S.R. ....	Reid, John D.
Alberta.....	Davis, Donald W.	Grey, E. R. ....	Sproule, Thos. S.
Algoma.....	Macdonell, George H.	Grey, N. R. ....	Masson, James.
Annapolis.....	Mills, John B.	Grey, S. R. ....	Landerkin, George.
Antigonish.....	McIsaac, Colin F.	Guysborough.....	Fraser, Duncan C.
Argenteuil.....	Christie, Thomas.	Haldimand.....	Montague, Hon. W. H.
Assiniboia, E. ....	McDonald, W. W.	Halifax.....	Stairs, Joseph F.
Assiniboia, W. ....	Davin, Nicholas F.	Halifax.....	Kenny, Thomas E.
Bagot.....	Dupont, Flavien.	Halton.....	Henderson, David.
Beauce.....	Godbout, Joseph.	Hamilton.....	McKay, Alexander.
Beauharnois.....	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Hamilton.....	Ryckman, Samuel S.
Bellechasse.....	Amyot, Guillaume.	Hants.....	Putnam, Alfred.
Berthier.....	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Hastings, E. R. ....	Northrup, William B.
Bonaventure.....	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.	Hastings, N. R. ....	Carscallen, A. W.
Bothwell.....	Mills, Hon. David.	Hastings, W. R. ....	Corby, Henry.
Brant, N. R. ....	Somersville, James.	Hochelaga.....	Lachapelle, Séverin.
Brant, S. R. ....	Paterson, William.	Huntingdon.....	Scriven, Julius.
Brockville.....	Wood, Hon. John F.	Huron, E. R. ....	Macdonald, Peter.
Brome.....	Dyer, E. A.	Huron, S. R. ....	McMillan, John.
Bruce, E. R. ....	Cargill, Henry.	Huron, W. R. ....	Patterson, Hon. J. C.
Bruce, N. R. ....	McNeill, Alexander.	Iberville.....	Béchar, François.
Bruce, W. R. ....	Rowand, James.	Inverness.....	Cameron, Hugh.
Cape Breton ...	McDougall, Hector F.	Jacques Cartier..	Girouard, Désiré.
Cardwell.....	McKeen, David.	Joliette.....	Lippé, Urbain.
Carleton (N. B.)...	White, R. S.	Kamouraska. . .	Carroll, Henry G.
Carleton (Ont.)...	Colter, Newton R.	Kent (N. B.)....	McInerney, Geo. V.
Carleton (Ont.)...	Hodgins, Wm. T.	Kent (Ont.)....	Campbell, A.
Cariboo.....	Barnard, Frank S.	King's (N. B.)....	Foster, Hon. Geo. E.
Chamby.....	Préfontaine, Raymond.	King's (N. S.)....	Borden, Frederick W.
Champlain.....	Carignan, O.	King's (P. E. I.)	Maclean, Jno.
Charlevoix.....	Simard, Henry.	King's (P. E. I.)	Macdonald, A. C.
Charlotte.....	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Kingston.....	Metcalfe, Jas. H.
Châteauguay.....	Brown, James P.	Lambton, E. R. ....	Moncrieff, George.
Chicoutimi and		Lambton, W. R. ....	Lister, James F.
Saguenay.....	Belley, Louis de G.	Lanark, N. R. ....	Rosamond, Bennett.
Colchester.....	Patterson, Wm. A.	Lanark, S. R. ....	Haggart, Hon. John G.
Compton.....	Pope, Rufus Henry.	Laprairie.....	Pelletier, L. C.
Cornwall and		L'Assomption....	Jeanotte, Hormisdas.
Stormont.....	Bergin, Darby.	Laval.....	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.
Cumberland.....	Dickey, Hon. Arthur R.	Leeds and Gren-	
Digby.....	Bowers, Ed. C.	ville, N. R. ....	Ferguson, Chas. F.
Dorchester.....	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.	Leeds, S. R. ....	Taylor, George.
Drummond and		Lennox.....	Wilson, Uriah.
Arthabaska.....	Lavergne, Joseph.	Lévis.....	Guay, Pierre M.
Dundas.....	Ross, Hugo H.	Lincoln and Nia-	
Durham, E. R. ....	Craig, Thomas D.	gara.....	Gibson, Wm.
Durham, W. R. ....	Beith, Robert.	Lisgar.....	Ross, Arthur W.
Elgin, E. R. ....	Ingram, Andrew B.	L'Islet.....	Tarte, J. Israël.
Elgin, W. R. ....	Casey, George E.	London.....	Carling, Hon. Sir John.
Essex, N. R. ....	McGregor, Wm.	Lotbinière.....	Rinfret, Côme I.
Essex, S. R. ....	Allan, Hy. W.	Lunenburg.....	Kaulbach, C. E.
Frontenac.....	Calvin, Hiram A.	Marquette.....	Boyd, Nathaniel.
Gaspé.....	Joncas, L. Z.	Maskinongé.....	Legris, Jos. H.
Glengarry.....	McLennan, Roderick R.	Mégantic.....	Côté, L. J. (Fréchette).



## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Middlesex, E. R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Middlesex, N. R.	Hutchins, W. H.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.)	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Middlesex, S. R.	Boston, Robt.	Rimouski	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Middlesex, W. R.	Roome, Wm. F.	Rouville	Brodeur, L. P.
Missisquoi	Baker, Geo. B.	Russell	Edwards, W. C.
Monck	Boyle, Arthur.	St. Hyacinthe	Bernier, Michel E.
Montcalm	Dugas, Louis E.	St. John (N.B.), City	Macleod, Ezekiel.
Montmagny	Choquette, P. A.	St. John (N.B.), City & County	Chesley, John A.
Montmorency	Turcotte, A. J.	St. John's (Que.)	Hazen, John D.
Montreal, Centre	Curran, Hon. John J.	St. Maurice	Bourassa, François.
Montreal, East	Lépine, A. T.	Saskatchewan	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Montreal, West	Smith, Sir Donald A.	Saskatchewan	Maddowall, D. H.
Muskoka	O'Brien, William E.	Selkirk	Daly, Hon. Thos. M.
Napierville	Monet, Dominique.	Shefford	Sanborn, John R.
N. Westminister	Corbould, Gordon E.	Shelburne	White, N. W.
Nicolet	Leduc, Jos. H.	Sherbrooke	Ives, Hon. Wm. B.
Norfolk, N. R.	Charlton, John.	Simcoe, E. R.	Bennett, Wm. H.
Norfolk, S. R.	Tisdale, David.	Simcoe, N. R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Northumberland (N.B.)	Adams, Michael.	Simcoe, S. R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Northumberland (Ont.), E. R.	Cochrane, Edward.	Soulanges	Bain, Jas. W.
Northumberland (Ont.), W. R.	Guillet, Geo.	Stanstead	Rider, Timothy B.
Ontario, N. R.	Madill, Frank.	Sunbury	Wilmot, Robert D.
Ontario, S. R.	Smith, Wm.	Teniscouata	Grandbois, Paul E.
Ontario, W. R.	Edgar, Jas. D.	Terrebonne	Leclair, P.
Ottawa (City)	Grant, Sir James.	Three Rivers	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
Ottawa (County)	Robillard, Honoré.	Toronto, Centre	Cockburn, Geo. R. R.
Oxford, N. R.	Devlin, Chas. R.	Toronto, East	Coatsworth, Emerson, jr.
Oxford, S. R.	Sutherland, Jas. N.	Toronto, West	Denison, Frederick C.
Pegl	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Two Mountains	Girouard, Jos.
Perth, N. R.	Featherston, Joseph.	Vancouver Island	Haslam, Andrew.
Perth, S. R.	Grieve, Jas. N.	Vaudreuil	Harwood, Henry S.
Peterboro', E. R.	Pridham, Wm.	Verchères	Geoffrion, C. A.
Peterboro', W. R.	Burnham, John.	Victoria (B.C.), Victoria (N.B.)	Prior, Edward G.
Pictou	Stevenson, James.	Victoria (N.S.)	Earle, Thos.
Pontiac	Tupper, Hon. Sir Chas. H.	Victoria (O.), N.R.	Costigan, Hon. John.
Portneuf	McDougald, John.	Victoria (O.), S.R.	McDonald, John A.
Prescott	Bryson, John.	Waterloo, N. R.	Hughes, Samuel.
Prince (P.E.I.), Prince Edward	Delisle, Arthur.	Waterloo, S. R.	Fairbairn, Charles.
Provencher	Proulx, Isidore.	Welland	Bowman, Isaac E.
Quebec, Centre	Perry, Stanislas F.	Wellington, C. R.	Livingston, James.
Quebec, East	Yeo, John.	Wellington, N.R.	Lowell, Jas. A.
Quebec, West	Miller, Archibald C.	Wellington, S. R.	Semple, Andrew.
Quebec (County)	LaRivière, A. A. C.	Wentworth, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Queen's (N.B.)	Langelier, François.	Wentworth, S. R.	Innes, James.
Queen's (N.S.)	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.	Westmoreland	Bain, Thomas.
Queen's (P.E.I.)	McGreevy, Thos.	Winnipeg	Carpenter, F. M.
Renfrew, N. R.	Frémont, J. J. T.	Yale	Martin, Jos.
Renfrew, S. R.	Baird, George F.	Yamaska	Mara, John A.
Restigouche	Forbes, Francis G.	Yarmouth	Mignault, R. M. S.
Richelieu	Davies, Louis H.	York (N.B.)	Flint, Thos. B.
	Welsh, William.	York (O.), E. R.	Temple, Thos.
	White, Hon. Peter.	York (O.), N. R.	Macleod, Wm. Findlay.
	Ferguson, John.	York (O.), W. R.	Mulock, William.
	McAlister, John.		Wallace, Hon. N. C.
	Bruneau, A. A.		

The following are lists of the members of the several Provincial Legislatures :—

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. WILLIAM DOUGLAS BALFOUR.

CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington.....	Reid, James.	Middlesex, North	Taylor, W. H.
Algoma, East.....	Farwell, C. F.	Middlesex, West.	Ross, Hon. Geo. W.
Algoma, West.....	Conmee, James.	Monk .....	Harcourt, Hon. R.
Brant, North.....	Wood, Wm. B.	Muskoka.....	Langford, G. E.
Brant, South.....	Hardy, Hon. A. S.	Nipissing.....	Loughrin, John.
Brockville.....	Dana, Geo. A.	Norfolk, South..	Charlton, W. A.
Bruce, North.....	McNaughton, D.	Norfolk, North..	Carpenter, E. C.
Bruce, Centre.....	Macdonald, J. S.	Northumb'lnd, E	Willoughby, N. A.
Bruce, South.....	Truax, R. A.	Northumb'lnd, W	Field, C. C.
Cardwell.....	Little, E. A.	Ontario, North..	Chapple, T. W.
Carleton.....	Kidd, G. N.	Ontario, South..	Dryden, Hon. John.
Dufferin.....	Dynes, W.	Ottawa.....	Bronson, Hon. Erskine H.
Dundas.....	Whitney, J. P.		O'Keefe, Geo.
Durham, East.....	Follis, W. A.	Oxford, North..	Mowat, Sir Oliver.
Durham, West.....	Reid, W. H.	Oxford, South...	McKay, A.
Elgin, East.....	Brower, C. A.	Parry Sound....	Beatty, W. R.
Elgin, West.....	McNish, D.	Peel.....	Smith, J.
Essex, North.....	McKee, W. J.	Perth, North....	Magwood, T.
Essex, South.....	Balfour, Hon. W. D.	Perth, South....	McNeil, John.
Frontenac.....	Haycock, J. L.	Peterborough, E.	Blezard, T.
Glengarry.....	MacPherson, D.	Peterborough, W.	Stratton, J. R.
Grenville.....	Bush, O.	Prescott.....	Evanturel, A.
Grey, North.....	Cleland, James	Prince Edward..	Caven, John.
Grey, Centre.....	Gamey, P.	Renfrew, South..	Campbell, R. A.
Grey, South.....	MacNichol, D.	Renfrew, North..	Barr, Henry.
Haldimand.....	Baxter, J.	Russell.....	Robillard, A.
Halton.....	Kerns, William.	Simcoe, East....	Miscampbell, A.
Hamilton, West..	Gibson, Hon. J. M.	Simcoe, West....	Currie, A.
Hamilton, East..	Middleton, J. T.	Simcoe, Centre..	Paton, R.
Hastings, West..	Biggar, W. H.	Stormont.....	Bennett, John.
Hastings, East..	McLaren, A.	Toronto, West...	Crawford, Thomas.
Hastings, North..	Haggerty, James.	Toronto, North..	Marter, G. F.
Huron, East.....	Gibson, Thomas.	Toronto, South..	Howland, O. A.
Huron, South.....	McLean, M. Y.	Toronto, East....	Ryerson, G. S.
Huron, West.....	Garrow, J. T.	Victoria, East...	Carnegie, J. H.
Kent, East.....	Ferguson, Robert.	Victoria, West..	McKay, J.
Kent, West.....	Pardo, T. L.	Waterloo, North.	Robertson, A. B.
Kingston.....	Harty, Hon. W.	Waterloo, South	Moore, J. D.
Lambton, East...	McCallum, P. D.	Welland.....	German, W. M.
Lambton, West...	Gurd, A. T.	Wellington, South	Mutrie, John.
Lanark, North...	Preston, R. J.	Wellington, East.	Craig, John.
Lanark, South...	Matheson, A. J.	Wellington, West	Tucker, George.
Leeds.....	Beatty, Walter.	Wentworth, N...	Flatt, John.
Lennox.....	Meacham, W. W.	Wentworth, S...	Awrey, N.
Lincoln.....	Hiscott, James.	York, East.....	Richardson, John.
London.....	Hobbs, T. S.	York, West.....	St. John, J. W.
Middlesex, East..	Shore, W.	York, North.....	Davis, E. L.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LA BRUÈRE.

CLERK—LOUIS FRÉCHETTE.

Divisions.	Names.	Divisions.	Names.
Alma.....	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.....	Audet, N.
Bedford.....	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides	Chapais, Thomas.
Della Durantaye.	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isles.....	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière...	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville....	DeBoucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière...	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny....	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud.....	Prévost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry.	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont....	LaBruère, P. B. de.
Golfe.....	Ross, David A.	Shawinigan....	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville.....	Pelletier, Thomas Ph.	Sorel.....	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.....	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona.....	Sharples, John.
Kénébec.....	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria.....	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle.....	Larue, F. X. Praxède.	Wellington....	Gilman, Francis E.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC.

CLERK—L. G. DESJARDINS.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil....	Simpson, Wm. John.	Montmagny...	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska....	Girouard, Joseph Éna.	Montmorency..	Casgrain, Hon. T. C.
Bagot.....	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1	Martineau, François.
Beauce.....	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2	Auger, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois...	Bisson, E. H.	Montreal No. 3	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellechasse...	Turgeon, Adélaïde.	Montreal No. 4	Morris, Hon. Alex. Webb.
Berthier.....	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5	Hall, Hon. John Smythe.
Bonaventure...	Lemieux, F. X.	Montreal No. 6	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome.....	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville....	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly.....	Tailon, Hon. L. O.	Nicolet.....	Beaubien, Hon. L.
Champlain....	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa.....	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix....	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac.....	Gillies, David.
Châteauguay...	Greig, William.	Portneuf.....	Tessier, Jules.
Chicoutimi and		Quebec, Centre	Chateauvert, Victor.
Saguenay....	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec (County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Compton.....	McClary, Charles.	Quebec, East...	Shehyn, Joseph.
Dorchester....	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec, West...	Carbray, Félix.
Drummond....	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Richelieu.....	Lacouture, Louis.
Gaspé.....	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richmond.....	Bédard, Joseph.
Hochelaga....	Villeneuve, Joseph Oct.	Rimouski.....	Tessier, Auguste.
Huntingdon...	Stephens, George W.	Rouville.....	Girard, Alfred.
Iberville.....	Gosselin, François, jun.	St. Hyacinthe..	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Jacques Cartier.	Descarries, Joseph A.	St. John.....	Marchand, Félix G.
Joliette.....	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.	St. Maurice....	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Kamouraska...	Desjardins, Charles Alf.	St. Sauveur....	Parent, S. Napoléon.
Lake St. John..	Girard, Joseph.	Shefford.....	Savaria, Adolphe F.
Laprairie....	Doyon, Cyrille.	Sherbrooke....	Panneton, L. E.
L'Assomption..	Marion, Joseph.	Soulanges.....	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Laval.....	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Stanstead.....	Hackett, Hon. M. F.
Lévis.....	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Témiscouata...	Rioux, Napoléon.
L'Islet.....	Déchêne, F. G. Miville.	Terrebonne....	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Lotbinière....	Caliberté, E. Hippolyte.	Three Rivers...	Normand, Téléphore E.
Maskinongé....	Laron, Hector.	Two Mountains	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Matane.....	Pinault, L. F.	Vaudreuil.....	Cholette, Hilaire.
Mégantic.....	King, James.	Verchères.....	Lussier, A. A. E. E.
Missisquoi....	Spencer, Elijah Edmund.	Wolfe.....	Chicoyne, Jérôme A.
Montcalm.....	Magnan, Octave.	Yamaska.....	Gladu, Victor.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

## The Honourable—

D. McN. Parker.  
 Loran E. Baker.  
 Charles M. Francheville.  
 David McCurdy.  
 Hiram Black.  
 W. H. Owen.  
 Geo. Whitman.  
 M. H. Goudge.  
 W. H. Ray.  
 W. B. Smith.

## The Honourable—

Jno. McNeil.  
 Jason M. Mack.  
 Isidore LeBlanc.  
 Geo. H. Murray.  
 H. H. Fuller.  
 H. M. Robichau.  
 Robt. Drummond.  
 C. N. Cummings.  
 A. P. Welton.  
 Daniel McDonald.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. F. A. LAURENCE.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis . . . . .	Longley, Hon. J. W. Bancroft, J. A.	Inverness . . . . .	Cambell, Alex. Jamieson, John H.
Antigonish . . . . .	McIsaac, Hon. C. F. Chisholm, C. P.	King's . . . . .	Dodge, Brenton H. Wickwire, Harry H.
Cape Breton . . . . .	McKay, W. McCormack, John.	Lunenburg . . . . .	Church, Hon. C. E. Sperry, John D.
Colchester . . . . .	Dimock, W. D. Laurence, F. A.	Pictou . . . . .	Cameron, William. Grant, Alex. Tanner, Charles E.
Cumberland . . . . .	Black, T. R. Fraser, Alex. E.	Queen's . . . . .	Hemeon, Albert N. Hunt, Richard.
Digby . . . . .	Comeau, Ambrose H. Tupper, Eliakim E.	Richmond . . . . .	Joyce, Simon. Matheson, Joseph.
Guysboro' . . . . .	McKinnon, D. H. Sinclair, John H.	Shelburne . . . . .	Johnson, Hon. Thomas. Robertson, Thomas.
Halifax . . . . .	Fielding, Hon. W. S. Roche, William. Black, William A.	Victoria . . . . .	Bethune, John L. Morrison, John G.
Hants . . . . .	Wilcox, Charles S. Drysdale, Arthur.	Yarmouth . . . . .	Law, William. Pothier, Albert A.



## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JNO. P. BURCHILL.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert.....	Emmerson, Hon. Henry R. Lewis, William J., M.D.
Carleton.....	Connell, Hon. Henry A. Dibblee, J. T. Allan.
Charlotte.....	Mitchell, Hon. James. O'Brien, James. Russell, James. Hill, George F.
Gloucester.....	Sivewright, John. Veniot, Peter I.
Kent.....	Phinney, James D. Gogain, John B.
King's.....	White, Hon. Albert S. Scovil, George G. Flewelling, G. Hudson.
Madawaska.....	Martin, Cyprien.
Northumberland.....	Tweedie, Hon. Lemuel J. Robinson, James. Burchill, Hon. John P. O'Brien, John.
Queens's.....	Farris, Lauchlan P. Blair, Hon. A. G.
Restigouche.....	LaBillois, Hon. Charles H. Mott, W. Albert.
St. John (City).....	Shaw, William. Smith, Albert Colby. Stockton, Alfred A. Alward, Silas.
St. John (County).....	Dunn, Albert T. McLeod, John.
Sunbury.....	Perley, William E. Harrison, Charles B.
Victoria.....	Baird, George T.
Westmoreland.....	Smith, John W. Y. Killam, Amasa E. Powell, Henry A. Wells, W. Woodbury. Allen, William K.
York.....	Howe, William T. Pitts, Herman H. Pinder, James K.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. FINLAY M. YOUNG.

CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

Constituencies.	Members.
Avondale .....	Hartney, James.
Beautiful Plains .....	Forsyth, John.
Birtle .....	Mickle, Charles J.
Brandon (City).....	Adams, Charles.
Carillon .....	Jérôme, M.
Cypress.....	Doig, A.
Dauphin.....	Burrows, T. A.
Deloraine .....	Kellett, T. H.
Dennis .....	Frame, J. F.
Emerson.....	McFadden, D. H.
Kildonan.....	Bird, J. J.
Killarney.....	Young, Hon. F. M.
Lakeside .....	Rutherford, J. G.
Lansdowne .....	Vacant, writ not yet issued.
La Verandrye .....	Paré, T.
Lorne.....	O'Malley, R. G.
Manitou .....	Ironside, R.
Minnedosa.....	Myers, R. H.
Morden .....	Duncan, T.
Morris .....	Martin, A. F.
Mountain.....	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
Norfolk .....	Lyons, R. F.
North Brandon.....	Sifton, Hon. Clifford.
Portage la Prairie.....	Watson, Hon. R.
Rhineland.....	Winkler, V.
Rockwood.....	Jackson, Hon. S. J.
Rosenfeldt.....	Winkler, E.
Russell.....	Fisher, James.
St. Andrews.....	Colcleugh, F. W.
St. Boniface.....	Prendergast, Hon. J. E. P.
Saskatchewan.....	McNaught, D.
Souris.....	Campbell, A. M.
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Springfield .....	Smith, Thos. H.
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Westbourne .....	Morton, Thos. L.
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Winnipeg, North.....	McIntyre, P. C.
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